

STATE LIBRARY OF PENNSYLVANIA



3 0144 00342084 1

111 112.2
P961

STATE LIBRARY OF PENNSYLVANIA
DOCUMENTS SECTION



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2017 with funding from

This project is made possible by a grant from the Institute of Museum and Library Services as administered by the Pennsylvania Department of Education through the Office of Commonwealth Libraries

PRIVATE RECREATION INDUSTRY OF NORTHEAST PENNSYLVANIA

Purchase of Services Agreement M.E. 241

with the

Pennsylvania State Planning Board

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL
Of Northeastern Pennsylvania

704 First National Bank Building
Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania 18701

~~July~~ **AUGUST** 14, 1969

P R E F A C E

This document is an input into the Comprehensive Statewide Outdoor Recreation Plan. It is an inventory of data on the Tourist and Recreation Industry in the Northeast (Pa.) Development District. This District is composed of the seven counties of Carbon, Lackawanna, Luzerne, Monroe, Pike, Schuylkill, and Wayne.

The certified District organization is the Economic Development Council of Northeastern Pennsylvania (EDCNP), a non-profit research and service organization whose Board of Directors reflects a wide cross-section of interest groups from the seven counties of the District. The Board includes representatives of city and county governments, planning commissions, chambers of commerce, industrial development and tourist promotion agencies, labor, agriculture, minority groups, education, banking and financial institutions, public utilities, human resource agencies, general business, and other related groups.

The overall study of the Northeast District includes four major sections. They are:

- I. Existing Private Recreational Development in Relation to the Needs and Goals of the Region
- II. Description of the Existing Private Recreational Development Within the Region
- III. Desirable Future Private Recreation Development
- IV. Possible Public (State) Contributions to the Future Development of Desirable Private Recreation Industry

The State Planning Board provided a completed private recreation inventory for each county in the District. The inventory, prepared by the Penn-

sylvania State Planning Board, the State Soil and Water Conservation Service, and the Department of Agriculture, listed twelve (12) types of recreation enterprises.

With the consent of the State Planning Board, the Council re-defined certain private outdoor recreation facilities. Under Type I of the Inventory, "Cabins, Cottages, and Homesites," the resort and hotel facilities were extracted and listed separately as Type XIII, "Resorts, Hotels, and Motels." This change should provide a basis for a more accurate measurement of the contribution of the different categories to the total recreation economy of the region.

Definition of Types of Recreation Enterprises

- I. Cabins, Second-Homes, Cottages
- II. Camping Grounds
- III. Field Sports Areas
- IV. Fishing Waters
- V. Golf Courses
- VI. Hunting Areas
- VII. Natural, Scenic, and Historical Areas
- VIII. Riding Stables
- IX. Shooting Preserves
- X. Vacation Farm or Dude Ranch
- XI. Water Sports Areas
- XII. Winter Sports Areas
- XIII. Resort, Hotels, and Motels

Following the methodology referred to above, the EDCNP compiled a listing of private recreation facilities by county. Tourist Promotion Agencies, County Planning Commissions, Recreation and Parks Commissions, Penn State

Agriculture Extension Agents, Penn State Area Resource Development Agents and Soil Conservation Services, then reviewed the listings in order to add, delete, and verify the inventory. These organizations were also asked to comment and suggest the types of private and public recreation developments needed in their respective counties.

In preparing this study, the Economic Development Council utilized its data bank and several EDCNP studies such as the Overall Economic Development Program and Northeastern Pennsylvania-Playground of the Megalopolis, a recreation/tourism industry study completed in 1967. These data were then updated through the use of a selected sampling survey of each type of private outdoor recreation enterprise.

Survey of Local Agencies

In order to obtain specific data on private outdoor recreation activities in each of the seven counties in Northeastern Pennsylvania, the Economic Development Council staff personally interviewed representatives of the following agencies in each county:

- Tourist Promotion Agencies
- County Planning Commissions
- Soil Conservation Services
- Recreation and Parks Commissions
- Penn State Agriculture Extension Agents
- Penn State Area Resource Agents

A questionnaire was used in each interview and each question was clearly defined for each agency. (See Appendix 1A and 1B.) The questionnaire included questions on: needs and goals; existing problems and effects; trends; resource potential; desirable future recreation development; and possible public contributions to development of a desirable private recreation industry.

As a result of the interviews, the Economic Development Council analyzed and summarized the information by counties and for the seven-county region. Therefore, the information given in this study was derived from professional staff personnel who are quite knowledgeable as to the private outdoor recreational activities in their particular counties.

Selected Sample Survey

As part of the Economic Development Council's Purchase of Service Agreement with the State Planning Board to secure local information on the tourist and recreation industry in the region, the EDC conducted a selected sample survey of various recreational facilities.

The purpose of this survey was to obtain current statistics with regard to economic factors of the tourist and recreation industry in Northeastern Pennsylvania. These factors include: income, employment, payrolls, accommodation capacity, type of enterprise, gross receipts, and number of visitors.

In 1967, EDC published a study on the status of the Recreation/Tourism Industry, titled Northeastern Pennsylvania - Playground of the Megalopolis. Personal interviews were conducted in the summer of 1966 and embrace the seven counties of the Northeast Development District: Carbon, Lackawanna, Luzerne, Monroe, Pike, Schuylkill, and Wayne.

Survey teams interviewed managers and owners of:

1. Accommodation establishments (hotels, motels, resorts, tourist home, and other facilities providing overnight accommodations);
2. Children's camps;
3. Tent and trailer camps;
4. Restaurants, eating and drinking establishments; and
5. Tourist attractions

Questionnaires were designed for each of the five categories above, and replies were recorded for the 1,456 establishments visited by members of the survey team. The Council's study reported economic data for the year 1965.

In order to project current data we used in the Outdoor Private Recreation Study, we obtained a 5 percent sample in each category of outdoor private recreational activities for each of the thirteen types of recreational enterprises.

Four different, comprehensive questionnaires were used in order to obtain information applicable to the various types of recreational enterprises. (See Appendix 1C, 1D, 1E, and 1F.) The questionnaires were mailed to all facilities and were followed up by telephone and personal interviews. After careful analysis of the returns, we were able to project current trends and statistics used in this Study under Section I and Section II which deal with income, employment, enterprise capacities, and visitors.

T A B L E O F C O N T E N T S

PREFACE

i

I. EXISTING PRIVATE RECREATIONAL DEVELOPMENT IN RELATION TO THE NEEDS AND GOALS OF THE REGION

A. NEEDS AND GOALS OF THE REGION	1
B. THE STATUS OF THE RECREATION/TOURISM INDUSTRY IN NORTHEASTERN PENNSYLVANIA	72
C. ECONOMIC IMPACT OF RECREATION AND TOURISM ON THE ECONOMY OF NORTHEASTERN PENNSYLVANIA.	76
D. INVENTORY OF FACILITIES	81
E. ANALYZING AND EVALUATING FINDINGS IN THE INVENTORY	90

II. DESCRIPTION OF THE EXISTING (PROFIT-ORIENTED) RECREATION DEVELOPMENT

A. REGIONAL SUMMARY.	96
B. CARBON COUNTY	99
C. LACKAWANNA COUNTY	103
D. LUZERNE COUNTY	117
E. MONROE COUNTY	122
F. PIKE COUNTY	126
G. SCHUYLKILL COUNTY	130
H. WAYNE COUNTY.	133
I. INVENTORY OF FACILITIES	138
J. ECONOMIC VALUES	139
K. REGIONAL SUMMARY OF THE EFFECTS OF THE RECREATION/TOURISM INDUSTRY	147
L. COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS OF LOCAL AGENCIES.	149
M. SECOND-HOME INDUSTRY.	152

N.	PROBLEMS OF WATER-RELATED RECREATIONAL ACTIVITIES. . . .	161
O.	RESORTS, HOTELS, AND MOTELS.	163
P.	COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS OF LOCAL AGENCIES	166
Q.	REGIONAL SUMMARY OF NEEDS AND GOALS.	170
R.	COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS OF LOCAL AGENCIES	172

III. DESIRABLE FUTURE PRIVATE RECREATION DEVELOPMENT

A.	REGIONAL SUMMARY OF LOCATION ACCESSABILITY	174
B.	COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS OF LOCAL AGENCIES	176
C.	CARBON COUNTY.	178
D.	LACKAWANNA COUNTY	179
E.	LUZERNE COUNTY	181
F.	MONROE COUNTY.	182
G.	PIKE COUNTY	184
H.	SCHUYLKILL COUNTY	186
I.	WAYNE COUNTY	187
J.	REGIONAL SUMMARY OF PHYSICAL AND CLIMATIC RESOURCES AND LIMITATIONS	190
K.	COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS OF LOCAL AGENCIES	195
L.	CARBON COUNTY	197
M.	LACKAWANNA COUNTY.	203
N.	LUZERNE COUNTY	213
O.	MONROE COUNTY.	215
P.	PIKE COUNTY.	222
Q.	SCHUYLKILL COUNTY	230
R.	WAYNE COUNTY	231
S.	REGIONAL SUMMARY OF FINANCIAL RESOURCES	242

T.	COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS OF LOCAL AGENCIES245
U.	REGIONAL SUMMARY OF MANPOWER	247
V.	COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS OF LOCAL AGENCIES	253
W.	REGIONAL SUMMARY OF LOCAL LEADERSHIP255
X.	COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS OF LOCAL AGENCIES257
Y.	REGIONAL SUMMARY OF THE TYPE OF ENTERPRISES TO BE ATTRACTED OR DISCOURAGED259
Z.	COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS OF LOCAL AGENCIES262
AA.	REGIONAL SUMMARY OF THE LOCATION OF RECREATION INVESTMENTS264
BB.	COMMENT AND RECOMMENDATIONS OF LOCAL AGENCIES.266
CC.	REGIONAL SUMMARY OF STATE AND FEDERAL FACILITIES: THEIR ROLE AND IMPACT268
DD.	COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS OF LOCAL AGENCIES271

IV POSSIBLE PUBLIC (STATE) CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF DESIRABLE PRIVATE RECREATION INDUSTRY IN THE REGION

A.	REGIONAL SUMMARY OF PUBLIC RECREATION POLICY.	273
B.	COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS OF LOCAL AGENCIES.	276

SECTION I

EXISTING PRIVATE RECREATIONAL
DEVELOPMENT IN RELATION TO THE
NEEDS AND GOALS OF THE REGION

A. NEEDS AND GOALS OF THE REGION¹

The leaders of seven counties in Northeastern Pennsylvania - Carbon, Lackawanna, Luzerne, Monroe, Pike, Schuylkill, and Wayne - have established the Economic Development Council of Northeastern Pennsylvania. This 4,400 square mile Northeast Local Development District has the third largest population among the 60 development districts in Appalachia, being smaller than only the districts centered on Pittsburgh and Birmingham, Alabama. Its 883,100 estimated 1965 population was four-fifths that of the 13 county area including Birmingham and a third of the population of the sprawling 11 county Southwest Local Development District dominated by Pittsburgh. Like these two larger development districts, the Northeast has a long legacy of coal mining activity which contributed significantly to the building of today's communities; unlike them, however, the Northeast did not also become a center of steel making as well as mining.

Instead it has undergone a transition to manufacturing and service employment far deeper and more significant than has been true in these other areas. This fact of deep, structural changes in the District's economy is a recurring theme of this chapter because it accounts for so much of the past, present, and future in the area. Indeed, this fact, more than any other, explains the cooperation of the mining counties of the west and the tourist counties of the east in one District which recognizes its unusual opportunity to attract new industry because of the appeal of its recreational amenities as well as other resources.

Physically, the District is much like other sections of the Ridge and Valley Province that extends from Alabama north through Pennsylvania. Parallel two to three thousand foot ridges separated by wide fertile valleys dictated

¹Pages 1-71 of this document are taken directly from pages 208-279 of the Pennsylvania Appalachian Development Plan.

most of the travel patterns that prevail today. This topography is typical especially of the western counties - Schuylkill, Luzerne, Lackawanna, and parts of Carbon - but to the east there is less uniformity as the glaciated Moosic and Pocono Mountains dominate the scene. Here low, eroded hills are interspersed with abundant lakes left by glaciers 70,000 years ago - lakes that have attracted tourists to the area from New York and Philadelphia for many years.

The District is drained by two of the State's major river systems - the Susquehanna and the Delaware. At Pittston, after breaking through the Allegheny Front, the Susquehanna is joined by the Lackawanna River and turns to the southwest coursing down the Wyoming Valley. The Schuylkill River, rising in Schuylkill County, and the Lehigh River, rising in Wayne County, flow to the southeast. Each breaches Blue Mountain and cuts across southeastern Pennsylvania to join the Delaware.

The routes of these three rivers - the Susquehanna, Schuylkill, and Lehigh - figured prominently in the District's early development by affording the best travel routes through the rugged terrain. Canals were built to haul out anthracite to cities on the eastern seaboard, and were soon followed by highways and railroads. The Delaware, by contrast, did not flow from the coal fields, so no canals were constructed above Easton, where it is joined by the Lehigh. It is today, as then, the State's eastern border with New Jersey and New York and one of the great unspoiled water courses in the eastern United States, a resource coveted for both the pure water supply it affords seaboard cities and the recreation it promises their people.

The District is being opened to New England, New York, Philadelphia, the Shenandoah Valley, and the Midwest with highways today just as it was connected to these areas by railroads in the past. I-80 (the Keystone Shortway) and I-84 provide east-west routes. The Pennsylvania Turnpike Northeast Extension already connects Scranton and Wilkes-Barre to Philadelphia and other

points to the southeast. And I-81 will link the District's largest cities with Binghamton, New York, to the north and Harrisburg to the southwest.

For the changing District economy, this expanding highway network is as significant to the area's future as was the coming of railroads to move the "black diamonds" from the coal mines. Today's highways, as was the case with yesterday's railroads, make possible the movement of goods and people.

The highways will provide a greater ease of movement to and from the rest of Megalopolis and thereby improve the competitive position of the District insofar as transportation is concerned. That fact alone is expected to enhance the ability of District leaders to lure new industry into the area. In addition, the new highways are expected to bring tourists to the Poconos and to the Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area that is being planned on the Delaware River. New industries are expected to develop from this growth in tourism, setting in motion an economic chain of events that promises to continue altering the District's economic structure.

NORTHEAST DISTRICT ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AREAS

A review of recent trends in the Northeast Local Development District's economic activity areas shows that rejuvenation has come almost exclusively from hard work by local development leaders.

To be sure, they had good material to shape this rejuvenation with. Large cities, industrious people, economic and community organizations, and leadership were all present in generous measure. Perhaps of equal importance was the highly urban character of the District - 72 percent of the people were classified as urban in 1960 - which helps people organize themselves for concerted action. The contrast with the Northern Tier Local Development District where only 20 percent of the people were living in urban areas in 1960 imme-

diately comes to mind, especially because leaders in that District noted the organizational difficulties that derive from a scattered population.

SCRANTON/WILKES-BARRE is the most outstanding example of the urban character that typifies the Northeast District. Fifty-seven percent of the District's people live in the 40-mile continuous urban area stretching from Forest City southwest through the Lackawanna and Wyoming Valleys to Nanticoke. Here on about five percent of the District's land are 59 percent of the manufacturing jobs and 60 percent of the retail sales. While urbanizing townships contain a good proportion of both people and jobs, the great majority - over half of the District total of each - is found in the 31 municipalities lining the valleys around Scranton and Wilkes-Barre.

Perhaps as important as the 73,000 manufacturing jobs located in this economic activity area is the concentration of wealth, talent, and community resources. Size alone brings with it new functions in communities ranging all the way from the support of specialists in business services to specialists in medical practice. Jobbing, wholesaling, and distribution rise in importance, giving an area's activities a long reach into other communities - a fact well illustrated by the Scranton/Wilkes-Barre economic activity area which accounts for three-quarters of the wholesaling in the District. This role undoubtedly will increase as the Interstate highways planned for the District are completed.

In this highly compact economic activity area that covers approximately 192 square miles, Scranton and Wilkes-Barre are the recognized leaders as they have been for over a century. Both Cities developed as centers of anthracite mining and railroading as the canoe-shaped Northern Anthracite Field that extends from Carbondale to Nanticoke was mined of 4.6 billion tons of coal. Each hit its population peak in 1930 before anthracite mining fell into a steep slump. Scranton hit 143,000 population, but began falling rapidly down to

111,000 by 1960. Its 1965 estimated population - 105,000 - was almost the same number of people it contained at the turn of the Century. Wilkes-Barre's 1930 population was 86,600, which it maintained for a decade before losses began. By 1960, it was down to 63,000, and by 1965 there was a further decline of 2,000.

The combined populations of these two cities - 166,000 - is only about a third of the 510,000 total for the Scranton/Wilkes-Barre economic activity area, but the influence of these two cities extends throughout and beyond the Wyoming and Lackawanna Valleys. In other Districts, Kingston's 20,000 people would constitute a distinctive center; the same could be said for Dunmore, Scranton's neighbor with an 18,000 population, or Nanticoke (15,000), Carbondale (13,000), and several other important communities.

It would be false to conclude that these are suburban communities which have grown on the edges of the larger cities since World War II as has been the case in so many American metropolitan centers. On the contrary, these and other communities in the Wyoming and Lackawanna Valleys date back to the early 19th Century and grew up with anthracite mining as did their larger neighbors. Not only are they old mining communities, but they are manufacturing communities as well. Even the smallest of them with population of three or four thousand typically have ten to fifteen manufacturers together employing over five hundred people. And the largest of these often overlooked communities have several thousand employed in local factories.

To a visitor unfamiliar with governmental boundaries, there is a pattern of urban development that suggests a single large community with two downtown centers. Indeed, District officials believe that in the future Lackawanna and Luzerne Counties may be combined into one Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area because of the artificiality that results in separating communities among which there is so much economic interaction.

Even if community boundaries are not distinctive, there have long been rivalries that have emphasized the parts instead of the entire area. Jealousies that seem to occur among municipalities have had to be overcome by patient officials seeking means of pooling efforts and cooperating. Seldom have they had the opportunity to see themselves as a single large social and economic unit, a unit with a population larger than many of the other local development districts in the State. This long valley city and its immediate hinterland has a population larger than all of the other Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas in the State except Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, and therefore it is a market capable of self-regeneration, of pushing itself forward.

A quick measure employed by market analysts to determine the importance of prospective markets is the size of the metropolitan population because it is believed to reflect economic boundaries better than mere city populations. Yet in the Scranton/Wilkes-Barre economic activity area there is no adequate measure of the real market population, and this simple fact about statistical reporting gives researchers the impression of a population about half its actual size. And unfortunately, once such statistics are published, there is no simple means of correcting the impression they convey.

Were the 510,000 people in this continuous urban area considered to be a single market, they would rank about 40th in the Nation in terms of effective buying income and retail sales and therefore be considered a prime market. Instead, the area is now ranked by Scranton's population, buying power, and retail sales because it is the largest single unit, and its population is but 150th in the Nation. The many small political units obscure the larger economic unit.

The larger economic unit is, however, the overriding fact about this economic activity area. If rivalries among city halls and fire companies catch

the headlines, patient cooperation of development officials, bankers, managers, and labor leaders as often goes unsung. That cooperation was responsible for an industrial development program that has been a leader in the Nation. During the 1956-1967 period, it has brought to the area 356 new firms with an estimated employment of 32,609.

Much of the recent new employment in the economic activity area is concentrated in the six industrial parks which already have 27 tenants. The 1,700 acres of these parks that have been developed exclusively for the use of new industries are one of the key attractions development officials have offered industrial prospects. In the last three years, observers have reported that development efforts in progress for at least two decades are at last producing jobs in the quantities needed. Since 1965 alone, twenty-nine new and expanded plants with employment in excess of 8,000 were announced in the Scranton/Wilkes-Barre economic activity area.

Ten of these plants will produce apparel, footwear, textiles, and tobacco products - industries in which District employment is heavily concentrated. But in addition, the other 19 promise diversification of employment by bringing jobs in electrical machinery, optical glass, paper, steel fabrication, and aircraft instruments. Television tube manufacturing is expected to employ over a quarter of the new job total in two new plants.

Even so, the Scranton/Wilkes-Barre area's economic base is today still heavily influenced by its past. Coal and railroading employment, to be sure, no longer figure prominently, having left only the physical evidences of their past importance. Apparel manufacturers moved into the area and employed the women. As the mines closed, this became the major source of factory jobs and remains so today as 35 percent of all manufacturing jobs are in this single industry.

No other manufacturing industry approaches the importance of apparel

In the economy of the Scranton/Wilkes-Barre area. Instead, nine others - food processing, fabricated metals, electrical machinery, leather, tobacco, printing and publishing, paper, textiles, and non-electrical machinery - have from 7 to 14 percent of the jobs. Most plants are relatively small employers - none has more than two thousand jobs - so that despite the heavy concentration of workers in the apparel industry, no single employer dominates the area as was true in the days of coal mining and railroading.

This healthy diversification is offset, however, by the concentration of low wage paying industries in the manufacturing sector. Almost three-fifths of the area's 73,000 factory jobs are in industries which typically pay low wages; about a third fall into the medium wage range, leaving about 5 percent in the high wage category.

This wage structure contrasts vividly with many other Appalachia Pennsylvania local development districts where a third or more of manufacturing jobs pay high wage rates and only a quarter of the jobs are in low wage paying industries. The presence of so many jobs in the apparel industry, where the majority of workers are women and wage rates are low, is a large part of the explanation. As a result, many of the cities of the Lackawanna and Wyoming Valleys have high proportions of females in the manufacturing labor force. Even the lowest - Scranton, where 38 percent of the manufacturing workers are women - far exceeds the 25 percent average for Appalachia Pennsylvania. Wilkes-Barre has 48 percent. The proportions for other major communities in the District range from 41 percent in Dunmore to 78 percent in Pittston; in Kingston the proportion is 44 percent, in Carbondale 50, Plymouth 61, and Nanticoke 75.

Factory jobs for men, though they have not yet achieved the same proportion as in the Northeast or Turnpike Districts where steel has played such a dominant role, have been increasing in the past few years as manpower training

and industrial diversification efforts have concentrated on changing the dominance of female employing industries. Non-manufacturing sectors have also become sources of new jobs for those displaced from anthracite mines. The leading sources of non-manufacturing employment in the Scranton/Wilkes-Barre economic activity area are those typically associated with urban centers serving a large region - wholesale and retail trade, services, government, and transportation, communications, and public utilities. These industry groups provide about 7,000 more jobs than manufacturing and are prime sources of employment for men.

A transportation consultant working for both Lackawanna and Luzerne Counties noted in this connection many development activities that reveal the buoyancy of investors toward the area. Many new investments are in non-manufacturing sectors. These include a large suburban department store, a 700-unit apartment development nearby, two other, smaller apartment complexes, two large motels, and a sixty acre shopping center - all near Scranton. In Wilkes-Barre, a downtown complex of apartments, commercial buildings, and a civic center has been announced. A trailer plant, a glass plant, and a 2,000 acre industrial park have just been started nearby.

And several public projects - low income housing in at least five communities, two additional state parks and two county parks in Luzerne County, and expansion of the facilities at the Wilkes-Barre/Scranton Airport to accommodate jet service - are recent investments also noted by the consultant.

HAZLETON, the District's second largest economic activity area, is twenty miles south of Wilkes-Barre in Luzerne County. Nescopeck and Penobscot Mountains lie between the two cities. They created transportation barriers that have now largely been eliminated by construction of I-81.

Hazleton has grown by itself as a center of its own rather than along with adjoining communities as was the case in the Wyoming and Lackawanna Val-

leys. Like then, however, it developed originally as an anthracite mining community lying in the Eastern Middle Field and hit its population peak of 38,000 in 1940. Since then, the City's population has decreased to 32,000, although there has been constant development in the urban fringe which is estimated to contain 20,000 people. Approximately 21,000 people live in the hinterland served by the Hazleton economic activity center. The Hazleton economic activity area includes about 8 percent of the District's population. Hazleton, lying at an elevation of 1,800 feet, has the distinction of being Pennsylvania's highest city. Like the Scranton/Wilkes-Barre economic activity area, the Hazleton area is highly urbanized, with 70 percent of the population living in and around Hazleton. Much of the explanation for this urban character derives from the mining history of the area, but today the image of mining is largely irrelevant. Symbolic of the change is the 835 acre Valmont Industrial Park on the western edge of Hazleton in which 14 new industries with approximately 2,340 new employees have already located. Another five plants with 500 expected employees are committed to a new section of the park.

Industries that have been attracted to Hazleton are bringing a healthy diversity of employment opportunities, altering the past dependence on apparel manufacturing which developed alongside mining employment. At the end of 1966, apparel was still dominant in Hazleton with 31 percent of all manufacturing jobs. Many jobs that have been developed since 1965 are in fabricated metals, paper, electrical machinery, transportation equipment, and similar industries. At the end of 1966, other industries, in order of importance, were non-electrical machinery, textiles, electrical machinery, chemicals, food processing, and primary metals.

Significantly, 62 percent of the 12,612 manufacturing jobs in the Hazleton economic activity center were held by women in 1966 indicating that

the tradition of female factory workers, a characteristic inherited from mining days, still lingers.

Estimates of non-manufacturing employment for Hazleton are included in those prepared for the labor market area that covers all of Luzerne County. Therefore, there is no way of determining how many or what kinds of non-manufacturing jobs may be developing now in the Hazleton area to afford employment for men.

SHAMOKIN-SHENANDOAH is an economic activity area which lies in the series of valleys between Little and Mahanoy Mountains in Northumberland, Columbia, and Schuylkill Counties. The major centers include Shamokin, Mount Carmel, Ashland, Frackville, Mahanoy City, and Shenandoah. Its geographic location was dictated by the location of anthracite deposits. These communities and many smaller villages developed as the mines of the Western Middle Field created the economic basis of the area.

Today the population of the Shamokin-Shenandoah economic activity area is approximately 96,000, but less than half of this total lies in the Northeast District. An estimated 51,000 people reside in Northumberland and Columbia Counties, in and around Shamokin, Mount Carmel, and Centralia, which are in the Central Susquehanna Basin Local Development District.

Movement through the valleys along routes Pa. 54 and Pa. 61 created economic ties that continue today. Both the Reading and Pennsylvania Railroads established service to the mines and for many years provided these communities with public transportation service linking their people and their businesses.

Unlike their neighbors to the northeast around Scranton and Wilkes-Barre, the miners in the Western Middle Field have not had quite as good mining

conditions as those existing in the Northern and Eastern Middle Fields. Consequently, during the heyday of anthracite production, the heaviest mining occurred where the deposits were easiest and cheapest to mine, and this technical fact accounts largely for the lack of growth in the Shamokin-Shenandoah economic activity area since 1920.

Indeed, of the six centers in this economic activity area, two of them - Shenandoah and Mahanoy City - reached their greatest populations in 1910. Shenandoah's 25,774 population in that year was the greatest achieved by any of these communities. By 1960, it had declined to 11,000. Mahanoy City experienced a similar decline. Its 15,600 peak population had shrunk to 8,536 in 1960.

Shamokin reported its largest population in 1920 - 22,200 - which was down to 13,674 in 1960. (An intercensal estimate by the State Planning Board for selected cities indicated that it had further decline to 10,600 by 1965.) Mount Carmel and Ashland had their largest population in 1930, and they too experienced large declines: Mount Carmel dropped from 17,967 to 10,760 in 1960; Ashland went from 7,164 down to 5,000 in the same period.

Only Frackville reached its greatest population in 1940 (and then only one person more than its 1930 total). It dropped from 8,035 to 5,651 in 1960 in keeping with the experience of its neighbors.

The role of coal was clearly dominant; everything else was subordinate. Unfortunately, the population was spread out over twenty-five miles so that one large urban center did not develop instead of the six that exist today. This fact, as much as any other, has made the transition from mining to manufacturing difficult. The highly developed infrastructure of social, political, economic, educational, and medical institutions that is created in large cities makes the transition easier because it is a ready reservoir of talent and resources that can be used.

For smaller cities, however, the changes that are well advanced in the Scranton/Wilkes-Barre economic activity area are only beginning. Most of the Shamokin-Shenandoah economic activity area remains heavily dependent on the apparel industry. Shamokin has eleven plants with 2,500 jobs - two-thirds of the City's manufacturing employment. Mount Carmel's eight apparel plants account for 70 percent of that community's 1,300 manufacturing jobs. Ashland has the smallest proportion, but even so, half of its 620 jobs are in apparel. Next is Mahanoy City, where apparel constitutes 62 percent of 1,445 production jobs. In Shenandoah, four out of five jobs are in apparel, while in Frackville five out of six jobs are.

A high proportion of female employees naturally results from this heavy incidence of apparel manufacturing. Here the range among the economic activity area's communities is not as wide as the range in the proportion of apparel jobs. The smallest proportion of female factory workers is in Shamokin where two-thirds are women, while both Mount Carmel and Shenandoah have 83 percent. In between are Ashland (70 percent), Mahanoy City (74 percent), and Frackville (75 percent).

Widespread efforts are underway to correct this imbalance. Industrial parks in Shamokin, Shenandoah, and Frackville have been established to meet the needs of prospective new industries, and in the past year a new plastics plant and two other existing plants have expanded employment by 350. Additional efforts to restore the landscape scarred by past mining are also considered important in the general effort to attract new jobs to the area.

POTTSVILLE is an economic activity area in Schuylkill County at the southern edge of the Southern Field where some of the earliest anthracite mining occurred. The Schuylkill Canal was opened from Philadelphia in 1825 for coal traffic, and by 1850 Pottsville was the largest city in the District with a population of 7,500.

Mining was the early basis for the economy. Although the anthracite deposits of the Southern Field are generally thicker than in the other three fields, they are deeper, have been subjected to intense folding and faulting, and are therefore more difficult to mine. Soon Pottsville lost its leadership to Scranton and Wilkes-Barre where conditions were more favorable for underground mining. Today, however, the frequent outcrops of the Southern Field lend themselves to stripping.

The Pottsville economic activity area includes Pottsville and three other activity centers - Minersville, population 6,600; Schuylkill Haven, 6,500; and St. Clair, 5,200. Pottsville itself achieved its largest population, 24,530, in 1940, and was estimated to have 23,000 in 1965, reflecting relatively greater stability than most other cities in the anthracite fields.

In all, these activity centers and their urban fringes are estimated to have 57,000 people and an additional 13,000 are thought to live in the hinterland served by the businesses, social, educational, and medical institutions in the activity center. Thus, four-fifths of the population is urban.

Employment patterns here are similar to those in the other mining communities in the District. In Pottsville, apparel accounts for three-fifths of 3,000 manufacturing jobs; 90 percent of the 968 jobs in Minersville factories; 85 percent of those in St. Clair. In Schuylkill Haven, only a tenth of all jobs are in apparel; 47 percent are in textiles. The effect on employment patterns by sex is also much the same as seen in the District's other activity centers; female production workers are a substantial majority. In Pottsville, three-fifths of factory workers are women; 62 percent in Schuylkill Haven; 77 percent in St. Clair; 82 percent in Minersville.

Two industrial parks sponsored by the Greater Pottsville Industrial Development Corporation have been established to create more diversified em-

ployment opportunities and have attracted four businesses. In the past three years, their efforts have proved more rewarding by attracting three new plants with 800 jobs and expanding three others employing 320 more. None of these plants was in the apparel or textiles categories. Instead they produce wire, bearings, electrical equipment, and paper boxes.

TAMAQUA-PALMERTON is an economic activity area at the eastern end of the Southern Field above Blue Mountain. Like the Pottsville area, it was opened by a canal constructed to carry anthracite to Philadelphia in 1829, but in contrast, a major terminus at the canal's end did not become one of the District's important cities. The reason probably lies in the fact that the canal's builder, Josiah White, incorporated an ingenious switchback railroad into the transportation system, thereby shifting the center of business farther into mining country. Whatever the explanation, the economic activity area includes seven centers of four to ten thousand people in size with a 42,600 total population.

The largest of them is Tamaqua (10,173 in 1960) at the western end of the economic activity area. It lies in a deep ravine along the Little Schuylkill River but was early connected to its eastern neighbors - Coaldale, Lansford, and Summit Hill - which drew coal down the Lehigh Canal. These neighbors have suffered some losses of population in recent years, as did Tamaqua, because of the decline in mining. Tamaqua lost 1,500 in the 1950-60 decade; Coaldale lost 1,400 during the same period bringing it down to 3,900; Lansford lost 1,500, dropping it to 5,900. Summit Hill, the terminus of the switchback railroad, declined from 4,900 to 4,400.

On the Lehigh River, Mauch Chunk, now renamed Jim Thorpe, has a 5,900 population. Two boroughs and part of a township were consolidated at the same time it was renamed, so comparisons with past populations are diffi-

cult to make. Down the River are Lehighton and Palmerton, about the same size as Jim Thorpe, which have experienced smaller population losses than their neighbors over the Mauch Chunk Ridge. Palmerton lost 700 people dropping to 5,900, while Lehighton lost only 250.

The urban areas surrounding these communities have tended to grow as the older central communities lost population. An estimated 12,000 people live in these adjacent urban fringe areas, while only about 4,100 are thought to live in the rural hinterland that depends on these communities for urban services. About 93 percent of the people live in or adjacent to the urban centers in this economic activity area.

While the road network and commercial relations between these communities appear to link them together into a single economic activity area, they are not all former anthracite mining communities. Tamaqua, Coaldale, Lansford, and Summit Hill thrived on mining, but the communities on the Lehigh River developed for other reasons. Palmerton became one of the leading zinc smelting centers in the eastern United States. Textile mills became important to Mauch Chunk and Lehighton, but have been superseded by apparel.

With the decline of mining in the western portion of this activity area and the loss of textile employment in the eastern portion as mills moved south, the two sections are becoming economically more similar. The proportions of manufacturing employment in apparel are 84 percent for Tamaqua, 100 percent for Coaldale, 80 percent for Lansford, 84 percent for Summit Hill, 35 percent for Jim Thorpe, 58 percent for Lehighton, and 29 percent for Palmerton. The Palmerton zinc plant with 1,781 employees is the largest single employer and stands out in stark relief against the many small factories employing less than 100 people than exist elsewhere in the economic activity area.

It also makes Palmerton distinctive since it employs few women. Only

28 percent of factory workers in that community are female compared with 79 percent in Tamaqua, 92 percent in Coaldale, 76 percent in Lansford, 70 percent in Summit Hill, 63 percent in Lehigh, and 60 percent in Jim Thorpe.

As with other former mining communities, diligent campaigns are being conducted to attract new and diverse sources of jobs. In Tamaqua, two new plants and two expanded plants have brought over 800 new jobs in chemicals, building fabrication, primary metals, and textiles. Lansford brought in a packaging materials factory that will employ 100 people.

STROUDSBURG is an economic activity area in eastern Monroe County centered on Stroudsburg and East Stroudsburg which lie just northwest of the Delaware Water Gap, a long-time tourist attraction of eastern Pennsylvania. That location speaks much for the nature of this economic area which has been a gateway to the Poconos from New York and Philadelphia since before the days of railroads.

There was no natural resource base for the Stroudsburg economy compared to the resources associated with the mining, steel making, cement manufacture, or clay products production typical in other parts of Appalachia Pennsylvania, and as a consequence the industrial revolution left this area in Monroe County largely unaffected by development. Today conditions are changed; yesterday's natural resources elsewhere have declined greatly in significance and yesterday's unproductive, rocky hills have become suddenly very valuable when found in a beautiful setting.

Beauty has thus become the natural resource at the base of an expanding Stroudsburg economy. In contrast to the economic activity centers in the western part of the Northeast District which were booming by 1910 or 1920 and have been losing population since, Stroudsburg and East Stroudsburg

have been showing steady, if modest, increases. Combined, they had 13,700 inhabitants in 1960, and an urban fringe of approximately 5,300; this 19,000 urban center served a hinterland in Pennsylvania with approximately 15,500 more people.

In part, the people living in this hinterland are farm people, but because this is resort country there are also many vacation homes, tourist facilities, and other non-farm activities in the countryside. This gives the population the largest non-urban proportion of any of the District's activity areas - 45 percent.

There is an easy confidence about the future of the Stroudsburg economic activity area because the Tocks Island Dam is scheduled to be constructed nearby on the Delaware River. Around the reservoir the Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area will be created to serve the population of east coast cities where recreation space is currently in great demand.

In addition, the construction of I-80 of the Interstate highway system assures that recreation seekers will have quick and easy access from New York.

The current economic picture of the Stroudsburg economic activity area is considerably different from those areas where mining has been important. For one thing, apparel manufacture never took hold here as it did there; for another, the manufacturing base is both widely diversified and heavily weighted with employment for men who hold 73 percent of factory jobs. Leading sources of manufacturing employment are miscellaneous manufacturing, fabricated metals, printing, electrical machinery, and textiles.

But manufacturing is not the most important source of jobs - government is. Here the combined employment of East Stroudsburg State College and the Tobyhanna Army Depot have assumed a dominant employment role in addition

to the new jobs associated with the Tocks Island Dam and the Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area.

In Monroe County, government with 5,900 jobs and manufacturing with 5,200 are the largest employment categories based on annual averages, but services with a reported annual average of 5,100 jobs increases to about 7,800 in August at the height of the tourist season. There are corresponding slack periods during Winter months, highlighting the seasonal quality of many employment opportunities that will result from expanded recreational development.

Optimism in the Stroudsburg economic activity area is not based on recreational development alone, however. Rather there is the fact that Monroe County has had an effective industrial development program. In 1965, there were six expansions and two new plants resulting in 362 new jobs; in 1966, four new and four expanded plants for 457 more jobs; and in 1967, six new plants and four expansions producing 228 new positions. Some observers suggest that local development officials have succeeded in using the area's natural beauty and recreation assets to attract new employers.

HONESDALE is an economic activity area in central Wayne County comprised of Honesdale Borough with a 5,500 population and an urban fringe of approximately 1,400. The rural hinterland surrounding it has an estimated 4,500 people, bringing the total population of the economic activity area to 11,400, which is 1.3 percent of the Northeast District population.

Honesdale is the Wayne County seat and was once an important depot for anthracite coal being shipped from Carbondale to New York City. Before the end of the 19th Century it lost that role and became instead a small governmental, agricultural, and manufacturing center. Today over half of its 1,220 manufacturing jobs are in two apparel plants. Other leading industries are furniture, printing, and textiles. Half of the area's manufacturing workers are women.

Efforts to diversify the economy have been rewarded in the Honesdale area in the past two years during which a sporting equipment plant, a television tube manufacturer, and a printer of business forms have established 300 new jobs.

MATAMORAS-MILFORD, in Pike County, is the smallest economic activity area in the Northeast District with a total population of 5,000. This is made up of 1,200 people in Milford Borough, 2,000 in Matamoras Borough, 600 living in the urban fringes around these two communities, and another 1,200 living in the hinterland that depends on these communities for urban services.

Both Matamoras and Milford are located on the Delaware River and both should benefit by construction of I-84, the Interstate highway from Scranton to Connecticut. Matamoras is the larger of these two communities because it is satellite to Port Jervis, New York (1960 population 9,268) where many residents to the economic activity area are employed.

Manufacturing employment in the economic activity area is insignificant, accounting for less than a hundred workers. There is some service employment here, however. In the Matamoras-Milford labor market area the average annual employment in services in 1967 was 2,500 but it almost doubled during August reflecting both the seasonal nature of many job opportunities and the fact that this area, like the Stroudsburg economic activity area, is tourist country.

In the last two years, both Matamoras and Milford have added small apparel factories to their communities, but local officials see a greater potential for economic improvement resulting from construction of the Tocks Island Dam and the Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area which will extend north almost to Milford.

THE PEOPLE

The economic renaissance occurring in the Northeast Local Development District has grown from economic necessity but has been possible only because many people of the District were willing to accept change. Normally, young people are considered the most willing to see changes, but in the Northeast District young and old were affected by the ailing anthracite industry. Many young people left the District, so that by 1960, the District's population profile was much different from that of the rest of Pennsylvania.

There were fewer young people and more older people, just exactly opposite from the population composition most conducive to change. In the 20-44 age group, all of the Northeast District's counties had a smaller proportion of people than was true for the State. Since this is the age group with most child bearing women, a decline in numbers here also affects the number of children in the population. Of all the 67 Pennsylvania counties, only 18 had smaller proportions in the 0-19 age group than the State proportion, but all of the Northeast District's counties were in this group. In fact, Pike and Schuylkill were at the very bottom of the list, Luzerne and Lackawanna were fourth and fifth, Carbon was eighth, Wayne was tenth, and Monroe twelfth.

At the other end of the age spectrum, Pike had the highest proportion of people over age 65 of all counties in the State. Wayne was next. Lackawanna and Carbon ranked twelfth and thirteenth, Schuylkill nineteenth, Luzerne twenty-third, and Monroe twenty-sixth.

With this higher than average age population, changes in the District's economy meant hardship for older people whose skills developed over decades become obsolete.

The 1960 figures actually repeated those of earlier censuses which also showed an aging population as a result of migration. This pattern of people

leaving was noted in the descriptions of many of the economic activity centers which began losing population in 1910, 1920, or 1930 as the anthracite industry began slipping.

TABLE 42

NORTHEAST DISTRICT POPULATION CHANGES 1929-1963

County	Percent Change
Carbon	- 17
Lackawanna	- 28
Luzerne	- 23
Monroe	+ 55
Pike	+ 25
Schuylkill	- 28
Wayne	-

Source: Pennsylvania Department of Internal Affairs

The total migration was, of course, a much larger proportion of the 1929 figure when natural increase for this period was considered. In the 1950-60 period alone, the migration loss (which includes natural increase) came to 155,330, or 16 percent of the 1950 population.

Migration is most often simply a demographic expression of economic conditions - usually adverse conditions - and in the Northeast District declining mining and railroading activities were the major causes of departure. At least the decline in general economic activity brought on by widespread unemployment prompted people in many businesses to seek employment elsewhere where conditions were more favorable. Hence, migration patterns can be taken as an indicator of economic health.

The losses came in the counties with the most people - the counties where there had been the most mining employment. As the table below shows, Lackawanna, Luzerne, and Schuylkill Counties lost more people in the fifties than lived in the Northern Tier District in 1965. State Planning Board estimates suggest that since 1960 the rates of leaving have dropped greatly and that they have been reversed in some cases. By 1975, in-migration is expected to be the rule.

TABLE 43

NORTHEAST DISTRICT GAINS AND LOSSES FROM MIGRATION

County	1950-1960	1960-1965	1965-1975
Carbon	- 8,791	+ 131	+ 2,100
Lackawanna	- 39,201	- 12,012	+ 12,800
Luzerne	- 69,181	- 6,745	+ 23,400
Monroe	+ 2,411	+ 2,083	+ 18,300
Pike	+ 444	+ 628	+ 2,700
Schuylkill	- 38,731	- 934	- 3,600
Wayne	- 2,281	+ 1,105	+ 5,100
	<hr/> -155,330	<hr/> - 15,744	<hr/> + 60,800

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census; Pennsylvania State Planning Board estimates and projections.

The reversal of trends - always a somewhat daring prediction - is more fully explained in the following section which discusses employment because in this Plan report future population is predicted on the basis of future employment expectations. The near static 1960-65 population level (there was a decrease of .15 percent) is expected to give way to a 9.7 percent increase in

the 1965-75 period. These increases will be most pronounced in the eastern counties so far as rates are concerned, but Lackawanna and Luzerne Counties, with 65 percent of the District population, are expected to show the greatest absolute gains.

TABLE 44

NORTHEAST DISTRICT POPULATION SUMMARY

County	1950	1960	1965	1975
Carbon	57,588	52,889	54,000	57,400
Lackawanna	257,369	234,531	226,000	243,500
Luzerne	392,241	346,972	346,000	377,100
Monroe	33,773	39,567	43,300	63,800
Pike	8,425	9,158	9,800	12,500
Schuylkill	200,577	173,027	174,000	173,000
Wayne	28,478	28,237	30,000	36,000
	978,451	884,381	883,100	963,300

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census; Pennsylvania State Planning Board estimates and projections.

These are the counties where the losses have been most crucial, and where the reversal of past trends has the deepest social and economic significance. During the fifties, for example, a third of the people lost through migration from these two counties were 20-29 years old, those young people just entering on lifetime careers who showed their lack of confidence in the area by moving elsewhere. While this is far from an unusual pattern in Appalachian counties where migration has been the rule, the reversal of that trend suggests not only enough confidence to hold future young adults, but enough to bring in others from elsewhere.

That fact has a psychological significance with considerably more than mere economic importance. If in-migration actually begins in these counties where evidences of coal mining abound, it means that the image of failure and obsolescence associated with mining will have been overcome. No doubt part of this change will come from the elimination of culm banks, mine fires, and other intrusions on the landscape that may have discouraged young people in the past.

EMPLOYMENT

Since jobs are used as the key for estimating future population, the presumption is that job opportunities in the Northeast District will be attractive to new entrants into the job market. Hence, a close examination of employment trends and projections shows the kinds of jobs expected to produce changes in the District. The employment summary in the table below contains the essentials of the story. Non-manufacturing employment is expected to grow faster than manufacturing employment, and that growth is concentrated in retail and wholesale trade and in services. Among manufacturing industries, electrical machinery is expected to register the largest gain by almost doubling in employment between 1965 and 1975. In contrast, apparel, which accounted for two-fifths of all factory jobs in 1965 and showed the greatest growth between 1960 and 1965, is expected to decline slightly in the 1965-75 period.

This table is a good reference point for many of the comments below. One point requiring emphasis is the decline in the self-employed category. Since the data in this category result from estimating techniques instead of head counts, they can fluctuate merely as a result of revised statistical methods. Here, employment in this category is declining for exactly that reason and obscures other actual gains. Perhaps most important is for readers to note

TABLE 45

NORTHEAST LOCAL DEVELOPMENT DISTRICT EMPLOYMENT
(IN THOUSANDS)

Industry Groups	1960	1965	1975
Agriculture	7.8	6.1	4.2
Mining	13.5	8.8	4.1
Contract Construction	8.1	9.8	13.6
Transportation, Communications, Public Utilities	18.3	15.8	16.4
Trade	44.3	45.2	53.1
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate	7.5	7.8	8.7
Services	33.7	36.5	49.1
Civilian Government	31.0	34.9	44.1
Manufacturing	109.4	124.4	139.8
Food Products	7.7	7.5	6.8
Tobacco	4.4	5.1	4.6
Textiles	10.1	9.9	8.1
Apparel	43.5	49.6	48.3
Paper	1.0	1.0	2.0
Printing and Publishing	4.4	4.9	7.6
Chemicals	1.7	2.7	3.7
Petroleum	0.1	0.1	0.4
Rubber and Plastics	1.9	2.7	4.1
Leather	6.6	5.9	5.4
Lumber, Wood, Furniture	2.3	3.6	4.2
Stone, Clay, Glass	1.1	1.6	2.2
Primary Metals	5.1	4.9	4.6
Fabricated Metals	5.2	6.5	8.9
Non-electrical Machinery	3.7	4.2	6.6
Electrical Machinery	5.3	6.8	11.2
Transportation Equipment	1.9	1.9	3.4
Instruments	*	0.1	0.9
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	3.4	5.4	6.8
Sub-Total Agricultural and Wage and Salary	273.6	289.3	333.1
Self -employed	38.7	37.7	31.3
Total	312.3	327.0	364.4
Unemployed	42.0	21.6	12.8**

*Fewer than 50 employees.

**3.5% unemployment rate assumed as point at which outmigration begins.

Source: Pennsylvania Department of Labor and Industry, Bureau of Employment Security; Pennsylvania Department of Internal Affairs; Pennsylvania State Planning Board.

that total agricultural and wage and salary employment increased by 15,700 jobs during the 1960-65 period and is projected to increase by 43,800 jobs between 1965 and 1975.

A number of analyses of the Northeast District economy have been made recently to identify strengths and weaknesses and to evolve a development strategy for local development officials. One of the most useful tools is the differential shift analysis. It provides a means for comparing relative changes between two different areas.

One of the comparisons made was that between the performance of the Northeast District and the State of Pennsylvania for the 1960-65 period to determine whether the District maintained the State's growth rates. Had the District performed as well as the State between 1960 and 1965, total agricultural wage and salary employment would have increased by 19,710. Instead, the total gain in employment was only 15,700, which resulted in a relative shift downward of 4,010 jobs. This performance below the State average is attributable to two factors:

*79 percent of the shift (also called net relative change) is the result of the District's unfavorable industrial mix. That is, District employment was concentrated in industries that grew slowly or declined in Pennsylvania between 1960 and 1965.

*21 percent of the shift derived from the District's inability to compete effectively with the rest of the State for new employment growth. This applies both to less success in attracting new industries into the area and to obtaining less expansion of locally existing industries.

Mining, as might be anticipated, led the industries that contributed to the District's unfavorable industrial mix. The major contributors were:

Industry	Employment Change Related to Unfavorable Industrial Mix
Mining	- 4,290
Transportation, Communications, Public Utilities	- 2,280
Textiles	- 1,460
Agriculture	- 1,430
Tobacco	- 1,170

Net losses resulting from inability to compete effectively were significant in the following industries:

Industry	Employment Change Related to Unfavorable Competitive Effect
Trade	- 5,200
Services	- 1,870
Transportation, Communications, Public Utilities	- 1,540
Mining	- 1,380
Government	- 1,360

These losses more than offset increases in other industries that derived from the District's demonstrated ability to compete well with other areas for employment. Those industries in which the District excelled significantly during the 1960-65 period were:

Industry

Employment Change Related to
Favorable Competitive Effect

Apparel	+ 2,500
Tobacco	+ 1,550
Fabricated Metals	+ 1,520
Electrical Machinery	+ 1,460
Chemical Products	+ 1,020
Lumber, Wood, Furniture	+ 1,000

To be sure, some of these changes have occurred in industries in which the District has a small number of people employed, so that even if relative growth is pronounced, it may amount to little in terms of overall employment. And still another factor besides size that is of concern to economic analysts is the rate of growth an industry is exhibiting. More total employment results if rapid growth industries are present in an area and shares in them are being increased than if an area is obtaining increasing shares in declining or slow growth industries. Hence, analysts look for evidence of high growth rates in fast growing industries. Among the major employers between 1960 and 1965, the District performed better than the State average only in two rapid growth industries - apparel and construction. In one slow growth industry - electrical machinery - it exceeded the State growth rate, and in two declining industries - textiles and fabricated metals - it also exceeded the State growth rates.

Ideally, a district could hope to enjoy above average growth in its largest industries so that expanded job opportunities in the future would come about almost automatically. In most of Appalachia, that ideal is often the

TABLE 46

NORTHEAST DISTRICT INDUSTRIES EMPLOYING 6,500 OR MORE IN 1965

Industry Group	1965 Employment	State Growth Characteristic 1960-1965	District Growth Relative to the State
Apparel	49,600	rapid growth	above average
Trade	45,200	rapid growth	below average
Services	36,500	rapid growth	below average
Government	34,900	rapid growth	below average
Transportation, Communications, Public Utilities	15,800	declining	below average
Textiles	9,900	declining	above average
Construction	9,800	rapid growth	above average
Mining	8,800	declining	below average
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate	7,800	slow growth	below average
Food Products	7,500	declining	below average
Electrical Machinery	6,800	slow growth	above average
Fabricated Metals	6,500	declining	above average

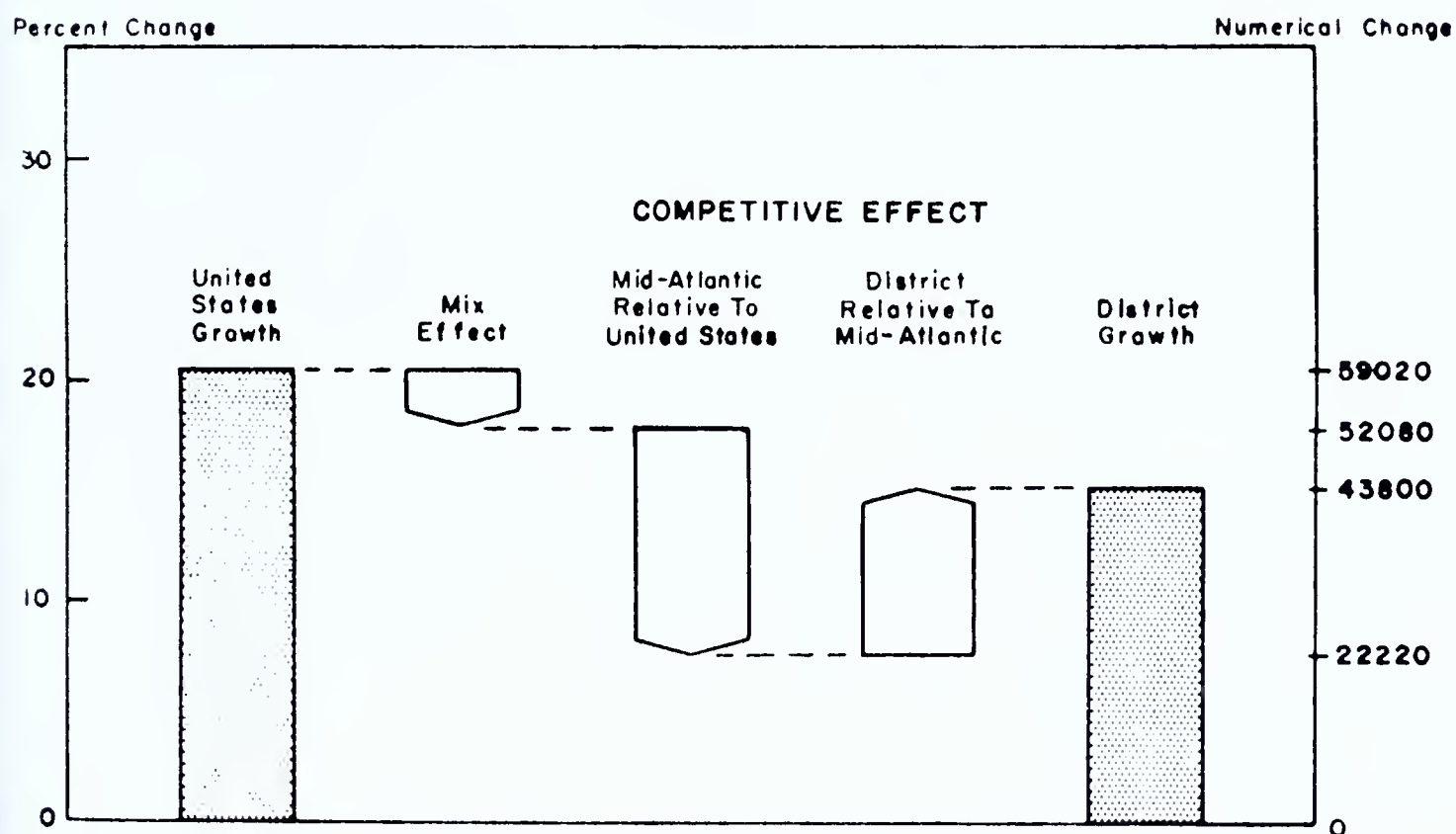
Source: Pennsylvania State Planning Board

opposite of reality since heaviest concentrations of jobs have been in industries where the outlook is bleakest or at the most, not very promising. Thus, a long-term goal in many areas is a change in the industrial mix from one with many jobs concentrated in slow growth and declining industries to an economy with many rapid growth industries supplying most of the jobs.

Most economic forecasts begin with a projection of national performance, and since Northeastern Pennsylvania is competing within this total

economy, its relative standing is important to understand. Because the national figures obscure whether the keenest competition is nearby or remotely distant, the competitive effect of the Middle Atlantic States was introduced. This nearby area is actually a more important source of competition to Northeast Pennsylvania than is the total Nation, so it is probably more important to know how well the District is competing with it than with some distant State such as California or Texas.

CHART 14
COMPONENTS OF EMPLOYMENT CHANGE
NORTHEAST DISTRICT
1965 TO 1975



Source: Pennsylvania State Planning Board

Using State Planning Board projections (as modified by the staff of the Economic Development Council of Northeastern Pennsylvania) for the District

and National Planning Association projections for the Nation and the Middle Atlantic States, a shift analysis was made of agricultural and wage and salary employment. It showed that if the Northeast District were to perform at national rates during the 1965-75 period, employment would increase by 59,020 jobs. Instead, the total projected gain is 43,800, which amounts to a relative downward shift of 15,220 jobs. This below average performance is attributable to two factors:

*54 percent derives from the District's inability to compete successfully with other areas for new jobs, and

*46 percent derives from the District's adverse industrial mix in which slow growth and declining industries are dominant.

Among the slow growth and declining industries which give the District this poor industrial mix, those accounting for the largest downward shifts are expected to be:

Industry	Employment Change Related to Unfavorable Industrial Mix
Apparel	- 5,370
Mining	- 3,430
Agriculture	- 3,260
Trade	- 2,770
Textiles	- 2,440
Transportation, Communications, Public Utilities	- 2,050
Food	- 1,560
Tobacco	- 1,510
Leather	- 1,300

Partially offsetting the poor growth of these industries are civilian government (9,720 jobs), services (4,570), and electrical machinery (2,180), which are expected to grow at rates faster than the National average. These categories are significant sources of jobs in the Northeast District.

The industrial mix in an area usually evolves slowly, so despite the ideal of having most employment concentrated in rapid growth industries, it is next to impossible to switch suddenly from slow growth to rapid growth industries. Instead, most development strategists concentrate on competitive factors to enhance the economy of an area.

In this respect, the Northeast District is not expected to gain shares of employment in existing industries as fast as the Nation is expected to grow in those industries, but is expected to exceed the growth of the Middle Atlantic States. The significance is less that the District is expected not to compete well with the rest of the Nation than that it is expected to do much better than the Middle Atlantic States. If the District were to compete only as well as the Middle Atlantic States, it would experience a downward shift of 29,860 jobs during the 1965-75 period. Instead its relative loss of jobs is expected to be 8,280. Thus the District would experience an upward shift of 21,580 jobs relative to the Middle Atlantic States.

Major contributors to this competitive advantage of the Northeast District over the Middle Atlantic States are:

Industry	Employment Change Related to Favorable Competitive Effect
Trade	+ 6,000
Apparel	+ 4,030
Services	+ 3,120

Industry	Employment Change Related to Favorable Competitive Effect
Electrical Machinery	+ 2,390
Printing and Publishing	+ 2,300
Non-electrical Machinery	+ 2,080
Contract Construction	+ 1,970

These are the industries in which the District is expected to gain significant shares of employment relative to the Middle Atlantic States. Since this is the area with which the District is in keenest competition, these gains are indeed significant. While the employment projections are not self-fulfilling and these relative gains are not automatic, they point to the sources of employment where the District's prospects are brightest and suggest industries on which development efforts can be profitably concentrated.

To be sure, not all of these are rapid growth industries nationally. Hence, employment expansion in them does not necessarily insure continued growth. Indeed, retail and wholesale trade, projected to be the District's largest industry in 1975, is expected to be a slow growth industry nationally.

Of the District's seven industry groups expected to employ over 10,000 by 1975, four are in the rapid growth category and three are slow growth; in three rapid growth groups and one slow growth group, the District is expected to out-perform the Nation.

This latter fact - that the District projection is for faster growth than is expected in the Nation - may be somewhat speculative. Retail and wholesale trade, for example, increased only 900 jobs between 1960 and 1965 while the 1965-75 increase projected is 7,900. Thus the rate is expected to jump from 180 new jobs annually to 790, over four times the 1960-65 growth rate.

TABLE 47

NORTHEAST DISTRICT INDUSTRIES EMPLOYING 10,000 OR MORE IN 1975

Industry Group	1975 Employment	National Growth Characteristic	District Performance Expectation 1965-75 relative to:	
			Mid-Atlantic	United States
Trade	53,100	slow growth	above average	above average
Services	49,100	rapid growth	above average	above average
Apparel	48,300	slow growth	above average	below average
Government	44,100	rapid growth	below average	below average
Transportation, Communications, Public Utilities	16,400	slow growth	above average	below average
Construction	13,600	rapid growth	above average	above average
Electrical Machinery	11,200	rapid growth	above average	above average

Source: Pennsylvania State Planning Board

The basis for this acceleration in an industry predicted to grow slower than the national all-industry growth rate is the new highway network under construction which will give the area great appeal as a distribution center. Most disinterested observers agree that these new highways will have a deep impact on the District's economy, so this estimate of future employment in trade may be optimistic but not unreasonable.

Similarly, predicted growth in service employment, a rapid growth industry nationally, is expected to exceed national rates in the Northeast District. Service employment grew 2,800 from 1960 to 1965, and is expected to grow 12,600 during the 1965-75 decade. Here again, the annual growth is projected to accelerate - from 560 per year to 1,260. District officials have noted in the past that service employment in the District was disproportion-

ately low in comparison to other areas of similar size. Now that the structure of the District's economy is changing to more closely resemble other areas, the proportion of service employment will expand. A factor that may slow this projected growth of service employment is lower per capita personal income in the District than in the State or the Nation. As was mentioned in Manpower Dilemma In Northeastern Pennsylvania, "per capita personal income in Northeastern Pennsylvania has been between \$400 and \$500 less than per capita income in the State or in the Nation. This lower level of income per individual has contributed to the lag in the growth of the service industry within the Northeast District."

The increase of contract construction employment at a rate faster than the national growth rate is somewhat more easily explained especially since the annual rate is expected to increase by only 40 jobs per year. Construction of the Tocks Island Dam on the Delaware River alone could account for this much increase.

Electrical machinery, the last of the four major industry groups in which the District is expected to exceed national growth rates, is expected to increase from the 300 new jobs annually it experienced during the 1960-65 period to 440 annually during the 1965-75 decade. While optimistic, recent plant additions have already put the District ahead of that rate for the years since 1965.

Fortunately, much study and research of the Northeast District by local officials preceded this analysis and explains what otherwise might be considered overly optimistic employment projections. One of the most perceptive studies was the Overall Economic Development Program prepared by the Economic Development Council of Northeastern Pennsylvania which showed some specific handicaps that must be overcome. They include:

*heavy concentration (almost 40 percent) of employment in apparel manufacturing;

*more than half of the manufacturing labor force is women;

*average take-home pay of manufacturing workers in the District is about \$1,500 less than the average for Pennsylvania;

*value added in manufacturing per employee in the Northeast District was \$3,500 lower than for Pennsylvania and \$5,000 lower than for the Nation; on an industry by industry basis, value added was lower for the District's largest employers - apparel, textiles, food products, electrical machinery, fabricated metals, leather products, printing and publishing, primary metals, and non-electrical machinery;

*the level of annual new capital expenditures per employee in manufacturing has been substantially lower than that for either the State or the Nation;

*average household effective buying income ranges from \$1,000 to \$1,700 below that of the Nation while the typical city worker's annual family budget is about the same as that in eastern seaboard cities.

This range of problems requires many solutions. In general, the District needs to attract more growth industries that pay high wages. To augment this selective industrial development program, the Economic Development Council of Northeastern Pennsylvania has proposed the establishment of a management consulting service to aid local businesses in solving technical and personnel problems. A third area of need is educational programs to insure that the District's labor force is qualified to fill the exacting requirements of industries with high capital/worker ratios and high wage rates.

MANPOWER TRAINING

The quality of the labor force is always of deep concern to development officials. In the Northeast District, that concern resulted in the publication of Manpower Dilemma, which reported that,

"The District continues to suffer greatly from outmigration of its young, best-educated talent. This is related to the limited opportunities for college-trained middle-management people. In addition, job openings for highly skilled or professional people are limited."

"Levels of educational attainment of those remaining with the District are far below normal. As a consequence, the District has a less versatile labor force."

Creation of more job opportunities for managerial, professional, and skilled workers through selective industrial development is one part of the answer to this problem. Those industries in which the District seems to have a competitive advantage over the rest of the Middle Atlantic States - transportation equipment, electrical machinery, non-electrical machinery, fabricated metals, trade, services, and contract construction - all suggest promising areas of emphasis although they are not all expected to be rapid growth industries.

One rapid growth industry in which the District is projected to perform poorly relative to both the Middle Atlantic States and the Nation is civilian government employment. This is an industry group which generally attracts professional and managerial workers in large numbers, and may therefore benefit through expanded training facilities in the District.

The District's seven private and five public colleges and branch campuses of universities supply a steady stream of graduates to fill many of these positions. However, some of the District's leading employers reported shortages of qualified job applicants at the technical level. A 1965 survey by the Economic Development Council revealed a number of skills in short supply and prompted the Council to call for "an inventory/evaluation study" of the

many training efforts. A 1966 survey revealed several thousand jobs for which no applicants could be found.

Since those surveys were completed, two area vocational-technical schools with space for 1,372 pupils have opened - one in Luzerne County and the other in Carbon County - at a total cost of almost \$5 million. Three more - two in Schuylkill County and one in Luzerne County - with a combined pupil capacity of 2,560 - are under construction. Four other schools - one for Wilkes-Barre, two for Lackawanna County, and another near Stroudsburg to serve Monroe County - are being planned. Local leaders in Pike County put vocational-technical education at the top of their list of needs and Wayne County leaders list vocational-technical education as that County's second greatest need, but no attendance area has yet been approved for either county by the Department of Public Instruction.

Before the establishment of vocational-technical schools, the District's manpower training problems were receiving aid through a variety of public and private programs. A private trade and industrial school in Scranton, business schools in Luzerne and Schuylkill Counties, and nursing schools in Lackawanna, Luzerne, and Schuylkill Counties augmented shop, home economics, and business courses in high schools of the District. For the waves of displaced miners lacking skills, both the State and Federal governments have been sponsoring manpower retraining programs teaching such skills as mechanical maintenance, general machine operation, welding, auto mechanics, and a variety of similar occupations. Since 1962, when the Federal Manpower Development and Training Act was passed, both State and Federal retraining programs have given courses to 2,235 people in the Northeast District. The larger classes have concentrated on the major occupational shortages such as those just named, while individuals have been given schooling where an individual opening was avail-

able. In other cases, on-the-job training has been supported through cooperation with employers.

This range of retraining interests highlights those categories in which skills are in shortest supply and the demand is greatest in the Northeast District. It does not reveal the amount of specialized training being given workers through employee training programs by private industry without public compensation nor training from other sources.

To date, however, it is clear that in the Northeast District as in most other sections of Appalachia Pennsylvania, manpower training programs are inadequate for the needs of local employers. The manpower surveys of 1965 and 1966 sponsored by the Economic Development Council emphasized this fact by revealing the many positions for which no qualified applicants could be found. They may well be the harbinger of an even tighter labor situation in the future if job opportunities expand according to the employment projections show above.

Fortunately, an evaluation of manpower needs until 1975 is being conducted by the Department of Public Instruction to aid local training efforts. An important emphasis of this study will be new skills, so that tomorrow's labor force will be equipped for the evolving occupational skills of modern industry. Also important will be the identification of skills that are expected to decline in importance to help assure that by 1975 there will not be excess and idle workers - like the miners of the fifties.

NATURAL RESOURCES

Another estimate of the Northeast District's future concerns the role of natural resources - minerals, timber, and agriculture - that have had economic influence in the past. Clearly, occupational demands related to natural resources are declining and suggest little demand from tomorrow's labor force

as overall numbers of employees decline. However, in natural resource use, as in so many other industries today, there is often a shortage of technically trained people at the same time those lacking skills are without employment. Mining - the industry that dropped 55,000 jobs during the fifties in the Northeast District alone - is reported to have a chronic shortage of mine-machine mechanics, and many other industries noted in the past for reliance on muscle now need scientists, engineers, and technicians to compete effectively.

To the Northeast District for over a century, mineral resources has meant anthracite coal. An estimated 5.3 billion tons of anthracite have been produced in Pennsylvania since 1820. This amounts to about a fifth of all the coal produced in Appalachia. From 1825, when the Schuylkill Canal opened, production for the domestic heating market of eastern seaboard cities constantly rose to a peak production of 99.6 million tons in 1917. Since then, production declined to a low of 16.9 million tons in 1962, which is about one percent of the coal mined in the Nation today.

The economics of the anthracite industry are influenced by two important factors - consumer preference for other fuels and rising mining costs. Despite the fact that anthracite is a cheaper fuel for domestic heating, today's consumers choose fuel oil, natural gas, and electricity to heat their homes because of their greater convenience. Until new markets can be developed, the outlook for anthracite is continued low production.

A part of developing new markets depends, of course, on keeping prices down, and it is in this respect that mining costs have become a burden to the industry. Much of the relatively flat coal has been mined, leaving steeply pitching underground seams which prohibit extensive use of mechanized equipment. This is the same coal passed over a century ago by mining companies because the coal of the Wyoming and Lackawanna Valleys was easier to mine.

Labor costs for underground mining have risen as mining conditions have become more difficult. Another cause of rising costs has been mine water control, sometimes requiring a thousand tons of water to be pumped from the mine for each ton of coal mined.

As mining costs have risen, open pit strip mining has been turned to as an alternative. Today most of the coal beds near the surface have been mined, so that strip mines must be dug deeper. The result is increased production costs.

With anthracite reduced to about 8 percent of the domestic heating market in its traditional market area, attention must be directed to other consumers. Electric utilities have consumed most of the reclaimed coal from culm banks and river dredging. This market has been declining in recent years and may cease to exist as these sources are exhausted.

Steel and cement industries have remained a steady, if small, market for anthracite producers - about a third of the utilities market. A glimmer of hope for increasing demand is in markets for sintering and pelletizing iron ore, for industrial carbon, and for various other metallurgical uses.

Generally, however, the outlook for anthracite is pessimistic. Other minerals are not now being produced in large quantities in the Northeast District although there are substantial deposits of sand and gravel in the sections of the District covered by glaciers during the two ice ages that affected Pennsylvania. Peat is another product found in the same area.

These glacial deposits are also natural aquifers containing enormous quantities of untapped ground water which may well become one of the Northeast District's most valuable natural resources. Today, as in the past, the greatest share of mineral production comes from anthracite coal in all counties except Monroe and Wayne.

TABLE 48

1966 VALUE OF MINERAL PRODUCTION IN THE NORTHEAST DISTRICT

County	Value	*Minerals Produced in Order of Value
Carbon	\$ 4,885,309	Coal, stone, sand and gravel, peat
Lackawanna	withheld	Coal, sand and gravel, peat
Luzerne	40,677,402	Coal, sand and gravel, stone, peat clays
Monroe	771,072	Stone, clays, sand and gravel, peat
Pike	withheld	Stone, sand and gravel
Schuylkill	37,123,723	Coal, stone, sand and gravel, clays
Wayne	withheld	Stone, sand and gravel
Total	\$90,993,000	

*Excludes value of natural gas, natural gasoline, LP gases, petroleum, and gem stones.

Source: Pennsylvania Department of Internal Affairs, Topographic and Geologic Survey.

Other economic activity based on the District's natural endowments is not impressive. In agriculture, for example, the District accounted for 5.8 percent of the State's farm receipts while it contains 9.8 percent of the land area. This rough comparison suggests that there is a lack of fertile and productive land. Only in the production of vegetables and potatoes does the District appear to excel: it had 10.9 percent of the State's receipts in 1965, most of which was contributed by Luzerne and Schuylkill County farmers.

Among the District's counties, Wayne and Schuylkill are the agricultural leaders. Wayne's \$14.4 million of farm receipts in 1965 was almost 30 percent of the District total, and Schuylkill's \$12 million accounted for about a quarter of the seven-county total. In these two counties, as in the

District as a whole, the leading sources of revenue were dairy products and poultry. Wayne accounted for over half of the District's \$20.8 million dairy production while Schuylkill farmers produced two-fifths of all the District's poultry products in 1965.

With the District's high level of urbanization, it is not surprising that vegetable and potato production should be higher than average in the State. It is, however, surprising to find in the U. S. Census of Agriculture that between 1959 and 1964 the actual dollar value of receipts dropped \$175,000 while increases were reported in most other farming specialties. Undoubtedly, drought conditions contributed to this decline, but field crops and livestock receipts showed increases over this period.

Nevertheless, District officials conclude that truck farming will increase in importance as urbanization continues and the population increases expected from other economic stimulation are realized.

The District's number of farms has been declining sharply as has been true in most areas of Appalachia and the Nation. As of January, 1967, the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture estimated that there were 4,600 farms in the Northeast District - 1,220 in Wayne and 1,160 in Schuylkill, the two leading counties. This was but 5.8 percent of the State's farms at that time. Perhaps more revealing is that the U. S. Census of Agriculture reported a drop of 36 percent in the number of farms between 1959 and 1964.

Much of this decline in the number of individual farms is explained by consolidation since during this same period the average farm size rose from 121.2 acres to 132.7 acres. However, this is not all of the explanation. Land area in farms fell from 26.7 percent of the District to 22.4 percent as total acreage in farms dropped 17 percent. Cropland declined 14 percent, and pasture 12 percent. Woodland on farms showed the largest decrease of all agricultural land uses - 33 percent.

The District's role in the State's timber industry is no more impressive than its position in agriculture. With nearly a tenth of the land area, it supplied one twenty-fifth of the 1964 sawtimber production of Pennsylvania. Its proportion of poletimber production is even less impressive - 3.2 percent of the State's production.

Stocks in the District's forests, on the other hand, are abundant. It had 8.4 percent of the State's sawtimber in 1964 and 14.8 percent of the poletimber, and the balances between the annual allowable cut and annual growth were showing sizable increases. As of 1954, there had been over-cutting in Lackawanna and Luzerne Counties, giving the District's sawtimber stock a deficit of 1.9 million board feet. By 1964, this deficit had been overcome and a surplus of 41 million board feet was reported. A smaller, though still impressive, increase in the poletimber balance was registered over the same period.

In terms of economic activity, forest products are of modest significance in the District. About 158 sawmills are scattered throughout the seven counties. Furniture, paper, and other wood products manufacturers employ 3.7 percent of all manufacturing employees. Few new jobs in wood using industries have resulted from the industrial development campaigns in the District.

DISTRICT PROBLEMS AND DEFICIENCIES

Through examination of the economic activity areas, population and employment trends, retraining needs for workers, and the role of natural resources, many needs of the District have come into view. District leaders have classified them as economic, social, and environmental problems. They have selected the problems that best can be solved through multiple-county efforts as the ones that the Economic Development Council of Northeastern Pennsylvania and other organizations should concentrate their resources on. Among them are the following:

Economic Problems -

1. Low levels of per capita income;
2. Low levels of output in manufacturing industries;
3. Levels of capital investment per employee in manufacturing industries below State and national averages;
4. Adverse industrial mix of manufacturing industries in which new high wage and rapid growth industries are needed to improve economic balance;
5. Shortage of entrepreneurial "risk" capital for new business ventures;
6. Apparent underemployment of manpower;
7. Shortage of skilled managers for new and existing businesses;
8. Unbalanced economic growth in which non-manufacturing employment has failed to keep pace with growth in manufacturing.

Social Problems -

1. Average educational attainment below State norms;
2. Occupational groups heavily weighted with operatives and unskilled workers and deficient in professional, technical, managers, and clerical skills;
3. Demographic profile at variance with State norms; higher proportion of people over 65 and lower proportion of those 25-44 years of age;
4. Unusually large proportion of men aged 17 to 65 outside the labor force;
5. Large number of small, uncoordinated governmental units often unable to provide a high standard of public services.

Environmental Problems -

1. Unsightly appearance of mining refuse, dilapidated housing, old industrial areas, and rundown commercial districts;
2. Air pollution caused by mine fires, burning culm banks, industrial processes, and motor vehicles;
3. Water pollution caused by acid drainage from mines, and industrial and municipal wastes;
4. Land subsidence damage to buildings, utilities, and roadways;
5. Water supply problems including the need of distribution systems, provision of necessary reserves in developing areas, and allocation of supplies to rapidly growing sections of Megalopolis;
6. Improvement of public facilities as suggested below.

Within individual counties, of course, the degree of severity of these problems varies. Accordingly, Northeast District officials have developed priorities of needed action for each county so that the most crucial local problems can receive earliest attention. For the entire District, these local officials developed a scheme of priorities based on the many different recommendations they received from the counties. These priorities are:

Northeast District Program Priorities

1. Sewage and Water Systems
2. Highway Construction
3. Housing Improvement
4. Industrial Development
5. Mine Land Reclamation
6. Vocational-Technical School Facilities

7. Medical Facilities
8. Manpower Training
9. Public Recreation Facilities
10. Urban Renewal
11. Higher Education Facilities
12. Elementary and Secondary Education Facilities
13. Air and Water Pollution Abatement
14. Airport Development
15. Tourism Development and Financing
16. Flood Protection
17. Libraries
18. Health/Welfare and OEO Programs
19. Model Cities
20. Public Buildings
21. Zoning and Planning
22. Highway Beautification
23. Law Enforcement

SEWAGE AND WATER SYSTEMS

The need for the Northeast District's highest priority program is most keenly felt in the largest communities where the industrial, municipal, and mining wastes have created the most serious conditions. Mine acid pouring into the Lackawanna and Susquehanna Rivers has obscured the problem by neutralizing the bio-degradable wastes from municipalities and industries discharging directly into these major streams. Tighter regulations by the Pennsylvania Sanitary Water Board and heightened community concern for improvement of local water resources have prompted expansion and new construction of sewage collection and

treatment systems. Seventeen new systems to serve 36 communities and parts of many more will cost at least an estimated \$100 million. A breakdown of these proposals by county shows that most of them are found in Lackawanna, Luzerne and Schuylkill Counties, where most of the people live.

TABLE 49

EXISTING AND PROPOSED SEWAGE SYSTEMS IN THE NORTHEAST DISTRICT

County	Number of Existing Systems	Number of Proposed Systems	Estimated Cost
Carbon	5	0	\$ ---
Lackawanna	5	7	63.1
Luzerne	7	4	27.3
Monroe	2	1	N.A.
Pike	0	1(Study)	N.A.
Schuylkill	7	4	10.3
Wayne	1	0	---
	<hr/> 27	<hr/> 17	<hr/> \$100.7

Source: Economic Development Council of Northeastern Pennsylvania

Water systems tend to be a less serious matter since there are large ground water reserves throughout much of the District and municipal systems are extended more cheaply than is true of sewer lines. Some 64 existing systems are scattered through the urban areas of all the District's counties except Pike. Only three new systems are currently proposed - two in Luzerne to serve new industrial parks and one in Monroe to serve Stroud Township. No cost estimates for them are available.

HIGHWAY CONSTRUCTION

Out of several score proposals and recommendations for highway improvements in the cities, towns, and rural sections of the District, five major needs have been isolated and given the highest priorities. In order of importance they are:

- *reconstruction of U. S. 209 from Matamoras to I-81 in Schuylkill County, making it a limited-access four-lane route;
- *reconstruction of Pa. 115 from Wilkes-Barre to the intersection with U. S. 209, providing six lanes of limited access road between Wilkes-Barre and I-80, and four lanes southeast to the Northampton County line;
- *construction of an Inter-City Expressway on the west side of the Lackawanna and Susquehanna Rivers from Forest City to Nanticoke to connect the continuous urban area of this economic activity center;
- *widen Pa. 390 to four lanes from Canadensis in Monroe County north to Lake Wallenpaupack in Pike County; and
- *establish U. S. 6 as a "scenic highway" keeping the existing alignment but adding passing lanes to eliminate hazardous driving conditions.

The construction of these proposed projects would fill the gaps in the improving highway network that has been built over the past fifteen or so years. Beginning with the Northeast Extension of the Pennsylvania Turnpike and followed by construction of links of Interstate highways, the District's obsolete road system has become one of the most convenient in the Commonwealth. I-80 is already completed across the District; I-81 is completed from Binghamton, New York, to Hazleton. Sections in various stages of planning and construction are I-81 from Hazleton to Harrisburg; I-81E from Scranton to Pocono Manor in Monroe County, and I-84 from Matamoras to Scranton.

An improved U. S. 209 will link Schuylkill and Carbon Counties with the Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area being constructed around the proposed Tocks Island Dam and Reservoir. PA 115 will improve connections from Wilkes-Barre to the recreation areas of the Poconos and to the east coast cities of Megalopolis as well. The Inter-City Expressway will give to the communities on the west side of the rivers speedy circulation comparable to that afforded the east side communities by I-81. Improvement of Pa. 390 is proposed to distribute tourists coming to the Poconos from the east by I-84, and establishing U. S. 6 as a scenic highway is another effort to make tourist travel more pleasant.

Many more highway improvements have been proposed by local and District officials. In Luzerne County, 15 highway projects of considerable local significance were proposed: five in Lackawanna; four in Monroe; three in Carbon; one in Schuylkill.

Access roads also were recommended by District officials. Many of these roads are related to site development needs for industrial parks and tourist development facilities. For example, access roads and/or site development are needed for industrial parks in Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Wilkes-Barre, Scranton, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Jim Thorpe, Nesquehoning, and Stroudsburg. Other access road projects proposed would serve the Ashland coal mine museum, the Scranton campus of the Pennsylvania State University, and the "Molly Maguires" film site at Eckley.

HOUSING IMPROVEMENT

The heavy out-migration of the fifties and early sixties is blamed for lagging home construction in the Northeast District, but the high levels of unemployment that occurred during this same period did not result in lower

standards of housing maintenance. By 1960, the District compared favorably with both the State and the Nation in several key indicators recorded by the U. S. Bureau of the Census.

*84 percent of the District's housing units were reported to be in sound condition - the same proportion as for the State and slightly ahead of the Nation's 81 percent;

*46 percent were connected to public sewers compared with 30 percent in the State and 29 percent in the Nation;

*92 percent had hot and cold running water while 93 percent in the State and 87 percent in the Nation had these facilities; and

*65 percent were owner occupied while 68 percent of the units in the State and 56 percent in the Nation were.

These facts are perhaps the more significant in light of the greater relative age of housing units in the Northeast District. For example, four-fifths of all the housing units in the District in 1960 were built before 1930 while in the State the proportion was 64 percent. Apparently in the Northeast District older buildings have been well-maintained in contrast with many sections of the Nation where age and deterioration are often considered to be synonymous.

Thirteen housing projects have been proposed by District leaders - six in Lackawanna County, two in Luzerne, three in Monroe, and one each for Schuylkill and Carbon. Seven of them are proposals for housing construction or rehabilitation projects for low and moderate income families to be financed under Section 221 of the National Housing Act. The sponsors of these projects expect to take advantage of the new Appalachian Section 207 housing assistance program for planning and other preliminary expenses. Three of the District's economic activity centers - Scranton/Wilkes-Barre, Pottsville, and Stroudsburg -

have already been designated by the Appalachian Regional Commission as areas eligible to participate in this program.

Four of the District's housing proposals are for new public housing projects: two of these are in Lackawanna County, one in Luzerne, and one in Carbon.

The two remaining housing programs proposed by District leaders concern an effort to improve code enforcement in Lackawanna County and a desire to demolish or rehabilitate rural homes in Monroe County where dilapidated buildings are considered to be a liability to the tourist industry.

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

For more than twenty years, industrial development has been the primary concern of leaders in every county of the Northeast District. The fact that now District officials find that it is fourth among concerns of local officials is itself significant. No longer is high unemployment the nagging problem that it was for two decades prior to 1965. Indeed, as mentioned earlier in this chapter, industrial development efforts in the Northeast District have become the model for many sections of the Nation since imitation is bred by success.

Now, instead of trying to attract industries that will employ large numbers of people, District leaders are determined to be more selective and thereby improve the industrial mix by broadening employment opportunities. Today, they seek industries paying high wages, industries utilizing modern technology, industries with high values of capital investment per worker, and industries in which employment is expected to grow rapidly. These are the employment goals which will help to raise per capita incomes in the District and thereby raise the standard of living.

Industrial parks are considered one of the inducements necessary to attract industries with the characteristics cited above. Already there are many industrial parks in the District, and ten more are proposed or in various stages of development.

Access roads, water and sewer lines, and related facilities are needed to serve the industrial parks. All told, eighteen separate project proposals have been developed to provide these facilities with the hope that grants from the Appalachian Regional Commission for access roads and other grants from the Pennsylvania Department of Commerce for water, sewer and other site improvements will bring them to early completion. Some of the access road projects have been listed in the highways section. Reclamation of strip mined land is proposed for industrial park areas in Lackawanna and Luzerne Counties, so that both conservation and economic development goals are to be achieved in one effort.

Along somewhat different lines, District officials have proposed that the lowbush blueberry industry be developed in Pike and Wayne Counties. As justification for this proposal, agricultural experts point to the favorable climatic and soil conditions of the area plus improved transportation provided by Interstate highways which will put the area within easy reach of east coast markets.

MINE LAND RECLAMATION

Restoration of land disrupted by mining - whether one means the removal of burning and non-burning culm piles resulting from deep mining, the filling of abandoned tunnels that are subsiding and damaging surface structures, the extinguishing or controlling of underground mine fires, or the restoring of strip mined areas to original contours - has great significance in the mining sections of Carbon, Lackawanna, Luzerne, and Schuylkill Counties.

The correction of these problems is considered necessary not only because they cause air and water pollution and often are hazardous, but because they appear ugly, and create a poor image of the area. Thus, local leaders and the Pennsylvania Department of Mines and Mineral Industries have been working for many years to mitigate these conditions. Since 1965, these efforts have been given substantial financial assistance by the Appalachian Regional Commission which has made grants total totaling \$17.7 million for seven mine fire projects, seven mine subsidence projects, and one strip mine reclamation project in the District.

The job is far from completed. District leaders and the Pennsylvania Department of Mines and Mineral Industries have proposed many additional projects. Five of the proposed projects are to stop underground mine fires. Four of these are in Luzerne County in Wilkes-Barre, Hanover, Newport, and Plymouth Townships, and one is in Schuylkill County at Pottsville: Peach Mountain.

Five mine subsidence projects have been identified - three in the Scranton City Hill, Oxford, and Green Ridge sections, and two in Luzerne County at Ashley and Luzerne.

Strip mine reclamation projects have been proposed to eliminate mining scars and to restore land for uses such as industrial parks. In Luzerne County, projects have been recommended for areas in Wilkes-Barre City, Parsons and Miners Mills sections, Wilkes-Barre Township, Hazleton, Larksville, and in Swoyersville at an industrial park site.

In Lackawanna County, a strip mine reclamation project has been proposed for a site in Dickson City to create an industrial park; another has been proposed for an area in Scranton. A project also has been recommended for a site in Pottsville, Schuylkill County.

A suggestion has been made to create a limited dividend corporation

in the District to purchase culm piles and then secure public funds to eliminate them and make the land available for other uses. A similar approach could be used for strip mine reclamation projects.

VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL SCHOOL FACILITIES

The District's two existing, three under construction, and four planned vocational-technical schools were described in the discussion of manpower training earlier in the chapter and do not require additional detail here. Other schools are now in the discussion stage.

MEDICAL FACILITIES

There are 28 general care hospitals with 4,800 beds serving the Northeast District. Of these, six State general hospitals and one Veterans Administration hospital account for a third of all the beds. Nineteen of the hospitals are found in Lackawanna and Luzerne Counties, and two-thirds of the beds are in them. By contrast, Pike County has no hospitals, Wayne has one with 78 beds, Monroe has one with 192 beds, and Carbon has two small ones with a total of 119 beds.

There are three state mental hospitals with 3,700 beds and a variety of other organizations giving mental health care in the District. Some sixty nursing homes, thirty-seven of which are in Lackawanna and Luzerne Counties, provide extended care especially for the elderly infirm.

Sixteen new projects are now being advanced by District leaders. Seven of these are for improvements to general care hospitals, including construction of the first hospital in Pike County in the vicinity of Milford and Matamoras, and of improvements at the Carbondale General Hospital. Five of the proposals are to enlarge or provide convalescent facilities and homes for the

elderly, one is a new medical center, another is a mental health center, and two are for rehabilitation of the handicapped.

These projects include facilities for the Institute of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation in Scranton and St. Stanislaus Institute in Nanticoke.

Costs estimates have yet to be made for four of these projects, but five of the general care hospital projects will cost an estimated \$10.3 million, three of the homes for the elderly will cost \$8.5 million, the medical center \$2.2 million, and the rehabilitation centers \$1.6 million. Some smaller special proposals will cost about \$350,000.

MANPOWER TRAINING

District officials have found it useful to distinguish between construction of facilities for occupational training and special programs for manpower training and utilization. Thus, they distinguish between vocational-technical schools and special manpower training programs sponsored under the Federal Manpower Development and Training Act.

As mentioned earlier, such special programs have offered training to over 2,200 individuals in the Northeast District since 1962. Six additional programs are now proposed by District leaders to achieve a variety of goals. In Carbon County, a \$50,000 retraining program of adults has been proposed using the facilities of the County Vocational-Technical School at Jim Thorpe. A woodworking machine operator course to be conducted at the Johnson School of Technology in Scranton awaits Federal approval. Federal funds are also being sought to extend the Manpower Development and Training Act programs in progress at the West Side Vocational-Technical School in Luzerne County.

Another kind of training program proposed in Luzerne County is a computer seminar for business managers to suggest improved managerial tech-

niques open to them. Still another approach in the same County is a proposed study of transportation of low-income families to determine ways by which broader employment opportunities can be opened to them. And a concentrated employment program coordinating public and private manpower programs is proposed to return dropout workers to the work force. This program will combine the resources of anti-poverty, social service, and employment agencies in getting employable people back into productive jobs. Its estimated cost for 15 months is one to two million dollars.

PUBLIC RECREATION FACILITIES

From State Parks to community tot lots, local officials recognize the importance of recreation facilities for both the well-being of its citizens and the attraction they provide the District's tourist industry. The Poconos have long been recognized as tourist country and that mountainous section has been developed by private resort owners around glacial lakes. The bulk of the District's State parks have been located here as well - six out of ten being in Monroe and Pike Counties.

A concerted effort is being made by the Economic Development Council to expand the tourist industry to other counties of the District as well. A big boost to this effort is coming from the expanding State Park system made possible in large part by PROJECT 70. Two new parks located in Schuylkill and Luzerne Counties were opened in 1968, and eight more are being planned, acquired, or developed - all of them in Schuylkill, Carbon, Luzerne, and Lackawanna Counties. They will add 13,428 acres of park land to the 43,000 existing today.

Local officials estimate that the tourist industry is the second most important to the economic base in the District. At the peak of the season, it employs more than 30,000 people and generates an estimated \$100,000,000 in

annual receipts. These new parks will contribute substantially to the expansion of this economic activity. Moreover, the creation of the 72,000 acre Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area on the Delaware River will reinforce the attractiveness of the Poconos to the thirty million people who live within a hundred miles.

On a smaller scale, District officials propose construction of swimming pools, county parks, community parks, small fishing and boating lakes, and a municipal golf course as desirable public improvements in the near future. Five swimming pools in Lackawanna and one in Schuylkill, ten county parks - six in Luzerne and four in Lackawanna - and six small fishing lakes in Lackawanna, Luzerne, and Wayne Counties have been proposed.

URBAN RENEWAL

Since the passage of the State's Urban Redevelopment Law in 1945, the communities of the Northeast District have undertaken 57 renewal projects ranging from total clearance of areas to selective clearance and rehabilitation projects. Forty-five of these projects have been in Lackawanna and Luzerne Counties, ten in Schuylkill, and two in Monroe.

Once they are all completed, these communities, the State, and the Federal government will have invested an estimated \$139 million in rebuilding commercial, industrial, and residential sections, and in providing new public parks and buildings.

Another eighteen projects, concentrated in Schuylkill, Luzerne, and Lackawanna Counties and expected to cost \$86 million, are now in various stages of planning. Five in Wilkes-Barre will require \$64 million of the total.

HIGHER EDUCATION FACILITIES

Eight private colleges with 11,400 students and six public colleges with 4,400 students provide higher education to residents of the Northeast District. Until recently, when the major universities of the State embarked upon programs of establishing 2-year branch centers in many of the larger cities of the Commonwealth, District students depended largely on private colleges or left the District to pursue their education. The only public facility was East Stroudsburg State College in Monroe County. Now the Pennsylvania State University has branch campuses in Scranton, Wilkes-Barre, Hazleton, and Pottsville. One community college has been established in Wilkes-Barre, another is proposed in Scranton, and a third is being promoted in Monroe County.

Both new and existing colleges, public and private, are proposing expansion programs that will cost an estimated \$28 million. The largest proposal is a complete new campus for the Wilkes-Barre Community College costing \$18 million. New buildings proposed for three private schools will cost \$4.5 million, and an equal amount is needed for enlargement of two branch campuses of the Pennsylvania State University. Another proposal is to construct a science and engineering research center for all the colleges, universities, and industries in the Scranton/Wilkes-Barre-Hazleton-Pottsville area.

ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION FACILITIES

In the Northeast District there are 424 elementary and secondary schools which had 191,000 students in the 1966-67 school year. As in other sections of the Nation, the local school districts of the Northeast District are constantly engaged in improving the buildings and facilities of their school systems to insure the best possible education for their children. Indeed, in Luzerne County the Director of the County Planning Commission men-

tioned that elementary and secondary school buildings needed replacement in most of that county's communities, an appraisal of conditions probably true of other areas as well.

Some of the more significant needs identified by local development officials are expansion of the inventory of Northeast Regional Instructional Materials Center, creation of a science program in the elementary schools in Wilkes-Barre, and development of a new science and mathematics program by Wilkes College for elementary and secondary students. Officials of Lackawanna County also pointed to their need of a high school, four elementary schools, and two vocational-technical schools, all of which are expected to cost about \$10.7 million.

AIR AND WATER POLLUTION ABATEMENT

Several of the measures proposed for abatement of stream pollution were discussed in the section concerning sewage and water systems. In addition, District leaders are urging some water pollution studies, including funds for work to be done at Wilkes College and a Pike County study to maintain the existing high quality of ground water supplies as urbanization takes place.

A dredging project is proposed on Leggetts Creek in North Scranton to restore high quality to this stream that has been affected by acid impregnated by coal that has washed in it over the years.

The most important project to the District probably is the \$68.2 million Lackawanna River and Susquehanna River Mine Drainage Abatement, Subsidence Prevention and Flood Protection emergency project advocated by State and local leaders alike and recommended in the Pennsylvania State Water Resources Supplement. The decline of deep mining in these river basins has resulted in the filling of these mines with water which has resulted in great-

pollution and subsidence. A variety of measures will be taken when funds are provided. These include installation of pumps, boreholes, land reclamation and restoration, mine flushing, grouting, and treatment facilities.

Air pollution abatement, a concern in most urban areas today, is intensified in the anthracite mining sections of the District where underground mine fires and burning culm banks add considerably to the common pollutants emitted by automobiles, industries, and domestic heating systems. Many of the District's mine fires are being combated today using funds provided by the Appalachian Regional Commission and the Pennsylvania Department of Mines and Mineral Industries.

Taking a longer-range view of air pollution conditions, officials are supporting the proposal for an air pollution study by the Wilkes-College Institute of Regional Affairs.

In Monroe County, officials have proposed the establishment of a regional air pollution committee similar to the regional committees that have been established to deal with water pollution around the Tocks Island Reservoir and watershed.

AIRPORT DEVELOPMENT

Airports, like highways, are considered by development officials to be essential to their efforts to attract and service new business enterprises. Indeed, recent improvements at the Wilkes-Barre/Scranton Airport to accommodate jets of the three scheduled airlines are considered one of the District's important assets.

There are five other public airports in the District, only one of which - the Hazleton Municipal Airport - is served by regularly scheduled passenger service. All of these public airports have paved runways. In addition,

there are thirty-three private airstrips found throughout the District which have turf runways.

Six projected improvements have been suggested for the public airports, including increases in hanger space, creation of clear zones, installation of lights, and paving of runways. Only one of these proposals - the purchase of land and the extension of runways at the Mount Pocono Airport - has a specific cost estimate - \$2,048,000. This project has been urged by local officials because it will serve both the tourist industry and a proposed industrial park in Monroe County.

TOURISM DEVELOPMENT AND FINANCING

The estimate of local officials that tourism is the Northeast District's second largest industry after manufacturing has been detailed in the Economic Development Council's study, Northeastern Pennsylvania - Playground of the Megalopolis. This study examined the amounts and kinds of investment that result in the most economic activity and found that, if anything, there was annual "under investment" in tourist facilities in the District.

Five courses of action have been proposed to assure the full development of this important industry - districtwide promotion, management seminars for tourist facility operators, expansion and improvement of public recreation facilities, more liberal lending terms to owners wishing to expand tourist facilities, and more alert regulation of objectionable developments and sources of pollution that destroy the District's attractiveness.

FLOOD PROTECTION

A survey of Pennsylvania by the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers revealed that nine communities of 2,500 or more in the Northeast District are subject to

major floods. (A major flood was defined as one in which 40 percent of the community's buildings have been flooded in the past.) These communities are Carbondale, Blakely, Exeter, Forty Fort-Swoyersville, West Pittston, Wyoming-West Wyoming, Wilkes-Barre, Jim Thorpe, and Lehigh.

Already several flood control works have been constructed in the District by the Corps of Engineers and the Soil Conservation Service of the Department of Agriculture, and others have been proposed or are now under construction.

The Tocks Island Dam, better known for the benefits it is to provide for water supply and recreation, will also provide significant flood protection to communities on the lower Delaware River. Absence of control of the River's water in 1955 during Hurricane Diane cost downstream communities \$100,000,000 in property damages.

The Pennsylvania Department of Forests and Waters has proposed channel improvements to Abrahams Creek in Wyoming and West Wyoming, Luzerne County, to overcome an unusual geologic condition in which once water breaks out of the channel, it flows away from the creek bed into homes and businesses. This project and a study of the proposed reservoir on Wapwallopen Creek in Luzerne County were recommended in the Pennsylvania State Water Resources Supplement.

LIBRARIES

In 1965, the District's twenty-eight libraries contained 728,000 volumes, employed 111 persons full-time, and had expenditures of \$818,000. Lackawanna's six libraries have 219,000 volumes, followed by Luzerne's seven with 181,000, and Schuylkill's seven with 137,000. The Scranton Public Library is the tenth in the State in annual expenditures and Wilkes-Barre's is eleventh.

Overall, however, the District's library resources are found wanting

in several respects. Existing facilities are in need of improvement - either repair or replacement - and expansion. The District lags behind the State and National averages in books per capita. Likewise it falls below State and National levels of per capita expenditures for libraries. The business and research sections of the libraries are considered small by Economic Development Council officials who recommend establishment of a committee to study library needs more thoroughly.

Already District officials have recommended some specific and general improvements, among them replacement of four branches of the Scranton Public Library and enlargement of another branch at a total cost of \$1,700,000. In the Hoyt Library in Kingston, a project to increase the book inventory is proposed at a cost of \$60,000.

The complete upgrading of the library system in Carbon County has been proposed. This would begin with the rehabilitation of the library system's main office at Jim Thorpe, but would extend to overhauling the system itself to give wider services to community programs - especially job training.

HEALTH/WELFARE AND OEO PROGRAMS

Health, welfare, and anti-poverty programs often are excluded from consideration by economic development groups, but in the Northeast District, officials find that these programs provide important underpinning to the general economy. The programs funded by the Office of Economic Opportunity, in particular, suggest direct aid in solving some manpower problems that officials have found perplexing. They found a higher than average proportion of adult men out of the labor market - apparent dropouts after the years of frustration when unemployment rates were very high - and designed a comprehensive training, placement, and social services effort to attack the problem. This program is

to be conducted on an experimental basis in Wilkes-Barre at a cost of one to two million dollars, using community workers to locate the "dropouts" and to determine the cause of their apparent resignation. Then through combined efforts of social service agencies, the individual's handicap will be corrected so that the placement service of the Bureau of Employment Security can help the person get a suitable job.

Community action programs exist in many of the District's communities as do Head Start and Upward Bound programs which are intended to stimulate educational achievement. These programs are both beneficial to the individuals involved and to the community generally since they help individuals become productive citizens.

MODEL CITIES

Interest in the Model Cities program in the District may be likened to interest in the anti-poverty programs of the Office of Economic Opportunity since Model Cities also is a special Federal program. Like OEO programs, too, it is aimed at social problems and human services needs as well as the more traditional physical problems of neighborhoods which have been the concern of Federal housing officials.

Model Cities has been considered most important for fairly large cities, and to date, only Wilkes-Barre, among the District's communities, has been selected by the Department of Housing and Urban Development for Model Cities planning funds. Scranton officials have submitted an application in hopes of being selected during the second round of consideration.

The program is given high priority by these cities because it offers the opportunity of attacking social, economic, and physical problems of a whole neighborhood at once in a coordinated effort and promises not just the physical

renewal of buildings, but also improvement in the lives of residents of the area.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS

When District officials were surveying needs of local areas, a number of public building projects were brought to their attention. In Lackawanna County, three new fire houses (estimated to cost \$200,000), a new prison (\$1.5 million), an addition to the court house (\$2.15 million), and a community center at Clark's Summit were listed. In Luzerne, a new prison, a county administration building, and an addition to the county homes were specified. And in Monroe County, a new complex of county buildings including court house, jail, and library is being contemplated.

ZONING AND PLANNING

This District program item aptly illustrates local awareness that all efforts are not dependent on money and construction, but that orderly development often depends on patience and thoughtful attention to the future. Thus, planning, which is being conducted in most of the District's counties and all of its larger communities, is the local means of charting the directions communities should move for the greatest benefit. Through zoning, they can prevent incompatible development from occurring and thus save the expense of costly corrections in the future. Development officials know the importance that both planning and zoning have for national manufacturers who consider locating in the District, and therefore strive to have areas set aside for industrial use where there is no danger of future encroachment.

HIGHWAY BEAUTIFICATION

A related concern is roadside appearance, since the District's roads bring the tourists it wishes to attract. In Monroe and Pike Counties, general efforts to control junk yards and to limit billboards have been proposed. A related proposal in Pike County is the establishment of U. S. 6 as a scenic highway.

LAW ENFORCEMENT

While the District's cities boast low crime rates and the rural sections can cite even lower ones, there is some concern about giving law enforcement officials more efficient means of performing their duty. In Pike County, for example, it has been proposed that a law enforcement program be instituted for the County that can serve efficiently the scattered resorts and small communities. District officials also propose a study to investigate the possibility of forming county police and law enforcement departments as a means of increasing efficiency.

SPECIAL PROJECTS

Several individual projects have been urged by District officials but were excluded from the priority listing. The exclusion derives from the fact that they are unique to one section or one interest and not from any lack of importance. For example, improved educational television reception for Wayne County (\$10,000 for engineering is needed) is the top priority in that County but has no significance to the remainder of the District. Thus, it has the highest county priority and no District priority. This project would involve the construction of an educational television "booster" system to extend reception to areas not now served and to become a part of the proposed Statewide educational television network.

Other special projects include a proposal to revive the District's railroads and to put abandoned rights-of-way to use for scenic parkways or for water and sewer trunk lines. A consolidation study for municipalities in the area of Stroudsburg is another special project proposed to District officials. A final special project of concern to District officials is improvement of their resources for publishing and distributing their own publications.

NORTHEAST DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY

Both the complexity of the District and the swift changes which have typified it for the past five years have impressed these officials that a strategy for development is needed, but that it cannot be static.

District leaders have evolved a development strategy with four important objectives:

- *raise per capita incomes,
- *improve the physical environment,
- *create, nurture, and promote a new "image" for the District, and
- *create a better institutional environment.

To raise per capita incomes, District officials propose to expand the scope of management consulting services to local businesses and industries to help them improve their efficiency and thus raise wages. Another recommendation to this end is that industrial development efforts be aimed at changing the industrial mix of the area by attracting fast growth, high wage paying industries.

Another means of raising per capita incomes is to raise the proportion of workers classified as managers, professional, and technical workers. The District today has a disproportionately large number of laborers and operatives who are qualified only for low wage paying jobs. Through education, some

of them can be trained for higher wage occupations. Also the occupational structure can be changed by attracting skilled people from outside the District.

District leaders have determined that six groups have important roles in raising per capita income. The communications media have an educational function both in relating economic matters to residents and in creating a new image for outsiders. Educational institutions are charged with the responsibility of adjusting their curricula to changing needs of tomorrow's manpower requirements. Business managers are called upon to provide more on-the-job training and adopt new managerial techniques. Industrial developers are asked to be selective in the kinds of industries they attract to the District so that workers will have high wages. Job placement people are asked to work to get the adult males who have dropped out of the labor force back into productive work again. And governmental institutions are called upon to improve public services.

Secondly, improvement of the physical environment is to be achieved in the following sequence:

- a) A program aimed at improving the tourists' initial impressions of the District is to be established;
- b) Better utilization of private and public lands for recreational purposes should be encouraged;
- c) New water resources are to be developed and existing sources and facilities are to be used more intensively;
- d) The District's lakes, streams, and rivers should be cleaned up and public regulation should be fostered to prevent further pollution of surface and underground water supplies;
- e) Better utilization of forest and agricultural resources should be encouraged;

- f) Positive steps to alleviate air pollution should be tried; and
- g) Land subsidence problems should be corrected.

Thirdly, creation of a new "image" for the District should be done by a public relations firm with careful coordination to economic and statistical research, community development programs, and the District's overall economic strategy. The new image desired is one of a tourist/recreation area.

Fourthly, creating a better institutional environment is to be achieved by making local government more efficient. Thus, non-partisan studies can be instituted to solve special problems relating to services so that more economic use of tax monies is achieved.

In an area as large and complex as the Northeast District, officials continue to weigh proposals for action, investigate promising economic development ideas, and study the rapidly changing quality of the economic, social, and physical environment.

B. THE STATUS OF THE RECREATION/TOURISM INDUSTRY
IN NORTHEASTERN PENNSYLVANIA

Since its inception, one of the Economic Development Council's prime objectives has been to study the growth and development of the Recreation/Tourism Industry in Northeastern Pennsylvania and to explore practical methods for expanding the role of this Industry in the District's economy. Not only is Recreation/Tourism an important part of the District's "export-type" industry, but development of the Recreation/Tourism image is seen as a crucial factor in fostering new manufacturing industry within the area.

In 1967, the Council completed a study of the Recreation/Tourism Industry in Northeastern Pennsylvania entitled Northeastern Pennsylvania - Playground of the Megalopolis. The Council's study showed that, in 1965, the District's Recreation/Tourism Industry generated about \$70 million in receipts among the selected establishments included in the study. (Receipts for 1968 are estimated at \$110 million.) Included were accommodation establishments, children's camps, tent and trailer camps, restaurants, and tourist attractions. Excluded were gasoline service stations and miscellaneous retail establishments whose main revenue comes from non-tourist sources. Based on some sample studies, it is estimated that gas stations and miscellaneous retail sales accounted for an additional \$20 million in tourism sales. In aggregate, therefore, District proprietors grossed approximately \$90 million in receipts from recreation and tourism activities in 1965.

The Council's study also showed that between 1963 and 1965 receipts from recreation/tourism activities were increasing at an average rate of 10-12 percent--making this Industry one of the fastest growing in the District.

The District's Recreation/Tourism Industry was a small businessman's field until recently when a new wave of larger corporate investors began diversifying their portfolios by building huge, complete resort complexes in Northeastern Pennsylvania.

Within the District, many of the recreation/tourism businesses are quite seasonal; but during the last few years, with the advent of winter sports such as skiing, snowmobiling, etc., new facilities are being constructed to include recreation activities for a twelve-month operation. The Skiing Industry in itself has made many resorts into year-round operations and has generated an additional \$10 million into the Region's economy. In 1965, approximately one-half of the accommodation establishments were not open on a year-round basis. Employment in the Industry reflected its seasonality--from a peak of nearly 18,000 paid employees (with a monthly payroll of over \$1 million) at the height of the tourism season in July and August to 6,000 in January.

In 1965, the capacity for overnight accommodations for tourists in the District was estimated to be 33,000 in the 521 accommodation establishments included in the survey. Monroe County accommodations included about one-half of these.

The prime source of the District's tourists is New York (32.4%) with Pennsylvania running a close second (30.6%) and New Jersey close behind (22.0%). The New York figure is particularly significant because in 1965 access to this area was relatively poor (no thruways or turnpikes). When better access is provided by completion of Interstate Highways 80 and 84, it is anticipated that the New York/New Jersey proportion will expand substantially.

The three types of tourist attractions which registered the greatest attendance in 1965 were swimming beaches and amusement parks (3.1 million visitors), movie theaters (1.5 million visitors), and State parks (1.1 million visitors).

Although not strictly part of the Recreation/Tourism Industry, public recreational lands play an important role in attracting tourists. Northeastern Pennsylvania is particularly well-endowed with such lands relative to its population. However, modernization of these public facilities and a broader, more intensive use of public lands is needed.

Because of the dominance of small business in the Recreation/Tourism Industry, there has been a wide-spread tendency for business investment not to keep pace with tourist demands. A rating of District establishments found, for example, that in 1965, more than one-half of the accommodation establishments and restaurants included in the survey were "less than good" and about 41 percent of the attractions and recreational facilities also were listed in this category.

It was estimated in 1965 that the District's Recreation/Tourism Industry suffered from "underinvestment" by perhaps \$13 million annually. Actual investment in the Industry should have been approximately \$21 million annually; but it was about \$8 million a year.

With anticipated returns on capital investment in the neighborhood of 10 percent, the question may be asked, "Why are such investments not made?"

The answer appears partly to be the fact that small operators are not sufficiently knowledgeable concerning their business potential. Also, it was widely reported that financial institutions in the District were not receptive to making loans for this type of development. There have been significant changes as a result of the Council's study, Playground of the Megalopolis, released in 1967. The study was the first attempt to define the Recreation/Tourism Industry as to money generated into the economy, receipts of recreation facilities, employment, etc. Financial institutions for the first time, had a statistical study of the Recreation/Tourism Industry, by which they could weigh the merits of a loan application for recreation/tourism facility development.

Another important factor to the financial institutions was the transition of facility operations from a seasonal nature to a year-round operation.

The climate of confidence among owners and operators is improving. Recent reports indicate widespread capital improvements in most categories throughout the region.

C. ECONOMIC IMPACT OF RECREATION AND TOURISM ON
THE ECONOMY OF NORTHEASTERN PENNSYLVANIA

What is the dollar impact of the recreation/tourism industry on the District's economy? This is the question which the following 1965 tabulations attempt to answer.

Volume of Receipts in Selected Tourism Establishments

Total receipts in 1965 of selected establishments included in the Council's survey amounted to some \$69,860,000. These included only receipts of the type of establishments shown below:

<u>Number in Survey</u>	<u>Type of Establishment</u>	<u>Estimated Receipts</u>
515	Accommodation Establishments	\$43,416,000
86	Children's Camps	10,370,000
20	Tent and Trailer Camps	214,000
533	Restaurants	7,506,000
303	Tourist Attractions	8,354,000
1,457	TOTAL	69,860,000

Table I in Appendix 2, shows a breakdown of receipts by county.

Growth Patterns

The rate of growth in receipts within the different categories from 1963 to 1965 was as follows:

<u>Category</u>	<u>Percent Increase 1963 to 65</u>
Accommodation Establishments	23
Children's Camps	10
Tent and Trailer Camps	26
Restaurants	30
Tourist Attractions	38

Charts 2 through 5, in Appendix 2, show the growth in the different categories on a county-by-county basis.

Average Daily Expenditure per Person

Hotels, motels, resorts, and other accommodation establishments were asked to provide information on the daily expenditures per person. Such expenditures would include room and board and any other expenditures made on the premises of an establishment for any one day.

The findings showed that daily expenditures per person within the seven-county District averaged as follows:

Spring	\$ 9.09
Summer	10.21
Fall	10.16
Winter	9.71

These figures are shown on a county basis in Table II of Appendix 2. It will be observed that Monroe and Carbon County establishments reported higher average daily expenditures than those in the other five counties.

Monthly Employment by Tourist-Related Establishments

Within the seven-county District, July and August are the peak employment months.

In July and August of 1965 the number of persons employed in selected categories were as follows:

NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED		
<u>Category</u>	<u>July</u>	<u>August</u>
Accommodation Establishments (with food service)	4,851	4,836
Accommodation Establishments (without food service)	1,114	1,610
Restaurants	3,536	3,543
Tourist Attractions	1,357	1,331
Children's Camps	6,490	6,398
Tent and Trailer Camps	55	55
	<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTAL	17,403	17,773

Employment figures reported for other months in the year are shown in Appendix 2, Tables III through VIII.

Weekly Payrolls

The average weekly payrolls during the peak employment months of July and August, 1965, are shown below:

DISTRICT WEEKLY PAYROLLS		
<u>Category</u>	<u>July</u>	<u>August</u>
Accommodation Establishments (with food service)	\$ 269,575	\$ 267,096
Accommodation Establishments (without food service)	66,702	66,560
Restaurants	169,536	171,027
Tourist Attractions	112,747	110,162
Children's Camps	408,826	402,966
Tent and Trailer Camps	3,280	3,160
	<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTAL	\$1,030,666	\$1,020,971

Although the recreation/tourism dollar is spent initially at accommodation establishments, tourist attractions, restaurants, and other tourist-related establishments, its impact on the community is broad. The payroll dollar, for example, is re-spent within the community; and its impact probably affects almost every retail establishment.

Weekly payrolls derived from tourism in the above categories are shown for each county within the District in Appendix 2, Tables IX through XIV.

Distribution of the Tourist Dollar

Of course, the entire "tourist dollar" does not go for wages and salaries. Every operator has a number of other expenses which also must be covered.

In an attempt to get an idea just how the "tourist dollar" is distributed once it is received, and how it might affect the community in which it is initially spent, accountants handling resort hotel records were consulted. They estimated that the "tourist dollar" is spent as follows:

<u>Expenditure</u>	<u>Percent of Dollar</u>
Wages and Salaries	37.4
Food and Beverages	14.3
Rent or Occupancy Expense	10.6
Taxes	7.2
Administrative and Miscellaneous	5.4
Capital Expenditures and Profit	5.2
Maintenance and Repair	5.2
Entertainment	4.6
Promotion and Advertising	3.8
Electricity, Gas, Water, and Fuel	3.4
Laundry, Linen, and China	2.9
	<hr/>
	100.00

Although all of the expenditures listed above will not be spent in the same community in which the accommodation establishment is located, nevertheless it is likely that a sizable proportion of the tourist dollar will be retained.

The tourist dollars which are brought into a community are relatively "clean dollars"--in that many local services (such as health, education, and welfare) receive support from such dollars but are not required by those making the expenditures.

D. INVENTORY OF FACILITIES

Number and Capacities of Establishments Surveyed

In the 521 accommodation establishments surveyed, a total sleeping capacity of 33,132 was reported--Monroe County having the greatest capacity with 15,324.

Monroe County also had the largest number of accommodation establishments--followed by the counties of Pike, Wayne, Luzerne, Lackawanna, Schuylkill, and Carbon, in that order. (See Appendix 2, Table XV.)

Most of the accommodation establishments were either hotels (115) or motels (155), but also included were lodges and inns (93), and "other" accommodation establishments which numbered 62. In this last category were such accommodations as vacation farms and family tourist homes.

A total of 303 tourist attractions were visited in the course of the survey. These included such places as historic exhibits, art or cultural exhibits, sports facilities, theaters, waterfalls, scenic vistas, unique displays, and many similar establishments. In 1966, the total estimated visitor capacity of these "attractions" was reported to be 146,112. (See Appendix 2, Table XV.) For purposes of this survey, a tourist attraction was defined as any business establishment that entertains or gives pleasure to the visiting public.

The 533 restaurants or eating establishments included in the survey reported a total seating capacity of 52,259. Almost half of the eating establishments visited were in Luzerne County. (See Appendix 2, Table XV.)

While the distribution appears overweighted with Luzerne County establishments, an examination of data in the 1963 Census of Business shows that in that year, 40 percent of the District's eating and drinking places were in Luzerne County.

It should be reiterated that included in the Council's survey were only those establishments catering to the recreation/tourism trade. Not included were those businesses mostly local in character.

The 86 children's camps included in the survey reported a combined capacity of 18,333. The greatest number of camps were in Wayne County. (See Appendix 2, Table XV.)

Tenting camps and trailer camps visited in the course of the survey numbered 20 and the reported number of sites was 894. State park camping facilities were not included in this figure. (See Appendix 2, Table XV.)

Seasonal Operations

To determine the pattern of seasonal operations of District accommodation establishments, survey interviewers asked owners or managers: "Is your establishment open all year?" Replies to this question, to which owners/managers of 515 establishments responded, indicated that three-fifths were open year-round and two-fifths were seasonal in nature.

In Carbon and Schuylkill Counties, all accommodation establishments visited were open year-round. With only a few exceptions, the same was the case in Lackawanna and Luzerne Counties. But, the pattern of operation was quite different in the counties of Monroe, Pike, and Wayne where the tourism effort, for years, has been directed mainly toward the summer months. In Monroe County, only 115 of the 207 accommodation establishments, responding to this survey, remained open during the wintertime; in Pike County, only 41 of the 111 accommodation establishments responding remained open in the winter; and in Wayne County, 27 out of 74 responding remained open during the winter.

It should be noted, however, that each year more accommodation establishments are remaining open during the winter season. This is largely due to the increasing number of winter sports and entertainment activities in Northeastern Pennsylvania.

Range of Rates

Rates for accommodations are largely affected by the type of "plan" the visitor requests

- 1. The "American Plan" includes lodging, plus three meals a day.
- 2. The "European Plan" includes lodging, but no meals.
- 3. A "Modified Plan" would include lodging plus some meals--usually breakfast and dinner.

Within the District, managers classified their establishments as follows:

American Plan	119
European Plan	355
Modified Plan	32

(See Appendix 2, Table XVIII.)

Rates charged by accommodation establishments were classified according to plan. A few establishments offered all three plans. Most offered either the European Plan or the American Plan.

Under the European Plan, about 60 percent of the establishments reported their rates for single and double accommodations were under \$10. Another 20 percent reported that their rates were under \$15. The balance charged higher rates ranging to more than \$35. (See Appendix 2, Tables XVIII through XXV.)

Logically, because it includes meals, the American Plan rates should be higher. But of the 79 establishments (out of 505) offering the American Plan, most of the rates reported were under \$15. Only 34 establishments reported a rate for doubles in excess of \$15 and 12 reported rates in excess of \$15 for singles. (See Appendix 2, Table XVIII through XXV.)

The range of rates reported in Monroe County were somewhat higher than in the rest of the District. This is because there are more resort-type establishments within its boundaries which offer a wide range of activity privileges included in the overall rates.

Facilities at Accommodation Establishments

It is generally recognized that a wide variety of recreational facilities help to draw guests to an accommodation establishment. The survey revealed the following services or facilities were most frequently reported by 505 respondents:

<u>Service/Facility</u>	<u>Number Reporting</u>
Lake or Pond	165
Swimming Pool	165
Golf Facilities (all types)	37
Evening Entertainment	110
Riding Stables	18
Gift Shops	69
Conference Rooms (12,893 combined capacity)	184

(See Appendix 2, Table XXVI for services and facilities by county.)

Origin of Guests

One of the more important questions in the survey pertained to origin of visitors to Northeastern Pennsylvania. The 501 replies concerning this item revealed the following:

<u>Origin</u>	<u>Percentage of Visitors</u>
New York State	32.4
New Jersey	23.1
Philadelphia	22.0
Pennsylvania (Other than Philadelphia)	8.6
Other Areas of U.S.	
Northeast	6.2
Southeast	2.4
Midwest	1.7
Other than Above	3.6
	<hr/>
	100.0

In developing future marketing campaigns, managers of recreation/tourism facilities will be greatly concerned with the question of where to advertise and how much to spend in different market areas. The table above may be helpful in determining such allocations.

For additional detail on a county-by-county basis, see Appendix 2, Table XXVII.

Length of Stay

The length of time tourists stay at accommodation establishments varies somewhat as the seasons change. Within the District, the 1 to 3 day stay predominated during three of the four seasons. The longer visit, 4 to 7 days, was least popular. But, during the summer season, it was more popular than in the other three seasons.

District hotelmen have indicated that the longer stay of one or two weeks, which was commonplace a decade or so ago, is passe. Today, they say, the shorter stay is the rule. They attribute this to the excellent highways that lure people to more places, the dominance of younger people in their clientele who are more

prone to circulate, and the availability of a great variety of exciting things to do and see which entices vacationers to move on. (See Appendix 2, Table XXVIII.)

Comparison with State Traffic Survey

The average length of stay recorded by the State Traffic Survey was 1.7 days in Monroe County, 3.5 days in Pike County, and 7.2 days in Wayne County.

These figures would seem to tie in fairly well with those uncovered in the Council survey. One should bear in mind, however, that the two studies were not strictly comparable, in that the Council survey interviewed managers of accommodation establishments reporting average lengths of stay, whereas the State Traffic Survey interviewed tourists as to their actual length of stay.

In addition to the average lengths of stay elicited from tourists for Monroe, Pike, and Wayne Counties, it was possible to make a distribution of lengths of stay by tourists as follows:

Distribution of Lengths of Stay by Time Periods--State Traffic Survey

(in percentages)

<u>No. of Days</u>	<u>Monroe</u>	<u>Pike</u>	<u>Wayne</u>
1	67.5	14.6	8.7
2	24.2	37.5	17.4
3	2.0	16.8	4.3
4	.4	10.5	13.0
5 - 14	5.2	17.1	26.1
Over 14	.7	3.5	30.5

Source: Pennsylvania State Highway Department Traffic Survey conducted in 1962.

Note that the Council survey used a different methodology than was utilized in the State Traffic Survey, but nevertheless reached a somewhat similar conclusion--that is, that a high percentage of guests visit for a short (1 - 3 day period) time.

Tourist Attraction

Tourist attractions within the District play a significant role in the District's recreation/tourism industry.

An estimate of the attendance at a variety of attractions provided some indication of the type of attraction that the public enjoys.

Types of attractions are listed below in descending order of 1965 estimated attendance.

<u>Category</u>	<u>Visitors Reported</u>
Swimming Beaches and Amusement Parks	3,148,550
Movie Theaters	1,517,700
State Parks.	1,107,158
Waterfalls and Unique Displays or Exhibits	654,725
Golf Facilities (All Types).	448,450
Outdoor Sports Facilities.	434,545
Indoor Sports Facilities	361,500
Art or Cultural Exhibits	189,450
Gift Shops	125,450
Picnic Grounds	109,230
Historic Exhibits.	64,563
Antique Shops.	49,630

The U.S. Department of Interior publication Outdoor Recreation Trends, (April, 1967) lists "walking for pleasure" first and "swimming" second. The

estimated attendance at attractions, by type, within the seven counties of Northeastern Pennsylvania is shown in Table XXIX of Appendix 2.

Classification of District Establishments

At the conclusion of each interview, Council interviewers were instructed to classify accommodation establishments as to their physical qualities, including their esthetic appearance. Those classified "excellent" possessed top quality accommodations and/or facilities similar to those offered by new nationally known motels. Establishments of lesser quality and/or esthetic appearance were graded "good" or "less than good."

<u>Category</u>	<u>Excellent</u> <u>%</u>	<u>Good</u> <u>%</u>	<u>Less than Good</u> <u>%</u>
Accommodation Establishments	10.4	36.4	53.2
Restaurants	9.4	37.0	53.6
Attractions and Recreational Facilities	18.6	40.6	40.8

(For details on each county see Tables XXX through XXXII in Appendix 2.)

A Comparison of Ratings of Interviewers with Those of Managers

In addition to the interviewers' ratings, managers of different accommodation establishments visited were asked to make their own evaluations. Specifically, the question asked was: "How would you rate the condition of your business property--excellent, good, fair, or poor?"

Then, the ratings of interviewers were subsequently compared with those of managers. On the basis of these comparisons, a tally of questionnaires for accommodation establishments revealed that only about 33 percent of the managers interviewed, rated their establishments the same as the interviewers (or as a customer might).

Another 40 percent of the managers were inclined to over-rate their establishments somewhat--that is, where an interviewer would see an establishment as "good" the manager would view his property as "excellent," or where the interviewer would classify it as "less than good," the manager would term it "good." But, among the managers interviewed, 28 percent showed little understanding of their deficiencies. Where an interviewer might rate the establishment as "less than good," the manager viewed the condition of his premises as "good" to "excellent."

E. ANALYZING AND EVALUATING FINDINGS IN THE INVENTORY

The Appendices contain a wealth of information for the analyst because the Council's questionnaires were designed to elicit information which could provide valuable insight into problems facing owners and managers.

The Appendix 2 tabulations have many possible uses. Explorations of every possible use and combination are not possible in this study. But analyses of replies to several questions may be illuminating.

Manager's Views Concerning Need for Improvement

Appendix 2, Table XXXIII shows that 236 owners/managers of accommodation establishments responded to the question: "What one thing can be done to create the greatest improvement in your business?" Listed below are the ten most frequent replies. The number of responses in each category are shown in parenthesis to the right.

1. Expand facilities (56)
2. More advertising of their business (36)
3. Construct swimming pool (27)
4. Modernize facilities (24)
5. Improve State roads (23)

6. Better road signs (13)
7. Attract more industry to the community (11)
8. Develop more public and private recreation facilities (10)
9. Permit Sunday sales (7)
10. Beautify highways (7)

Note that the most frequently mentioned item above was "expand facilities." With this reply, there is an implication that the respondent believes that a market exists for his service or activity which is greater than his capacity to handle. The 56 replies in this category indicate that more than 10 percent of the respondents had an immediate "capacity problem."

The next most frequently mentioned suggestion: "more advertising" carries with it the implication that the respondent sees an unexploited potential which might be tapped if advertising efforts were expanded. But unlike the respondents who answered "expand facilities," those answering "more advertising" are likely to have existing facilities which are underutilized. (For, after all, if existing facilities are being used to capacity, why "more advertising"? The number of responses in this category indicates that a little over 7 percent probably had underutilized capacity.

The third item shows that roughly 5 percent of the respondents recognized the fact that their lack of swimming facilities was an important deficiency. Since 35 percent in the survey did not report having swimming facilities, this reply indicates that 30 percent were unaware of the "drawing power" such facilities have in attracting tourists.

Approximately 5 percent of the managers expressed an awareness that their facilities were not "up-to-the-minute" according to (4)

For a more complete breakdown of answers to this question, see Appendix Table XXXIII.

Promotion Efforts

No matter how attractive Northeastern Pennsylvania's recreational facilities may be, unless those in the potential market area are made aware of the possibilities, they are likely to be underutilized.

Appendix Table XXXIV shows 1,489 responses were tabulated concerning the types of promotional media used by Northeastern Pennsylvania's recreation/tourism establishments.

<u>Percent</u>	<u>Type of Advertising</u>
45	Newspapers
21	Direct Mail
17	Radio or Television
14	No Advertising Whatsoever

This tabulation is only an **indicator** of the magnitude of present efforts at promotion. Advertising quality, size of potential market, and marketing area advertising have not been considered. Nor has the size of the advertising budget relative to the volume of business been examined.

Nationally, according to the Statistical Abstract of the United States, hotels, etc., spend about 2.4 percent of gross receipts for advertising, and recreational facilities spend about 2.8 percent. If the District followed the National pattern, the District's Accommodation Establishments should have spent about \$1 million in 1965, based on their gross receipts of \$43 million. Tourist Attractions and Children's Camps with gross receipts of \$18.7 million should have spent about \$524,000 on advertising and promotion.

Quality

- A. Appendix 2, Table XXX reveals that out of 500 accommodation establishments surveyed, only 234 were rated as Excellent or Good.
- B. Appendix 2, Table XXXI reveals that out of 527 restaurants surveyed, only 245 were rated as Excellent or Good.
- C. Appendix 2, Table XXXII reveals that out of 301 tourist attractions, only 178 were rated as Excellent or Good.

In view of the fact that the American public is continually demanding higher and higher quality and better and better service when it travels, these facts indicate that between 41 and 54 percent of Northeastern Pennsylvania establishments presently catering to the recreation/tourism trade are in urgent need of upgrading.

Recognition of Deficiencies

How well do entrepreneurs recognize their problems and deficiencies? In one category, Accommodation Establishments for example, answers to the question: "How would you rate the condition of your business property--excellent, good, fair, or poor?" were cross-tabulated with interviewers' evaluations. The results indicate that about 33 percent of those interviewed were sufficiently objective concerning their operations as to rate them as a customer might. The rest were more or less unaware of problems and deficiencies. (See page 88.)

Anticipated Actions to Correct Deficiencies

Do entrepreneurs plan to take action to improve their facilities? Once again, taking Accommodation Establishments as an example, in answer to a question as to whether they contemplate improving, expanding, or otherwise changing the scope of their existing operation, 187 out of 505 replied yes. Thus, a little over 1/3 plan to do something to increase business.

Would Improvements Pay Off?

The question was asked: "Has your business expanded due to an increase or an improvement in your facilities?" Of the 446 operators of Accommodation Establishments who indicated that improvements had been made, 241 answered yes. Thus, in about 54 percent of the cases, improvements do result in increased business. But, does the increase in business justify the time and effort put into the improvements?

In an effort to answer this question, Accommodation Establishment managers were asked what the cost of contemplated improvements might be and how long it might take for such improvements to pay for themselves. The replies indicated that, on the average, a 10 percent annual return was anticipated on such investment. (See Appendix 2, Table XXXV.)

What Needs to be Done?

The foregoing analyses indicate that possibly more than half the operators of establishments catering to the area's recreation/tourism trade are not up-to-date. They apparently do not see their business objectively; they may not see the need for improvements; if improvements are made, they may be the wrong kind (no payoff); they are unaware of the magnitude of returns which can be earned by knowledgeable investors.

These facts indicate a need for an educational/management-development effort on a sizable scale. They may also indicate a need for extensive new investment.

How Much New Investment is Needed?

The survey was not designed to answer this question. But, once again, taking the District's Accommodation Establishments as an example, it was found that the aggregate cost of planned improvements, of the 37 percent indicating that such improvements were imminent, amount to \$7,617,900. (See Appendix 2, Table XXXV.)

Assuming that the other 63 percent of the District's Accommodation Establishments could profitably make improvements, an annual improvement program for District Accommodation Establishments in the neighborhood of \$20,600,000 seems well within the range of possibility. If this figure is anywhere near correct, then it appears that "under-investment" of approximately \$13,000,000 a year provides a "drag" on development of the recreation/tourism industry's Accommodation Establishments within the District. With anticipated returns in the neighborhood of 10 percent, the question is: Why are such investments not made?

Part of the problem is undoubtedly due to the fact that potential investors are not aware of the magnitude of return possible in the recreation/tourism field. Also, in several counties of Northeastern Pennsylvania the possibilities and potentials for recreation/tourism development have largely been ignored--indicating a lack of awareness or a lack of entrepreneurial effort. Finally, in the course of the survey and in follow-up interviews, it was widely reported that District financial institutions are not too receptive to making loans for this type of development.

SECTION II

DESCRIPTION OF

THE EXISTING PRIVATE

(PROFIT - ORIENTED)

RECREATION DEVELOPMENT²

²Except for the regional analysis, most of the material used in the county profiles of this section with regard to the existing private recreation development has been taken from completed reports of the Soil Conservation Service. No attempt has been made by the Economic Development Council to verify or analyze the information.

A. REGIONAL SUMMARY

Northeastern Pennsylvania has a distinct strategic advantage. Here is a vast open area lying abeam the center of the emerging strip city which extends from Boston to Washington. The area enjoys proximity to the Megalopolis sector of highest density--the New York to Philadelphia stretch. New interstate highways and turnpikes afford direct access from the congested cities of the coastal plain into the foothills, mountains and secluded valleys of the Appalachian range.

Add to this locational asset the well-known economic trends such as higher family incomes, reduction in the work week, change in spending habits, and heightened demand for outdoor recreation, and you have a powerful stimulus for development of recreation areas.

Geographically, most of the recreation and resort activity is concentrated in the Poconos (the counties of Monroe, Pike, Wayne and part of Carbon). Only scattered examples are found in the old coal mining districts in Luzerne, Lackawanna, Schuylkill and western Carbon counties.

In the area of accommodations, there is a wide latitude of choices available to the visitor in Northeastern Pennsylvania. Lodging ranges from tent sites and log cabins to opulent, self-contained resort palaces with more than the comforts of home.

For family vacations, some resorts offer a variety of accommodations, including motel suites, hotel rooms in the main lodge, separate cottages and special family suites. These resorts offer a whole range of recreation

activities: pitch-putt, golf, tennis, volleyball, softball, horseback riding, just to name a few. Many resorts have lakes, swimming pools, hunting, fishing and winter sports in season.

One of the biggest gaps in the area's travel-recreation mix is the lack of large convention facilities. Present facilities for large gatherings are found only in the resorts of the Pocono counties. The industrial counties of Lackawanna, Luzerne and Schuylkill have an acute need for convention facilities. There is an urgent regional need for 5,000 to 10,000 convention facilities.

There is also a lack of special recreational attractions and complexes such as Disneyland and Six Flags.

There is a significant boom at the present time in year-round and seasonal recreational communities and developments. The development of second homes is on the rise. Second-home communities have in the past been concentrated in the Pocono area, most accessible to the eastern cities via the existing highway pattern. Now, new access routes are opening a much broader area to this type of development. Where Monroe and Pike Counties have been getting a big part of the activity, they will probably find themselves sharing the market with Wayne, Carbon, Schuylkill, Luzerne and Lackawanna Counties.

Winter recreational activities are rising sharply each year. The skiing industry in Northeastern Pennsylvania is mushrooming. Skiing activity has tripled in the last five years. At the end of 1964 there were five ski areas in operation, while today there are thirteen. A survey completed by the Economic Development Council in 1968 reveals that the ski industry in the seven-county area added some \$7.7 million to the local economy. There is a growing popularity of the snowmobile and toboggan, as well as ice skating and ice fishing.

The many lakes and streams in Northeastern Pennsylvania offer a huge variety of fish, plus several large lakes for boating. There are 110 fishing sites recognized by the Pennsylvania Fish Commission within the seven counties, which together provide 19 species of fish. The largest number of fishing sites are found in Wayne and Luzerne Counties, each of which has 18 recognized fishing spots. Carbon County has 17, Monroe 16, Pike 15, and Lackawanna and Schuylkill, 13 each.

Additional opportunities for winter-oriented sports are needed throughout the Region. Boating and water skiing have gained tremendous popularity in the last few years. These sports are not compatible with fishing and swimming and require larger bodies of water.

Based on current activities, private camping facilities are inadequate. The existing State Parks and the proposed Delaware Water Gap National Park will not be able to handle the expected load. In fact, the existing State Parks are overflowed at the present time and this overflow cannot be accommodated by the existing private camping facilities.

Upon reviewing the inventory of private outdoor recreation facilities in Northeastern Pennsylvania, it is obvious in certain types of recreation activities that there is an acute need for additional facilities. Some types of recreation activities are needed on a regional and county basis and some types of activities are only needed in specific counties. All types of recreation activities and facilities have been listed on the following pages by Region and by counties.

B. CARBON COUNTY

Carbon County with its location in the Pocono Mountains, ease of access by modern expressways, and abundant water and scenic attractions, has a great potential for recreation development. Part of this potential has already been realized, but much remains to be developed. The full utilization of the potential would help the County economy by raising the tax base, providing new job opportunities, and bringing increased numbers of recreationists into the County.

The Split Rock Recreation Center is one of the outstanding areas of its type in the eastern part of the nation. This 31,000 acre tract, containing Big Boulder and Harmony Lakes, provides boating, fishing, swimming, horseback riding, hiking, skiing and tobogganing for thousands of visitors each year. There are opportunities for additional developments of this type.

It is felt that additional opportunities for water-oriented sports are needed for expanding recreational needs in the County. There are four dams for public use planned for construction. These include (1) a 350-acre lake in Mauch Chunk near Jim Thorpe; (2) the 870 acre Beltzville Reservoir, four miles east of Lehigh; (3) the 840 acre Aquashicola Reservoir four miles east of Palmerton to be completed in 1981; and (4) a modification of Francis E. Walters Dam, five miles northeast of White Haven to increase its size to 200 surface acres. This is scheduled for completion in 1989.

There has been a leveling-off trend in hunting license sales in the last five years, with an average of 11,000 licenses sold each year. The sale of non-resident hunting licenses has increased from 131 in 1958 to 181 in 1962.

License holders killed 1,390 deer in 1962. Thus over 20 percent of the license holders were successful in their hunt. Archery license sales total about 600 a year, while doe licenses total about 4,000. The average hunter spends about \$60 a year on this activity. Hunting therefore adds about \$660,000 to the county income annually.

Over 26,000 acres within the county are owned by the Pennsylvania Game Commission. Each of the three tracts comprising this acreage has an operational land management plan with approximately 100 acres under cultivation as wildlife food plots. An additional 15,000 acres are owned by the Pennsylvania Department of Forests and Waters. Both of these large holdings are open to public hunting through the cooperative farm-game and safety zone programs. Big game is hunted more extensively in the northern section of the county. Small game is generally more plentiful in the agricultural areas, with most hunting occurring in the southern sections of the county. Each year the Pennsylvania Game Commission stocks pheasants, quail and wild turkeys. Bounties are paid on foxes and great horned owls.

At present there are two regulated shooting grounds totaling over 1,600 acres in the county. There may be additional opportunities for this "put" and "take" type of hunting.

There are more than 40 private sportsmen's groups or hunting clubs in the county, 31 of which control land totaling 8,222 acres or 3.2 percent of the land.

About 5,000 fishing licenses are sold each year. Since the average fisherman spends about \$95 a year on this type of recreation, fishing adds approximately \$475,000 annually to the county income. The income to the county from hunting and fishing amounted to about 56 percent of the agriculture income in 1961.

Most fishermen attempt to catch brook, brown, or rainbow trout which are found in several streams, including Mahoning and Pohopoco Creeks and parts of the Lehigh River. These are stocked annually by the Pennsylvania Fish Commission and the United States Fish and Wildlife Service. There is an estimated 78 miles of county streams suitable for stocking fish. About 18 miles of the Lehigh River and 18 miles of Buck Mountain Run, Panther Creek, Nesquehoning Creek, Black Creek, and the eastern part of Quakake Creek are polluted by sewage or acid mine waste. The planning and application of conservation measures on agriculture and non-agricultural land in the county and the elimination of pollution caused by drainage from coal mines and boroughs will increase the fishing waters of the County.

At present, five fee fishing lakes exist. These are all in the early stages of development and operation.

Boating is done principally on Lake Harmony and Lake Hauto. Completion of the large impoundments discussed earlier in this section will provide additional opportunities for boating in the county.

The 15,500 acre Hickory Run State Park is located about 12 miles north of Jim Thorpe on State Route 903. It is within a half-hour drive of the Mahoning and Pocono interchanges on the Northeast Extension of the Pennsylvania Turnpike. Interstate Route 80, when completed, will pass along the north edge of this Park. About 340,000 people used the area in 1962 for tent and trailer camping, picnicking, fishing, hunting, and hiking. This was the 12th most used Park in the State for that year. Camp and picnic areas frequently have overflow week-end crowds that must be turned away. There is presently one well established private camp site development outside of the Park to serve some of the overflow visitors. There may be opportunities for additional such enterprises in the vicinity.

Within the Hickory Run State Park there are two children's camps with a capacity of 273 individuals. These operate during the summer months. There is also within the Park a youth forestry camp operated by the Pennsylvania Department of Welfare on a year-round basis for 75 boys. This camp is similar to those of the Civilian Conservation Corps operated in the 1930's.

There are a number of other private youth camps in the county. Some of these are owned by churches or ethnic groups, which provide recreation on a daily or weekly basis. Camp Mosey Wood is a well organized Girl Scout Camp, belonging to the Great Valley Girl Scout Council. There are many opportunities for additional summer camps in the county as the demand for this type of recreation increases.

There are a limited number of guest houses in the county and one individual who offers farm vacation opportunities. There may be additional opportunities for both of these types of enterprises.

Skiing has become America's favorite winter sport. Once participated in by youth, it has now become a family sport for all age groups. Accordingly, beginner and intermediate slopes as well as advanced slopes are needed for these enthusiasts. In 1964 the Big Boulder Ski Area on Lake Harmony spent \$250,000 on the development of new slopes and other facilities.

This is the only ski resort in the County. There are other opportunities for such resorts as noted on the Recreation Map. (See Map I in Appendix 3) It would also appear that the demand for this type of recreation will increase in the future.

Table I in Appendix 3 lists the names and locations of both present and potential park developments, water-oriented sports centers, winter sports areas, scenic overlooks, and historic spots. These sites are also shown on the Recreation Map (Map I in Appendix 3).

C. LACKAWANNA COUNTY

Outdoor recreation can be a principal new product for Lackawanna County's farm lands and open spaces. City residents without room to enjoy clean air and sunshine, who want to play, hike, camp, fish or just relax quietly in a refreshing country atmosphere, are looking for attractive facilities within a reasonable driving distance from their homes.

It has been estimated that by the year 1970, 125,000 acres of land now used for cropland, pasture, woodland or idle land will be needed to meet these increased recreational needs in Pennsylvania. According to the Lackawanna County Planning Commission's Recreational Report, the County does not have enough recreational land at present to satisfy the needs of this heavily populated area. The report indicates that approximately 900 additional acres are needed at the community level, 2,700 acres at metropolitan level and 4,000 acres at the state park level, to adequately meet the demands of an estimated 304,000 residents at the turn of the century. Additional acres devoted to recreational uses might be developed to provide for our total expanding population and to attract more distant pleasure seekers. Public recreation areas will continue to increase. However, they cannot begin to meet the demand for the wide variety of recreational interests. Private land has an excellent opportunity for development to meet these needs. Many of our nation's farmers have already developed facilities for recreational purposes, either as a part-time income-producing activity, or as a full-time recreational development.

Communities are made more attractive by well planned and developed recreational facilities. Such communities provide the type of environment desired by industries seeking new locations, where their employees may

enjoy nearby wholesome outdoor recreational experiences. Often this kind of environment can be a decisive factor in determining whether an industry will locate in a particular community.

Lackawanna County has the opportunity to develop an outstanding recreational system. Almost every hill and mountain-top reveals the unexcelled beauty of the surrounding hills and valleys, cut by picturesque patterns of agriculture and forests, interspersed with beautiful lakes and streams.

There are excellent opportunities to construct lakes and ponds for the water oriented sports enthusiast. Elevations in the County vary from 600 feet to 2,300 feet above sea level, a topographical range which provides many opportunities for recreational developments and open land areas. The county's nearness to large populated centers and its exceptionally fine highway system provide quick access to the area from the larger population centers of the Atlantic Seaboard. The County is within three hours driving time of millions of people.

The recreational opportunities offered by Lackawanna County, if properly developed, could bring many vacation seekers into the area. All recreational activities create jobs and bring additional income to the community. Visitors purchase food, gasoline, service, fishing tackle, bait, camera supplies, rent boats, motors, ski equipment, attend movies, roller skate, play golf and tennis, bowl, attend fairs and festivals and numerous other vacation-time pursuits. It has been estimated that the average vacationist leaves about eighty cents per hour in the community visited.

FISHING

The total amount of money spent for fishing in the United States in 1960 was two billion dollars. The number of new fishermen increased nationally by 651,400 in the period 1955 to 1960. During this same period, the sale of

fishing licenses in Lackawanna County decreased from 21,420 to 16,629. This represents a net loss of 4,700 fishermen. A national study completed in 1960 indicates that the average fisherman spends about \$95 each year on his sport. Thus, in 1960, fishing added about \$1,579,755 to the county's income. This was about \$450,000 less than the income might have been, had license sales continued at the 1955 level. If all fished for trout, there would be 500 fishermen per mile of trout streams. Indications are that fishing facilities are inadequate for the density of population, despite the fact that the Pennsylvania Fish Commission stocks County streams and lakes heavily.

There are no bodies of water owned by the Fish Commission in the county. However, the Commission does have public access areas at Chapman, Sheridan, Handsome, Newton, and Johnson Lakes. Other lakes that provide fishing by renting a boat or paying for parking are: Bassett, Manatka, Kewanee, Marcy, Fords, Finn, and Tamarack Lakes. In addition, the Pennsylvania Gas and Water Company issues permits to fish some of their lakes. Sicklers, Sacona, U-Like, and Maroon Lakes are classified as commercial fishing enterprises.

There are thirty-seven and one-half miles of stream stocked with trout. Forty-six additional miles of stream are polluted with acid-mine wastes, industrial wastes and domestic sewage. A concentrated effort should be made to eliminate sources of pollution.

Trout fishing streams include Gardners Creek, Lehigh River, Roaring Brook Creek, South Branch Tunkhannock Creek and Ash Creek. These are stocked at least twice annually with legal sized trout and thousands of fingerling lake, brown, brook and rainbow trout. Thousands of fingerling bass and walleyed pike were stocked in Lakes Sheridan, Handsome, Newton, and Heart, in addition to large legal-sized bass and pickerel in Lakes Sheridan and Heart. Warm water pan fish are also stocked several times a year. Opportunities for more and better fishing are good.

There are possibilities for developing 50 lakes, from 37 to 450 acres of water surface area in the county. There are many other sites where lakes could be developed, with water surface areas of 25 to 37 acres, and innumerable opportunities to construct ponds ranging from 1 to 25 acres.

As the population increases, the number of good fishing areas open to the public is diminishing. This decreasing opportunity for fishing is reflected in the declining sale of fishing licenses. Plans should be developed to provide adequate fishing facilities to meet projected future demands.

HUNTING

There were 14,915 resident hunting licenses and 348 non-resident licenses sold in the county in 1962. The number of resident hunters has not changed significantly during the period 1955-1962.

The number of non-resident hunters, however, has increased in this period from 266 to 348. One out of every fifteen persons in the County hunted in 1962. A national study, completed in 1960, indicates that the average hunter spends about \$60 per year on his sport. On this basis, in 1962, hunting contributed about \$916,000 to the county's income.

Rapid changes are occurring in rural areas that do not improve hunting. These changes, likewise, adversely affect fishing. The suburban sprawl of homes and industries, the construction of miles of roads and super-highways, the building of large dams, the consolidation of farms resulting in larger fields with less edges, poorly timed operations along roads and rights of way, all contribute to less game and reduced hunting opportunities.

Most of the big game hunting is in the extensive woodland areas in the southern part of the county. The land is steep, stony and somewhat inaccessible. Here, the Department of Forests and Waters owns 8,616 acres and the Game Commission owns 4,307 acres. In addition, there are large tracts in private ownership. Deer habitat in the county appears to be good. The deer

kill has increased from 550 in 1959 to 597 in 1964. The bear kill has increased from 8 in 1959 to 11 in 1964.

Despite the fact that the county is one of the smallest in Northeastern Pennsylvania, it has one of the largest populations. The game land noted above gives very little opportunity for the Commission to improve wildlife habitat. Practically no agricultural land is available on this land or adjoining land. This limits game management practices to cutting and bulldozing, which improves food conditions for the deer herd. Therefore, the burden and opportunity for providing good hunting for small game under natural conditions rests with the county farm owners, since they own practically all of the land suited for wildlife habitation.

The listing below indicates the general pattern of land ownership in the county.

Ownership of Rural Land Suitable for
Wildlife Habitat

	<u>Acres</u>
Privately owned land -	
Agricultural, Idle, and Woodland	224,119
State-owned land-	
Pennsylvania Department of Forests and Waters	8,616
Pennsylvania Game Commission	<u>4,307</u>
TOTAL	237,042

If the privately owned acreage indicated were managed for multiple purposes to provide food and cover for wildlife, hunting in the county would be vastly improved.

Other game found in the county includes bobcat, turkey, grouse, pheasant, cottontail rabbit, snowshoe rabbit, squirrels, mourning dove, woodchuck, raccoon, waterfowl and woodcock. Furbearers that are trapped include beaver,

muskrat, raccoon, weasel, skunk, opossum and fox. The Game Commission annually stocks the following: 3,000 pheasants, 1,000 rabbits, 100 turkeys, and 200 mallard ducks.

WILDLIFE HABITAT DEVELOPMENT

The most important requirement for the improvement of small game hunting is the development of better wildlife habitat food and cover areas.

Stocked game will not survive the winter, even if they were not taken by the hunter, unless the habitat is improved. Game will live in an area that provides sufficient food and cover to enable them to exist. The amount of game is determined by the variety and plentifulness of food and cover. Common soil and water conservation practices, as strip cropping, plantings for gully control, grass waterways, and farm ponds provide wildlife habitat.

Fencing to keep cattle out of woodlots is one of the best ways to keep grouse, wild turkeys, squirrels, and deer on the farm. Tree farms can leave old den and mast bearing trees standing. Better habitat can be developed in large areas of woodland by developing uneven stands to create more edges.

This may be accomplished by clear cutting and reseeding small blocks of timber throughout the forested areas. Tree and shrub planting in odd areas and along field borders will also improve the wildlife habitat.

OTHER RECREATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES

Many forms of recreation in the past have been considered the privilege of the wealthy. Today, they are within the reach of almost everyone. More leisure time and increased income have produced a general desire for a more enriched life. This desire is increasing, as more cultural and recreational facilities become available to all income groups.

Golfing would probably still be limited to "the Country Club" set, if sufficient facilities were not made available at reasonable prices to other income groups. Today, it is growing in popularity and importance as a major

recreational pursuit. Local business establishments report dollar sales for golfing equipment already on a par, or exceeding, with sales of fishing equipment and supplies. The development of private income-producing golf courses in the county has kept pace with the demand and seems adequate for present needs. Additional golfing facilities will be needed as the population and interest in golfing increases. There are four privately owned golf courses in the county and ten public courses. In addition, there are three golf driving ranges.

Boating and water skiing have gained tremendous popularity in the last decade. Over 2,000 motorboat licenses were sold in Lackawanna County in 1961. This sport is not compatible with fishing and skin diving and requires larger bodies of water. Increased boating and fishing opportunities will likely be developed on the Susquehanna River in the next few years. Public access areas should be considered for recreation on the river.

Other amusements in the county include: at least three horse riding stables, Nay Aug Park in Scranton, which includes swimming, picnicking, amusements, a museum, zoo and coal mine; and Rocky Glen Amusement Park.

There are also three roller-skating rinks and over twenty bowling alleys. All of these facilities, except bowling, are considered to be inadequate. (See Recreation, Map II in Appendix 3)

SKIING

Interest in skiing is increasing. A recent check of local department stores indicated that the sale of ski equipment in Lackawanna County about doubled the previous year. The economic importance of this sport is approaching that of golfing and fishing. If sufficient facilities at reasonable costs were made available, it could develop into a major winter sport.

At present, the county has no developed areas for skiing. It does, however, have at least eleven sites suitable for this sport. These are shown on the Recreation Map. These sites have northern or eastern exposures with elevations ranging from 1,100 feet to 2,000 feet above sea level and slope lengths ranging from 1,200 feet to 6,000 feet.

Many additional sites at lower elevations could be developed on a smaller scale. However, the higher elevations get and hold more snow. A combination of winter sports could be developed in conjunction with skiing to include tobogganning, sledding, ice skating and ice fishing.

PICNICKING

Picnicking is a form of recreation that is participated in by almost everyone. Sufficient, clean and attractive picnic facilities have not been developed to adequately serve the needs of the area. Many county farms have sites with pleasing scenery, trees for shade, and good access roads. Water areas are usually the center of activity and if they do not already exist, they might be constructed to make the facilities more attractive.

Small picnic areas do not require large capital outlays and may be a good source of additional income on weekends. Under favorable conditions, a large enterprise with a combination of recreational facilities could be developed to provide a full-time business.

VACATION FARMS

The vacation farm is gaining in popularity and provides another opportunity for rural people to earn additional income. Each year, more urbanites are discovering that they can enjoy a refreshing vacation by spending a week or more on one of the many farms that have facilities to provide for paying guests.

City families are attracted by the fresh country air, home cooking, pleasant and quiet surroundings and the opportunity to participate in some form of activity. An attractive, clean pond is almost a requirement for a successful enterprise of this type, since it provides additional opportunities for recreation. Adequate sleeping quarters, modern sanitary facilities and a dining area are minimum requirements. The Pennsylvania Department of Health should be consulted to assure that satisfactory standards are attained. Most farms in the county are served by good roads and are within reasonable driving distance to urban facilities. Indications are that Lackawanna County does not presently have any vacation farms.

Other recreational enterprises might be developed in conjunction with some of the mentioned activities, or developed as separate enterprises. These would include camping, hiking trails, bird watching, nature trails, scenic overlooks and horseback riding trails.

It is evident that there are many opportunities for the development of outdoor recreational facilities in the rural areas of Lackawanna County. Sites may be developed by the present landowner, leased to a developer, or sold outright to interests who have the means to fully develop the facility. Any of these alternatives will add to the economy of the area and provide additional facilities for pleasant community living. Those planning to develop recreational facilities should first consult the Pennsylvania Department of Health for state sanitary regulations that may apply to their proposal.

Depending upon the type of recreation enterprise, there are numerous criteria for examining and appraising the suitability of a given farm, other land unit, or groups of properties for such a development. Some factors are common to all such ventures. These include age and health of

owners or operators, public liabilities to be assumed, financial investments, operating expenses, availability of public and private facilities to assist landowners in making changes in their operations to include income producing recreation uses of their resources, and sometimes even hard work and inconvenience. Potential for development of recreation areas and enterprises must be examined separately for such type of area or enterprise. Each will have different factors that need to be considered--in some cases, certain of these criteria may be limiting factors. A limiting factor is one that imposes difficult conditions on the use of an area for a given kind of recreation, that is hard or impossible to overcome. At times, the limiting factor may be so significant as to make any further consideration of other key factors useless.

Table II in Appendix 3 includes some of the more important factors that need to be considered when assessing recreation possibilities on private lands.

PARKS

Except for a picnic area at Thornhurst State Forest and the Archbald Pot Hole, there are no state parks in the County. It is hoped that this inadequacy will soon be corrected.

The recreational survey, contained in the Recreation And Open Space Plan of the Lackawanna County Planning Commission, recently proposed the development of a system of parks in accordance with recommendations of the U.S. Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission. These proposals indicate a shortage of over 12,000 acres of park land in the County.

The study points out a need for:

1. 500 acres of tot lots, neighborhood playgrounds, neighborhood parks and play fields, to be developed at the community level and to be provided for by individual municipalities in the county.

2. Eight additional community-wide parks with an average of 50 acres each, to serve individual or groups of communities. For example, a park in the Abingtons might serve Clarks Summit, Clarks Green, Dalton, Glenburn and Abington Townships. See Recreation Map for proposed park sites.
3. Four major county parks to serve different sections of the county. These are:

- a. MOUNTAIN MUD PARK - This proposed park is composed of about 600 acres of vacant and stripped land in Fell Township. The land will provide for active and passive recreation in and around the existing Lake.

It is proposed that swimming, boating and ice skating be attractions of Mountain Mud Pond. The level areas near the lake can be developed for a variety of recreational uses, such as ball fields and court games. The steep slopes could provide excellent sledding, tobogganing and skiing. The completion of Mountain Mud Park would not only preserve one of the county's most scenic areas, but also satisfy needed recreational requirements for both summer and winter sports.

- b. BALD MOUNTAIN COUNTY PARK - The proposed Bald Mountain County Park covers approximately 500 acres on the west side of Scranton in Newton and Ransom Township. An existing pond will be improved and used for fishing, boating, nature studies, and skating. There are several open fields in the area that can be developed for ballfields and parking facilities. The wooded areas will be used for picnicking, nature trails, and similar activities. The location of the park on one side of the county's highest mountains will provide scenic overlooks to attract tourists.

- c. BELL MOUNTAIN PARK - The proposed Bell Mountain Park is located west of U.S. Route 6 and lies partly in the borough of Dickson City and partly in Scott Township. The proposed park would contain approximately 500 acres, including a potential lake site of about 50 acres.

The location of this proposed park would allow it to be used by the majority of county residents. The lake could provide a wide variety of water sports including swimming, fishing, and a limited amount of boating. Ice skating facilities could be developed for wintertime use. Playfields, picnic facilities and bicycle paths could be developed throughout the park.

- d. COVINGTON LAKES PARK - The proposed Covington Lakes Park is located in Covington Township, south of the borough of Moscow. This proposed 850-acre park could contain three water impoundments totaling 231 acres. Two of the ponds would be for the primary purpose of flood control, but the third could be developed exclusively for recreation. During the detailed planning of this park, close cooperation is planned with the Soil Conservation Service to insure that the most comprehensive use of the water facilities will be obtained.

The lake sites will provide a wide variety of water sports: boating, swimming, fishing, and skating. Large amounts of flat land will provide playing fields. The wooded areas will be developed for picnicking. Bicycle and bridle paths could be developed throughout the park.

4. Three state parks are also proposed. The Archbald Pothole Park is already under development by the Department of Forests and Waters. Plans for State's Creek Park are presently underway by the Department of Forests and Waters for development under Project 70. It involves approximately 2,600 acres and has a good possibility for the development of a lake with over 200 acres of surface area. This site has access from the Penn-Can Highway. A third state park would be on land presently owned by the Department of Forests and Waters at Thornhurst. It is located in the extreme southern tip of the county. This land is all forested and has few, if any, possibilities for developing bodies of water. A small picnic area with tables is presently open to the public. All of the above mentioned sites have been incorporated into the overall county recreation plan by the County Planning Commission.

A community or county park could be developed along the Susquehanna River to provide access to the river for boating, fishing and picnicking. The Lackawanna River area between Simpson and Forest City, using the abandoned railroad bed for a scenic drive, could provide picnicking facilities, fishing and wading opportunities in and along the river after pollution control measures have been provided. The river could provide clean, wholesome recreation along the entire length of the Lackawanna Valley. This would be especially desirable for providing off-street outdoor activity for children after school and during vacation periods.

Historical sites of the declining coal mine industry should be developed and promoted as tourist attractions. Selected sites should include: The demonstration mine at Nay Aug Park; ruins of the Old Iron Furnace along Roaring Brook; Coal Breaker--in either Dickson City or Taylor; the strip

mine area below the Turnpike at the Scranton-Taylor line, which has excellent possibilities for showing the manner in which the coal was removed by surface operations, leaving deep pits and exposing geologic formations. In the same location is an abandoned deep mine operation with machinery intact, which would make a logical site for a coal mine museum. This area abounds in fossils from the Carboniferous Period and could be promoted for fossil hunting.

D. LUZERNE COUNTY

There are several types of recreation areas at the County, State, and Federal levels. These include parks, scenic areas, gamelands, forests, fishing areas, and historical and other tourist sites. Golf courses and sports arenas will also be taken into consideration, as they serve sections of Luzerne County.

County Park

The County Park, located outside the urban area, is somewhat larger than the Urban Park and is recommended to be at least 400 acres; it should be maintained mostly in its natural state, which sections should be traversed only by hiking or riding trails. Attractive picnic areas, water features, especially swimming, and other areas for rest and relaxation contribute greatly to its value. Only the necessary roads should be provided as access where areas of intensive day time use are to be developed; other areas should remain as naturalistic as possible. Extended-stay camping facilities are not necessary.

Regional Reservation

The reservation is a very large tract of land with several outstanding scenic features which is kept primarily in its natural state. Parts are made available for such recreational uses as hiking, camping, picnicking, fishing, swimming, nature study, and winter sports. Flood control projects, stream valleys, and reservoirs, as features of attraction, often afford an

opportunity for a public reservation. In size, the reservation should desirably include 1,000 acres or more of land. Almost always located outside the limits of cities and towns, it serves an entire region, including several counties. The reservation is never intensively developed. However, there may be overnight camps, picnic areas, water and winter sports, hiking trails, bridle paths, refreshment facilities, and buildings for special use centers. This includes both State and Federal parks, the latter being considerably larger.

State gamelands are generally large acreages of undeveloped land used for hunting purposes. Sections may be cultivated, or kept in certain kinds of crops or shrubs, to encourage the propagation and supply food for certain types of animals. Also, brush may be cut to protect the animals. These areas are either acquired in fee, or leased.

State forest areas are usually good stands of timber left in their natural state, to establish animal habitats, indicate good conservation practice, reduce erosion, and create a wilderness atmosphere.

Scenic areas include those selected by the State and National governments, and particularly the Pennsylvania Department of Highways. They generally are beautiful vistas of rivers, glens, valleys or mountains. Overlooks are built where travelers can stop in safety to admire the view.

Fishing areas consist of lakes, rivers or streams, owned by the State or Federal governments, or access supplied, which are suitable for fishing of various types. These may be included in County, State, or Federal parks.

Golf courses include nine or eighteen hole facilities, either public or private. Most in this area are the principal recreation activity of a country club.

Sports arenas consist of large indoor facilities where recreation facilities may be conducted, such as the Kingston Armory.

County Parks

Moon Lake

Northwest of Nanticoke City, and southwest of Ceasetown Dam is Moon Lake, the first park of the Luzerne County Recreation and Parks Commission. It is almost 600 acres, and most all of it has been acquired. It is presently being developed, and has been opened for limited use. Project 70 and Federal Open Space funds have been obtained for acquisition. A grant has been made under the State Land and Water Conservation and Reclamation Act for 50 percent of the development costs.

State Recreation Areas

State Parks

Within the County are two State parks, Ricketts Glen and Frances Slocum. Ricketts Glen consists of 10,334 acres in the northwestern corner of the County. This very attractive heavily forested park has a variety of magnificent landscape features including lakes, mountain vistas, and a beautiful gorge containing 27 waterfalls, providing natural and geological interest. The range of activity includes family camping, swimming, picnicking, boating, fishing, hiking, and hunting. This park is accessible from Pa. Route 118 and is approximately an hour's drive (25 miles) from the heavily populated section of Wyoming Valley.

Frances Slocum State Park of 1,034 acres is located in Kingston Township. This is the site where a captured white girl was held prisoner by the Indians in a cave, before being taken away from the area. A large lake has been constructed, which will be used for boating and fishing, as well as flood control for the area downstream. In addition, a swimming pool will be built. The park will also be used for picnicking and hiking. Numerous types of wild plants exist on the park.

State Gamelands

The state of Pennsylvania has 33,558 acres of gamelands located throughout the County, which range in area from a few hundred to several thousand acres. Their use by the public is restricted to hunting and fishing. No camping or other recreation activity is allowed. These are heavily wooded, mountainous areas and are widely distributed throughout Luzerne County. However, the heaviest concentrations are in the Red Rock, White Haven, and Thornhurst areas.

Fishing Areas

The Pennsylvania Fish Commission owns or leases three fishing lakes in the County--Bryant Pond in the Pikes Creek Area, Sylvan Lake in Sweet Valley, and Mountain Springs (about 300 acres) in the Red Rock Area. Only the first two of these are easily accessible to the Region by car; the other requires some walking to reach it. Besides these areas, the Fish Commission stocks many streams and/or lakes throughout the Metropolis. However, no State owned fishing lakes in the Metropolitan Area are readily available to the Hazleton Area. The Fish Commission does stock 82 miles of streams with trout, and these streams are well distributed throughout

the County. The areas stocked are Arnolds Creek, Bryants Pond, Harveys Lake, Huntington Creek, Lake Jean, Kitchen Creek, Lake Nuangola, Lake Silkworth, Lehigh River, Lily Lake, Little Wapwallopen Creek, Moon Lake, Nescopeck Creek, North Lake, Susquehanna River, Sylvan Lake and Wapwallopen Creek.

State Forests

The State owns 1,415 acres of State Forest in Plymouth Township and two other small areas.

National Recreation and Flood Control Areas

The Allegheny National Forest in the northcentral part of Pennsylvania is within six hours driving time of Luzerne County.

Bordering the southeastern boundary of Luzerne County is the F. E. Walter Dam and Picnic Area. It contains 1,803 acres owned in fee simple, of which 1,164 acres are located in Luzerne County. The government also has a flowage easement interest in 656 acres in Luzerne County. Approximately five acres have been developed as a park on the Luzerne County side.

This is a multipurpose area for flood control, fishing, boating, hiking, and picnicking. It contains the largest earth dam east of the Mississippi River, with the elevation of the flood control pool at 1,450 feet m.s.l., and the height of the embankment at 1,474 feet above sea level. It backs up the Lehigh River and the mouth of Bear Creek. Trout and bass are stocked in the impoundment.

E. MONROE COUNTY

Effective utilization of the land, water, plant, fish, and wildlife resources of Monroe County includes use and development for recreation.

Within Monroe County, recreational developments in both the public and private sectors already offer a wide variety of activities to the outdoor enthusiast and are currently estimated to become 20-30 million dollar a year businesses. Demands for recreation are on the increase and continued annual growth as a business is expected to occur at a rapid pace.

In 1967 the County had a total of 61,108 acres, or about 16 percent of the total land area of the County available for public recreation. This land, summarized in Table III in Appendix 3, includes national, state, county, and community owned land used for parks, forests, gamelands, farm-game projects, roadside rests, and fish access areas. This does not include the private land open to the public. The Recreation Map (Map III in Appendix 3) shows the location of these lands. As can be seen from a study of the table, the bulk of the recreation lands are in forest and gamelands. Public facilities on these areas are limited, whereas state parklands usually offer a wider variety of recreational uses.

These public lands, particularly the parkland, are receiving heavy use. In 1965 almost one million visits were made to the parkland. By 1980 annual visits to state parkland can be expected to triple.

Applying current state standards to the present parkland acreage, Monroe County has 208 acres of state parkland per 1,000 persons but no community parkland. These figures vary widely from the statewide standards of 25 and 15 acres per 1,000 persons, respectively. The noticeable lack of community parkland acreage points to the need for complete land use planning within the urbanizing areas of the County.

By 1985 the Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area and the Tocks Island Dam are expected to be completed and in operation. These projects will bring up to 10 million visitors to the area annually and will likely add an additional 75 million dollars to the local economy annually. Estimated total expenditures, both public and private, for this project and the supplemental surrounding development will total over four billion dollars.

The Tocks Island Dam when completed will create a reservoir on the Delaware 37 miles long (12,000 acres), stretching from Stroudsburg to Port Jervis, New York. Approximately 11 miles of this reservoir will border on Monroe County.

The National Park Services has selected ten sites totaling 3,637 acres for recreational development. Two of these sites will be located in Monroe County. One, the Pocono Area, involved 3,000 acres and will extend from the dam site up to Bushkill Creek, a shoreline distance of 8 miles. It is considered the principal recreation site on the Pennsylvania side of the reservoir area.

The other site - the Delaware Water Gap Scenic Area - extends downstream 7 miles from the dam site and includes the Delaware Water Gap. Approximately 800 of the 7,000 acres involved in this site are in Monroe County.

Although the National Recreation Area will add 8,086 more acres to the County's supply of public recreation lands, these public lands alone cannot begin to meet the demand for the widening variety of outdoor recreation interests. This will provide some excellent opportunities for the development of private lands to supplement the recreational development in the public sector such as lodging, restaurants, and residential development.

Other opportunities for public improvement and protection of natural resources for recreation include:

1. Retention of small farms;
2. Early adoption of land use controls which will limit development to protect and preserve the outstanding scenic and natural beauty of the area;

3. Acquisition and development of several small community type parks within walking distance of local residents;
4. Implementation of a community beautification program;
5. Preservation and more fully developed Appalachian Trail along the southern boundary of the County.

The fish and wildlife resources of the County are other important assets to the public recreational environment of the County. Presently, both hunting and fishing are popular forms of outdoor recreation. The sale of equipment, supplies, and lodging, etc., to sportsmen adds many dollars to the economy each year. A national study indicates that the average small game hunter spent \$58 and the average fisherman \$89 in pursuit of their sport in 1965. Approximately 25 percent (10,773 persons) of the County's population participated in these forms of recreation in 1965. The number participating in these sports will increase in the future.

Table IV in Appendix 3, Inventory of Streams, Monroe County, indicates that the County has good natural fishing waters. A total of 330 miles of streams and 52 lakes totaling 3,246 acres provide fishing. Of this total, 125 miles of streams and 13 acres of lakes are available for public trout fishing.

There are over 61 miles of streams and five lakes totaling 539 acres which provide fishing for warm water species.

Table V in Appendix 3, indicates that the County has good small game hunting. Deer and ruffed grouse are the most abundant and widely distributed game species to be found.

There are 101,329 acres of public owned land in the County open to hunting. This is composed of seven state gamelands totaling 39,107 acres and a state forest area totaling 66,580 acres. In addition to public owned land, 195 farms totaling 25,691 acres participate in Game Commission programs and are open to public hunting.

Table VI in Appendix 3, summarizes the number of major private recreational developments in Monroe County. These private developments use approximately 40,000 acres of land.

The most popular of these developments include vacation homes, cabins, cottages, resorts, vacation lodges, youth and church camps, camp grounds, and golf courses.

Recreational enterprises which appear to offer the best potential for development by landowners and others in the future include:

1. Vacation cabins, cottages, and homesites
2. Camping grounds
3. Picnic and field sports areas
4. Fishing waters
5. Golf courses
6. Hunting Areas
7. Natural, scenic, and historical areas
8. Riding stables
9. Shooting preserves
10. Vacation farms
11. Water sports areas
12. Winter sports areas

F. PIKE COUNTY

Pike County, located within 100 mile radius of 30 million people, has the natural resource potential to meet its share of the increased demand for recreational land. The County's favorable location, highway system, soils, topography, water and woodland resources all lend themselves to the development of many different types of recreational facilities. Major recreational developments, both existing and proposed, are briefly discussed in the following narrative and their location shown on the Recreation Map.

An important asset that can contribute to the scenic and recreational environment of the County is its public lands. Presently, there are more than 93,460 acres of publicly owned land in the County. (See Table VII in Appendix 3) This represents about 27 percent of the County's total land area.

The State public park land in the County exceeds the State-wide average of 25 acres per 1,000 persons by 354 acres per 1,000 persons. Moreover, other public lands - State Forests, Fish and Game, and State Forest Picnic areas - averages 948 acres per thousand people which is considerably above the State-wide average of 255. Use of the County's State Parks in 1964 averaged 72,000 visitors per acre. By 1980, this is expected to increase to 918,000 visitors per acre.

The most notable aspect of recreational lands in the County has been the lack of emphasis on acquiring land for public use. To date the County or other local governments have not acquired or developed any recreational lands. The County's only Project 70 proposals were limited to historical sites. Not one acre of land along the scenic Delaware has been proposed for acquisition.

The State Game Commission is also presently developing an 1,100 acre wild fowl marsh on Shohola Creek. This development when completed will further

enhance waterfowl nesting and hunting within the County.

Fishing is also popular within the County with 10 lakes, totaling 7,024 acres, and 5 streams, totaling 107 miles, being stocked annually with some 38,000 trout, bass, pickerel, pike and muskellunge. In addition, the Delaware provides some of the most outstanding shad fishing waters within the State. Approximately 193 miles of other streams are not stocked, but are suitable for fishing. Some 110 ponds and lakes over 20 acres in size and mostly privately owned provide additional fishing waters. Since there is little industry and no mining within the County's streams, they are relatively free from pollution and thereby provides some of the finest stream fishing in the State.

Water-oriented recreation of all types is popular within the County. Much of the present recreation development occurs around Lake Wallenpaupack, a 5,670 acre lake on the edge of the County. Development around the lake includes cottages, camps, hotels, motels, boat landings, fishing, swimming and picnic area. During the 1966 season these facilities attracted over 100,000 persons not including day visitors.

Privately-owned recreational land plays a significant role in the economy of the County. There are 29 summer camps for youth owned by various religious, ethnic and service clubs in operation. These camps accommodate over 2,500 during the summer. In addition, the number of vacation homes in the County increased 107% between 1950 and 1960, making a total of 6,210 vacation homes available for use by tourists and vacationers. Moreover, resorts and other County type estates provide living facilities for another estimated 3,000 persons. Also camp and tenting sites throughout the County provide 636 sites for the vacationer who likes outdoor living.

Private hunting clubs presently own some 34,000 acres of land within the County. Much of this land is managed and maintained solely for the production of wildlife and the recreational enjoyment of the members.

According to 1964 Agriculture Census data, some 10 farmers had recreational services totaling \$136,305 annually. It is apparent that there will be many opportunities in the future for development by farmers and other landowners of recreational facilities and services. Any facility developed, however, must be well planned, designed and managed if it is to successfully compete in the recreational business.

Facilities which may be feasible for County farmers and rural landowners to develop in the future include:

1. Riding stables
2. Camp sites and picnic areas
3. Golf courses
4. Fee fishing waters
5. Regulated shooting grounds
6. Cabin and cottage sites.

Tremendous changes are in store for the recreation and tourist industry in the area as the Tock's Island National Recreation Area is developed. A dam at Tock's Island will create a 12,000 acre reservoir backing up the Delaware to Port Jervis, New York. The proposed National Recreation Area will occupy 62,370 acres of land and is expected to attract an estimated 30 million visitors annually.

Major sites proposed for development in the Pike County portion of the National Recreation Area include:

1. Egypt Mills Recreation Area
 2. Hornbeck Gorge Recreation Area
 3. Dingman Gorge Recreation Area
 4. The Knob Recreation Area
- (See also Table VIII and Map IV in Appendix 3)

The full economic impact of this huge project on the Region is currently under study by the Tock Island Environmental Study Committee. Undoubtedly many problems need further study before sound detailed plans for their solution can be made. Already, land speculation as a result of the proposed Tock Island Development has placed Pike County first in the State in per capita market value of real estate.

In the future, there will be many excellent opportunities for private County landowners who are willing to develop clean, spacious and well designed recreational facilities to supplement the public facilities. Both public and private **interests** can benefit from the National Recreation Area provided activities are coordinated and development is properly planned and regulated.

Hunting and fishing are presently one of the main forms of recreation within the County and will continue to be so in the future. These two forms of recreation add an estimated 2 million dollars to the economy annually with the bulk of this amount being spent locally. According to a national survey, the average fisherman spends \$95 annually in pursuit of this sport.

Hunting of deer, bear, grouse and turkey within the County is good to excellent and is on the upswing. Approximately 2,000 deer and 20 bear are harvested annually. Over 83,900 acres of State-owned land, 1,571 acres of privately owned land cooperating in the Safety Zone Program of the Game Commission, plus an undetermined amount of solely private land are available to the hunter.

Recreation in Pike County is vital to the area's economy. Already the area is recognized throughout the northeast for its recreational features. Continued development of the County's natural resources to take full advantage of the recreational aspects will keep the County in the lead in the recreational field.

G. SCHUYLKILL COUNTY

Schuylkill County is served by a network of highways which opens up all areas for the tourist and recreationer.

The county has two State Parks. Tuscarora State Park is a recreation and flood control project including a 98-acre lake, and 1500 acres of land, a few miles west of Tamaqua. An earthen dam almost 100 feet high backs up Locust Creek along $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles of timbered shoreline. Expanses of laurel thickets and tall stands of spruce make boating, camping, and fishing here extremely pleasant. Several picnicking and swimming areas are maintained on the south shoreline. Locust Creek State Park, with its 1,145 acre wooded park surrounds a small, once private, fishing lake stocked with trout, bass, and pickerel. Boating, camping, and picnicking facilities are available. Hiking trails are marked.

Numerous State game lands dotting the county provide some of the best deer hunting in Pennsylvania. Pheasant, squirrel, grouse, rabbit, and wild turkey also draw hunters in season.

In addition to the facilities at the two State Parks, campers will find several clean, well-kept campgrounds.

The Pennsylvania Fish Commission operates Locust Lake and Tuscarora Lake in the State Parks, also Auburn Dam on the Schuylkill River. Other good spots are Sweet Arrow Lake, north of Pine Grove; Deer Lake, northeast of Auburn; and Stoyer's Dam at Schuylkill Haven. These are all mainly bass and pickerel waters. Numerous mountain streams are also open to fishermen.

There are five (5) challenging 18-hole golf courses in Schuylkill County open to the public. These are located near Barnesville, Mahanoy City, Tamaqua, and two at Pine Grove. Minature golf courses or driving ranges are located near Bohrman's Mill, Deer Lake, Ginther, Tamaqua, Snyder's,

Sheppton, and Pottsville.

Winding mountain trails are a feature at Schuylkill County's riding stables; Circle J Ranch, south of Friedensberg; Willowdale Recreation Area outside of Pine Grove; and Flying K Stables, near Summit Station.

Because of a natural abundance of good lookouts, beautiful floral and mountain scenery, hiking is a major recreation. Good trails are found almost everywhere. Near Hawk Mountain many nature trails joining the famous Appalachian Trail.

Sharp Mountain is Schuylkill County's winter sports center. Sharp Mountain, with a vertical slope of 400 feet, has double-chair, t-bar, and j-bar tows. Facilities include snow-making equipment, ski school, ski shop, rentals, lounge, and snack bar. Overnight accommodations are nearby.

Lakewood Musical Theatre at Barnesville offers the summer visitor pleasant evening of theatrical entertainment.

Hawk Mountain Sanctuary embraces 2,000 acres of colorful, rugged terrain a few miles north of Hamburg. Sanctuary Headquarters occupy an old stone house formerly known as Schaumbach's Tavern, an interesting building with colorful history dating from 1790. The windy days of fall bring spectacular flights of hawks and eagles over Hawk Mountain. Open Adirondack Shelters are available for camping near Headquarters. Each one has 12 bunks, a stone fireplace, tables, spring water, and toilet facilities.

On the mountainside at Ashland, you will see the county as a miner sees it. Pioneer Tunnel is an old mine shaft driven into the side of Mahanoy Mountain. Tours are conducted through the mine, which extends 1,300 feet into Mahanoy Mountain. Miner guides explain how early mines worked, how they erected heavy timbering, and how they got out the coal. There is also a steam locomotive, named the Henry Clay, which offers rides

around the Mountain to view the coal strippings. Right next to the tunnel is a picnic area and playground. There is a gift shop displaying old mining regalia and stocked with mining souvenirs and coal jewelry.

G. WAYNE COUNTY

Wayne County, located in the Pocono Mountain Region, is one of Pennsylvania's outstanding vacationlands. The proposed Tocks Island National Recreation Area, just to the south of the county, will bring an estimated 30 million vacationers to the region annually. The county is well endowed with the natural resources which offer recreational uses. The soils, topography, forest cover, abundant natural lakes and a plentiful supply of potential impoundments all enhance the recreational potential of the county.

The amount of existing recreation land contributes to the scenic and recreational environment of a county. At the present, there are more than 18,700 acres of publicly owned land in the county. This represents about 4 percent of the county's total land area.

The state public park land in the county exceeds the state-wide average of 25 acres per 1,000 persons by 9 acres per 1,000. Moreover, other public lands--game lands and fish lands--average almost 600 acres per 1,000 which is considerably above the state-wide average of 255. Use of the state facilities within Wayne County can be expected to increase significantly as the National Recreation Area begins operations.

One of the most notable aspects of recreational development within Wayne County is in the private sector. Approximately 6,093 enterprises comprising 20,116 acres are presently in operation. The private sector together with the public sector uses approximately 9 percent of the total land for recreational uses in the county.

In the future, it appears that there will be many excellent opportunities for private landowners who are willing to develop clean, spacious and well designed recreational facilities to supplement the public facili-

ties. Both public and private interests can benefit from the National Recreation Area, provided activities are coordinated and development is properly planned and regulated.

Hunting is one of the many forms of recreation which has been developed in the county. A high percentage of the adult population in the county are hunters. There are also great numbers of hunters that come into the county from surrounding areas of the State, New York and New Jersey. During big game season alone the county has over 10,000 hunters. Many areas of the county are owned and operated by hunting clubs solely for the purpose of improving the amount of game and the harvesting of game as a crop and a form of recreation during open seasons.

The Pennsylvania Game Commission stocks turkeys, pheasants and ducks for hunting purposes. The Game Commission owns and manages 17,679 acres of land along with 16,512 acres in the Farm Game projects and Safety Zone projects. This makes a total of 29,191 acres of land which is held open to public hunting. These farmers keep their land open to the public due to the large size of the deer herd and the amount of damage being done to field crops each year.

Excellent grouse, squirrel and rabbit hunting are enjoyed in the county due to the excellent combination of agricultural land and woodland providing both feed, cover and natural habitat needed for propagation and rearing of these game animals and birds. Much of the county's woodland is predominately oak which provides necessary meat for feeding squirrels.

Fishing is also an important form of recreation supplied by the abundant natural and man-made water supplies in the county. The county has many miles of clear, sparkling, unpolluted streams and many acres of clear mountain lakes that furnish excellent areas for the avid fisherman

to spend an enjoyable recreation period. Along with the county's many lakes and streams the landowners have constructed many farm ponds with the assistance of the Soil and Water Conservation District. Most of these ponds have been stocked with fish and provide excellent fishing for the landowners and their guests. The Pennsylvania Fish Commission through ownership, lease or easement, provides access to fishing areas for public use. These access areas include seven on streams and rivers and twelve access areas on lakes. The twelve lakes range in size from 43 to 359 acres in size. Some of these access areas are on the Delaware River and provide excellent fishing, especially for shad and eels.

There are three state parks within or adjacent to the county. These are Gouldsboro State Park, Tobyhanna State Park and Prompton State Park. Together, these parks total 5,908 acres and have facilities for boating, fishing, swimming, camping and picnicking. These parks, along with public areas around Lake Wallenpaupack, provide a large part of the area generally used by the public.

Wayne County has many areas developed solely for the purpose of providing recreational areas for children from the large metropolitan areas of New York and New Jersey. There are forty-four children's camps in the county. The number of children being served by these camps varies from 200 a season in the smaller to over 1,000 a season in the larger camps. It is estimated that somewhere near 15,000 children stay for a period of at least one week during the summer. Most of these camps are on water and include in their program water sports, nature studies, archery, field games and hiking.

There are six 9-hole golf courses in the county. The terrain, being somewhat rolling, has soils suitable for water impoundments and soils responsive to good grass management that make for excellent golf courses. With much of the area being developed for summer homes and retirement living, the golf courses furnish many hours of recreation during the summer.

The county presently has three ski runs and winter sports areas developed. With increased demand due to the larger population and more people wanting the experience of participating in winter sports the present areas can be enlarged and additional areas added. The climate and terrain in the county make the area well suited for winter sports areas.

Driving, walking for pleasure and hiking are forms of recreation that are enjoyed by many in the county. In the fall the foliage, along with the abundant wildlife, make traveling along Wayne County's rural roads an important form of recreation to the many people who are accustomed to looking at pavements and buildings day after day.

With the increased demand for rural recreation and water areas, the farmers in the county can develop many additional recreation areas in conjunction with their present farming operations. As the demand for recreation areas increases, many of the areas where submarginal farming is being done can be developed to provide additional recreational developments.

The full development of the recreational potential will give many landowners and business people an added source of income and will help materially in the economic development of the county. The full development

of the different recreation potential of the county could make Wayne County the most outstanding and desirable recreational area in eastern Pennsylvania. See Table IX and Map IV in Appendix 3.

I. INVENTORY OF FACILITIES

The State Planning Board provided the Economic Development Council of Northeastern Pennsylvania with an inventory of private outdoor recreation facilities in the seven counties of Carbon, Lackawanna, Luzerne, Monroe, Pike, Schuylkill, and Wayne. The inventory was prepared by the State Soil and Water Conservation Commission and the Department of Agriculture in the summer of 1968.

As requested by the State Planning Board, the Economic Development Council performed a sample field check and evaluation of the inventory in cooperation with the Tourist Promotion Agencies and the County Planning Commissions. The inventory provided by the State Planning Board listed a total of 392 (profit-oriented) private recreational facilities. Using the Council's recreation inventory obtained through the Council's recreation study Northeastern Pennsylvania: Playground of the Megalopolis (1968), the number of facilities was increased almost three times, to a new total of ⁹³⁹~~241~~ facilities.

In light of this tremendous increase in the total number of private outdoor recreation facilities, the State Planning Board indicated that a listing of the additional facilities would be sufficient, listing the name and location of each facility and plotting all facilities on the maps within this report. The listings and maps by county are included in Appendix 4.

It was also agreed that Tables I through X in Appendix 5, which are the cumulative totals of the State Planning Board's original inventory, would be re-totaled by recreational activity wherever possible. These changes were made by the Economic Development Council in certain categories, by using available data the Council prepared through previous studies. All changes have been designated with asterisks.

J. ECONOMIC VALUE

The Northeast Pennsylvania Development District has been known for a heavy concentration of private outdoor recreation facilities. The famous Pocono Mountain resort area touches each of the seven counties of the District. The recreation/tourism industry is the second largest industry in the District after manufacturing, and it predominates the economy of the Pocono Mountain Area.

In 1966, the Economic Development Council of Northeastern Pennsylvania (EDCNP) conducted a comprehensive inventory¹ to determine the scope and the effect of this industry on the economy of the District. Much of the economic information in that study is used in this section. The study was cross checked with a 1962 traffic survey by the Pennsylvania Department of Highways and data collected in the 1963 Census of Business.

It is believed that the estimates in the following section are conservative.

Income

Gross receipts (sales) from all private recreation/tourist facilities in the District in 1965 amounted to approximately \$61,226,000, excluding restaurants. Data compiled by county for 1963 and 1965 is as follows:

¹"Northeastern Pennsylvania: Playground of the Megalopolis", January, 1967.

Table I

<u>County</u>	<u>No. of Estabmts.</u>	<u>Gross Receipts (000's)</u>		<u>1963-65</u>
		<u>1963</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>% Increase</u>
Carbon	22	\$ 3,672	\$ 4,469	21.7
Lackawanna	68	2,349	2,582	9.9
Luzerne	105	5,075	6,892	35.8
Monroe	343	28,307	31,966	12.9
Pike	188	5,389	6,279	16.5
Schuylkill	55	516	982	90.4
Wayne	<u>158</u>	<u>6,986</u>	<u>8,056</u>	<u>15.3</u>
TOTALS	939	\$52,294	\$61,226	17.0

From 1963 to 1965, the overall increase in receipts was approximately 17%, representing a substantial growth in the industry over a two-year period. Assuming the same growth rate occurred from 1965 to 1968, the total annual receipts for 1968 would approximate \$78,204,000. However, a sample survey conducted by the EDCNP during the summer of 1969 indicates that the rate of growth has increased to a substantial degree. At the time of this writing, and on the basis of a sample of 30 varied private recreation facilities, total receipts increased 39.9% between 1965 and 1968! Based upon this rate of increase, the 1968 total receipts would amount to approximately \$105,798,000 annually.

The impact of the income generated by this industry on the local economies of the District is significant, as indicated by the "multiplier effect" illustrated below. The multipliers used are based upon county employment data, and were taken from Research Report No. 2, "Recreation as an Industry", December, 1966, prepared for the Appalachian Regional Commission by Robert R. Nathan Associates, Inc., and Resource Planning Associates.

The multiplier for the seven-county District was compiled by the Economic Development Council on the basis of weighting the employment of each county to the total for the District.

Table II

Estimated Gross Receipts and Multiplier Effect (M.E.) -- 000's

<u>County</u>	<u>Mltpr.</u>	<u>1965.....M.E.</u>	<u>1968.....M.E.²</u>	<u>1968.....M.E.³</u>
Carbon	1.78	\$ 4,469...\$ 7,955	\$ 5,997...\$10,675	- -
Lackawanna	2.38	2,582... 6,145	2,989... 7,114	- -
Luzerne	2.46	6,892... 16,954	7,271... 17,887	- -
Monroe	2.28	31,966... 72,882	38,614... 88,040	- -
Pike	2.27	6,279... 14,253	7,964... 18,078	- -
Schuylkill	2.14	982... 2,101	2,994... 6,407	- -
Wayne	2.07	8,056... 16,675	10,018... 20,737	- -
District	2.33	61,226...142,656	78,204...182,215	105,798...246,509

A significant amount of income generated by tips or gratuities received by employees in the industry are not included above. No estimates are available since the amount of tips varies among employees and no records are kept to determine these amounts.

Assuming that the 1968 gross receipts totaled \$78,204,000, the generating effect would be \$182,215,000 for the District. Monroe County shows the greatest amount of gross receipts as it does by other measures of recreation/tourism activity in the District.

Employment

Most of the people in the recreation/tourism industry are employed for less than one-year periods. This seasonal employment, however, has been

²Based on 1963-65 Growth Rate

³Based on 1965-68 Growth Rate established by EDCNP 1969 sample.
The sample was taken on a District basis only.

lengthening because of the growth of year-round recreational activities, particularly with the growth of the skiing industry. (Please refer to EDCNP Economic Impact of the Ski Industry in Appendix 6). The EDCNP Playground of the Megalopolis study revealed details on the seasonal employment in the various types of recreational activity. The types of employment are reflected in the February, 1969, report by the Pennsylvania State Employment Service, Stroudsburg included in Appendix 6.

In estimating the effect this industry has on employment, figures for 1965 based on the EDCNP's "Megalopolis" study indicate a substantial average number of employees. These averages were computed by taking the monthly employment totals divided by 12.

Table III

Average Annual Employment - 1965

<u>County</u>	<u>Hotels, etc.</u>	<u>Tourist Attract.</u>	<u>Child. Camps</u>	<u>Tent & Tr.</u>	<u>Totals</u>
Carbon	194	28	0	16	238
Lackawanna	175	189	10	0	374
Luzerne	773	176	6	1	956
Monroe	2,237	229	354	0	2,820
Pike	436	46	328	12	822
Schuylkill	123	166	17	1	307
Wayne	<u>108</u>	<u>60</u>	<u>596</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>764</u>
Totals	4,046	894	1,311	30	6,281

Utilizing the same multipliers given in Table II of this section for each County and the District as a whole, the amount of indirect employment can be estimated. Thus, for the District as a whole, with a multiplier of 2.33, each person employed in the recreation/tourism industry would provide an opportunity for additional employment of 1.33 persons within the District, or an additional 8,354 people for a total of 14,635. In general, the county

multipliers vary directly with the population or total employment size of the counties; that is, as the county population size grows, so does the multiplier value. The relationship between the multiplier and total employment by county is directly related to the diversity of the local economy. Therefore, in areas where the diversity of occupations is greater, the effects of the recreation/tourism industry on the local economy is also greater.

Local Tax Revenues and Services

In 1965, the total reported investments (market values) in private recreation/tourism facilities in the District amounted to \$187,886,000. The county-by-county figures are given below.

Table IV
MARKET VALUES IN PRIVATE R/T FACILITIES

<u>County</u>	<u>No. of Est. Surveyed</u>	<u>1965 Investment or Market Value (000's)</u>
Carbon	22	\$ 9,774
Lackawanna	68	11,337
Luzerne	105	33,425
Monroe	343	79,900
Pike	188	19,535
Schuylkill	55	4,656
Wayne	<u>158</u>	<u>29,360</u>
Totals	939	\$187,886

The EDCNP's "Megalopolis" study further showed that many of the owners and operators were planning investments in their facilities. Of the 507 replies received, 187 indicated increased investments were being planned in the next year. The total cost of these investments amounted to \$7,617,900, or an increase of about 4% over the 1965 market values. Assuming

that a 4% increase is the annual trend, the 1968 market value would be approximately \$211,345,000. (Inflation is not considered here). At an average assessed ratio of 35%, the real estate assessments on private recreation/tourism properties throughout the District would approximate \$74,010,000. The amount of real estate revenue derived would necessarily be determined by the existing tax rates for the various municipalities. For example, in 1965, the total real estate assessed valuation in Monroe County was \$77,095,000, of which \$564,810 was paid to local municipalities, \$2,885,983 to school districts (1965-66 school year), and \$744,737 to the county government, for a total of \$4,195,530.⁴ Other tax revenues received are per capita taxes, amusement taxes, occupational privilege taxes and wage taxes. The amounts attributed directly to the recreation/tourism industry are indeterminable due to the seasonal nature of employment, the number of resident and non-resident employees, and the lack of sufficient records to substantiate estimates.

Municipal services vary among recreation/tourism facilities throughout the District. Facilities in or near the more urban areas receive normal municipal services, such as water, sewage, garbage collection and the like. However, for the great majority of these facilities, which are located in the rural areas, few municipal services are offered. For the most part, the only services rendered are those of road maintenance and snow removal. Water is supplied mostly from privately owned deep wells; sewage treatment

⁴Sources: Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Local Government Statistics, 1965, Department of Community Affairs, Harrisburg.

Statistical Report of the Superintendant of Public Instruction for year ending June 30, 1966, Pennsylvania Department of Public Instruction, Harrisburg.

is in the form of on-lot septic or privately developed and maintained systems. There is usually limited local police protection, and that which is provided by the Pennsylvania State Police. Fire protection is almost entirely through local volunteer fire departments, or in some cases, by private developers or private associations. The public schools are of course a full service.

The real demand for more municipal services is a debatable point. The extent of municipal services determines the extent of local taxation upon the land owners and residents of the community. While it is only natural for the residents to want the best of community services, it is another thing to be willing to financially support these services, mostly through local taxing methods. Insufficient tax revenues, the inability or unwillingness by the municipal officials to provide community services, or factors of economic feasibility, may all contribute to the extent of services offered. Many of the services made available by associations or by private developers of large second-home developments or resort facilities may be more economically feasible or desirable than similar services through local taxation by the community.

Conclusion

A question arises as to the amount of tax impact private recreation facilities have upon local communities. In some instances, the private operators complain that the municipalities do not provide enough services in relation to the amount of taxes being paid. On the other hand, the local municipalities are seen as not in a position to provide the extent of services demanded, either through the lack of local revenues, outmoded or

obsolete local government structure to provide such services, or an unwillingness to accept greater responsibilities for public services. The fact that the seasonal nature of this industry brings more people into the area which contributes to such problems as traffic congestion, generation of more garbage, greater demand on existing hospital facilities, etc., does not lend itself to establishing year-round services. This seasonal demand aspect adds to the complexity of providing and financing adequate community services.

Related to the tax impact is the question of the real long-run economic impact that this industry has on the local economy. Does this industry reap equivalent economic returns when compared to manufacturing? Does the amount of income (sales) generated and re-spent in the area justify increasing the level of municipal services offered? What amount or mix with other industries should be encouraged, especially with the relatively lower wage scales and shorter number of working days per year?

These questions cannot be answered without refined additional research and study. Apart from the direct economic values of the recreation/tourism industry, there are also important social and community values that should be considered. For example, there is the value of livability, which is an important decision factor plant location managers consider in new plant expansions or relocations. Usually, the definition of livability in such decisions includes a good recreation environment.

The increase of recreational activities in the United States in the past few years and the projections for the future has also brought to light the fact that not enough is known about this industry and its effect upon the local economies. It appears certain from data in Northeastern Pennsylvania that the American public's demand for outdoor recreation activities is increasing.

K. REGIONAL SUMMARY OF THE EFFECTS OF THE RECREATION/TOURISM INDUSTRY

Beneficial Effects

Not only is recreation/tourism industry an important part of the Region's "export-type" industry but development of the recreation/tourism image is also seen as a crucial factor in fostering new manufacturing industry within the area.

In 1968, the Region's recreation/tourism industry generated about \$110 million into the local economy. New job opportunities have been generated by this industry. The facilities have increased the tax base within each county.

The existing recreational facilities provide the necessary recreational opportunities for the local residents. Also, because of the existence of recreational facilities, other recreation-oriented businesses have been started to offer the necessary services to accommodate the recreationer.

In essence, the recreation industry offers that "something extra" to the Region's livability qualities.

Detrimental Effects

Certain types of recreational facilities have caused sewage and solid waste disposal problems. Many establishments are run down and are in need of modernization.

Due to the great influx of recreationers and vacationers, the demand for services has exhausted the existing supply. There is a shortage of trade services, medical services and manpower services. This influx of visitors has also caused serious traffic hazards and congestion on State highways within the Region.

Since many of the jobs in recreation enterprises are unskilled, there are low wage rates. In addition, the majority of facilities are seasonal in nature, which in turn does not provide year-round employment for the workers.

In certain recreation areas within the Region, many of the facilities are too expensive for the local residents to afford. This results in insufficient recreational opportunities for local residents.

L. COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS OF LOCAL AGENCIES

Estimate the Effects (Beneficial and Detrimental) of the Existing Developments.

CARBON COUNTY

Beneficial effects

1. "raising the tax base"
2. "provides new job opportunities"
3. "increase in business for local economy"

Detrimental effects

1. "sewage and solid waste disposal problems"
2. "congestion of local highways"
3. "existing developments are limited in variety of recreational opportunities"
4. "has created a need for additional accommodation facilities"

LACKAWANNA COUNTY

Beneficial effects

1. "they satisfy some of the immediate needs of the persons in the area"
2. "they help attract valuable tourist dollars which further stimulate the local economy"
3. "they make the area more attractive to new industries and businesses by providing satisfying and meaningful use of leisure time for employees and their families"
4. "with the exception of one or two cluttered and unsightly developments, all are beneficial and needed"

Detrimental effects

1. "The detrimental effects of the existing recreation developments are limited to the overabundance of a specific type of recreation facility for which the supply would be greater than the demand, resulting in an unprofitable venture to one or more of the facilities, thus causing the closing of the facility and the possible loss of well suited recreation land for another use."

LACKAWANNA COUNTY (continued)

2. "recreation opportunities for residents are inadequate"
3. "Most of the existing recreation developments have been within the city of Scranton, and there is a need for more recreation facilities in other towns and townships throughout the county."

LUZERNE COUNTY

Beneficial effects

1. "They are beneficial in the terms of their contribution to the tourist economy, generation of new jobs, and provision of recreational opportunities for local residents."
2. "inviting to long-term vacationers"

Detrimental effects

1. "Existing developments are limited in types and does not provide a 'good mix' of various 'things to do'."
2. "lack of supporting service facilities near accommodation facilities"
3. "There is a need for open spaces and for the preservation of existing ones."

MONROE COUNTY

Beneficial effects

1. "The existing developments in Monroe County are not only beneficial to the four-county Pocono Mountain complex but also to the tourist industry throughout the Commonwealth."
2. "The major asset is the contribution to the county's economy."

Detrimental effects

1. "There is a tendency for the recreation business to discourage industry."
2. "There are too few facilities that the local residents can afford to use."
3. "There are some recreation developments that are run down and need modernization."

PIKE and WAYNE COUNTIES

Beneficial effects

1. "provides recreation opportunities for residents"
2. "attracts business for local economy"
3. "provides employment"
4. "brought in prospective buyers for second homes"

Detrimental effects

1. "Some recreation developments have not been living up to their advertisements."
2. "There is a very high accident rate on area highways, due to the overloading of secondary highways."

SCHUYLKILL COUNTY

Beneficial effects

1. "source of additional income for local economy"
2. "increase tax base"
3. "utilization of natural resources"

Detrimental effects

1. "low wage rates"
2. "pollution"

M. SECOND-HOME INDUSTRY

Problems of the Industry: The Public Agency's Point of View

- . . . Fragments large land holdings.
- . . . Normally placed in areas which have poor soil conditions, thereby increasing the potential of pollution of surface and sub-surface water facilities.
- . . . Increase traffic on rural township roads.
- . . . Usually full assessment on lot is not paid. Taxes are normally on raw acreage land for two to five years or until the lot is paid off. If the lot does not have a house on it by that time, it is assessed as developed land rather than raw land. Agreement of sales should be required to be filed with the County Recorder of Deeds.
- . . . Often roads are not paved and adequate storm sewer facilities are not provided. The reasoning behind this is that subdivider profit margin is very small during the developmental stage. Also, most township supervisors do not want to hinder development which will increase their local property tax revenues and many purchasers desire rustic unpaved roads in the developments. However, as the subdivision is developed greater density problems and fees associated with care and maintenance of septic tanks, roads, common areas and facilities become too expensive for the Home Owners Association to absorb since the average lot owner is paying property and school taxes. at his primary residence, in the township and school district his second home is located, and also to the Home Owners Association.

Problems of the Industry: The Developer's Point of View

- . . . Normally, land costs tend to increase dramatically once a few seasonal home developers move in. Very soon, they cannot buy raw land at a competitive price. This is especially true when you consider that most land used for recreation is marginal land which has poor soil conditions, steep or rolling slopes, and heavy timber concentrations.
- . . . Most small- and medium-sized developers have little equity or cash reserves and find it very difficult to secure loans from small banks in rural counties.
- . . . A tremendous amount of money is needed to plan, engineer, and develop marginal raw land into saleable building lots, especially when various recreational and community facilities normally are required to be built before any lots are permitted to be sold by public agencies. Also, these facilities (lakes and beaches) are necessary to impress and induce potential buyers to buy lots. When one considers all these factors plus the promotional costs and the fierce competition involved, the small- or medium-sized land developer has at least two or three relatively lean years before he starts to break even or make a profit. In addition, salesmen's commissions are very high.
- . . . Often the public subdivision regulations, zoning regulations, building permit regulations, and building codes are unrealistic considering the developments are seasonal. However, since the majority of these facilities will have high densities and ultimately become permanent facilities which will have to be serviced and maintained by the local unit of government, the public agencies feel they must adopt the most restrictive regulations that they can

without "killing the goose that is laying the golden eggs." Thus, they protect themselves from public criticism and serious tax and developmental problems in the future. Some public agencies, however, comply with the desires of developers and recline short-range tax benefits.

Problems of the Industry: The Lot or Home Owner's Point of View

- . . . Most of the time, the second-home owner is disenfranchised. He does not have an opportunity to vote in the municipality in which his second home is located; and often he is at the mercy of the permanent home owners and township supervisors. Since they cannot vote in their second-home communities, the local officials often do not pay any attention to the second-home owner except through informal pressures exerted by land developers.
- . . . The second-home owner has many "unrealized costs." Unless he is one of the first buyers in a development he pays an inflated price for the lot, considering the lack of municipal services and conveniences. In addition to the Home Owners Association fees, he may also have to pay membership dues to the Golf Club, Riding Club, etc. if not included in the Home Owners Association assessment fees, he will be responsible for all public services (garbage collection and maintenance of all roads and common areas, etc.). This can run into considerable expense especially in times of natural disasters such as floods. Furthermore, vandalism is also a serious threat since most second homes are vacant during off-season months and most rural townships have small or no police force.

Other problems which may appear include:

- . . . Giving up part of his lot when roads are dedicated to the township, if the road is not up to township specifications.
- . . . Grocery stores and other service-oriented facilities are normally a great distance from the development.
- . . . Hunters in adjacent game lands often abuse safety zone regulations.
- . . . Timid housewives are afraid of small and big game animals, snakes, etc., and normally are apprehensive about their children wandering into adjoining wetlands, marshes, streams, and lakes.
- . . . Often children become bored after a few days "in the wilds" without their companions.
- . . . Installation of water wells and septic tanks is costly and many times they do not function properly because of poor soil conditions.

Trends

Based upon the observable patterns of development and the records which are available from the various private and public organizations in the Region (assessors, recorder of deeds, realtors, etc.) it appears the Region's Second-Home Industry is becoming an investment opportunity for larger, more diversified conglomerates whose chief interest is high, short-term profit and sometimes appear to be using them for tax write-off purposes, and also as speculative land banks for future urban expansions. This is especially true in the Pocono Mountains where frequent large-land parcel (2,000 to 5,000 acres) transactions take place. This shift has taken place in the last two to three years. Prior to this phase (three to five years ago), a few local, large land owners and realtors were

selling large parcels to non-regional corporations and realtors, who in turn developed them into seasonal homes. Prior to this development (about five years ago) many "land poor" farmers were either subdividing their properties haphazardly or selling their farms and the woodlands adjacent to the State forests and game lands to local realtors or local land developers.

The newer developments are also being better planned and developed. Part of this is due to local and county subdivision regulations. Some of it is also due to increasing competition from more experienced and bigger operators. It is not uncommon for most land developers and their engineers to take advantage of Soil Conservation Service soil surveys and studies to more fully and properly utilize their sites. However, many abuses still occur, particularly on marginal land close to established areas, sometimes by circumvention of the intent of public regulations.

Most developers realize that their potential sales and future profits are tied into providing quality developments. However, many of the small- and medium-sized developers have a difficult time securing loans since most banks feel that the second-home developments are high-risk ventures. Also, most developers cannot afford to install community services, water lines, or paved streets. Any delay in their operations is paramount to disaster since the interest on their loans, the equipment costs, and the manpower costs involved in the development at the early stages is quite high.

It must be understood that most try to initiate the project, get it approved by the public authorities, start land improvements, and sell off lots all within a condensed four- to five-month period between February and October. This is the same time that most surveyors, engineers, heavy

construction workers, building tradesmen, and laborers are involved in more conventional undertakings. This, in turn, has created several specialized seasonal home contractors, who in return for repeat business keep their men and equipment tied into four or five major land developers.

Lake and stream frontage property has always been the key to successful second-home developments in the Region. Often incompatible land uses have occurred near the boundaries of these lakes and streams. However, due to more knowledgeable practices and the public educational efforts of a wide spectrum of private and public agencies, many of the newer developments are starting to provide 100 to 200 protective strips along most streams in the subdivision designs. In addition, more progressive developers are starting to involve cluster-type subdivisions and planned-unit complexes which offer a wider choice of opportunities to the vacationer within the same subdivision (Hemlock Farms, Pocono Farms, etc.).

In addition to the above-mentioned trends of the second-home industry, more subtle trends seem to also be indicated. Many people are buying several lots to either insure privacy or for future resale. Lots are becoming larger (one acre or more). This seems to be due to the owners desire to avoid compliance with Act 536, the Pennsylvania Sewage Facilities Act. Also, the "new breed" of buyers want larger margin tracts since they appear to be cheaper than "better" small parcels. What they do not realize is that it will be more expensive in the long run. Strict regulations and higher improvements costs will be encountered with septic tank facilities because of high water tables and rock formations close to the surface where they want their home.

Needs and Goals

The present pattern of second-home development is helping the Region meet its short-range goals and objectives; however, its implications in the future are viewed with mixed reactions.

The second homes provide employment, raise the local tax base, improve and strengthen the Region's image as a recreation/tourism center, and provide a new dimension of livability to a large segment of the Eastern Megalopolis' affluent populace. However, it also has some intrinsic problems which will tend to snowball once the greater percentage of seasonal homes become permanent, as is the current case in New Jersey.

This change in the Region's developmental pattern is bound to be accelerated with the completion of the Interstate Highway System and the urbanization of the second tier of cities along the Eastern Megalopolis. Increased demands will be placed upon the Region's local public agencies and others to provide not only more public services, but also a higher quality of services in everything from improved roads to more and better educational and cultural institutions.

This, in turn, will mean greater public expenditures which most townships will not be able to pay. In fact, it may well be that some of the present county units of government may not have a broad enough base to provide the leadership, expertise, and funds to provide even the local share of future Federal and State grant-in-aid programs for the forecasted capital improvement programs.

In essence, this means the entire approach to the second-home development industry in the Region has to be re-evaluated. Possibly, new legislation from the State will be necessary or more adequate administrative

requirements and procedures will be necessary from the Delaware River Basin Commission, the Pennsylvania Health Department, and the local units of government in order to develop the Area to its fullest potential.

Some of the needs are:

1. More clustered and planned-unit developments which take into consideration soil and land form conditions;
2. The development of new cities or satellite centers;
3. Curtailemnt of "paper" subdivisions which do not put improvements in place prior to final approval of plot plans;
4. Public programs which will help land developers to improve raw land with basic water and sewer systems or allow them to cooperatively plan and develop these with local authorities (preferably the counties);
5. More public education of the general citizenry and the participants in the developmental process (surveyors, engineers, land developers, lawyers, realtors, etc.);
6. Stricter enforcement and higher penalties for abuses to unique waterways and watersheds;
7. The development of regional ecological plans which pinpoint suitable areas for development as opposed to those for conservation and preservation land uses;
8. The initiation of tax write-offs or adjusted assessment rates to large land owners and farmers who tend to maintain the ecological balance of their holdings through cooperative land use practices with the Department of Forest and Waters and Soil Conservation Service; and

9. The initiation of comprehensive marshland and wetland studies to ascertain the extent and quality of unique areas and their interrelationships with second-home residential developments.

N. PROBLEMS OF THE WATER-RELATED RECREATIONAL ACTIVITIES

Northeastern Pennsylvania has an abundance of water and fishing sport areas; however, certain areas within the District have a number of inadequacies.

All the counties which make up the Pocono Mountains (Wayne, Pike, Monroe and the eastern third of Carbon) have an abundance of high quality water for fishing, boating, swimming, etc. In fact, this part of the Region has sufficient water resources to serve many other areas in the Region, Pennsylvania, and the nation. (see the Delaware River Basin Commission's TIRES Report for details).

The crucial problem in this portion of the Region is not the lack of high quality water for recreational purposes but keeping the present water resources in their pristine state, due to the influx of second-home developments which are being built along most of the lakes and major streams in the Region.

Based upon the data the Council has been able to secure from the Fish Commission, sportsmen groups, private hunting and fishing clubs, and resorts which stock lakes and streams in the Region, the quantity and quality of fishing is excellent, especially in such lakes as Lake Wallenpaupack in Wayne and Pike counties and Harvey's Lake in Luzerne County. Some of the notable streams include Bowman's Creek and Nescopeck Creek in Luzerne and Broadheads Creek and McMichaels Creek in Monroe. The upper reaches of the Lackawanna, Schuylkill, Delaware, Lehigh, and Lackawaxen rivers also provide excellent fishing opportunities.

The major drawback in the Region is that there are insufficient docking areas or access points, both public and private.

The boating and sailing opportunities in the Region are excellent. The Region is blessed with an abundance of natural and man-made lakes (formerly ice ponds) which are experiencing a rapid increase in both motor-boat and sail-boating activity.

Some of the same lakes which provide excellent fishing are also meccas for the sailing and outboard motor-boat enthusiasts. Some of these spots are Stillwater Lake, Lake Naomi, Pocono Lake, Harvey's Lake, Lake Harmony, and Lake Hauto. Other lakes such as Tobyhanna Lake #2 and other State Park lakes offer additional opportunities for sail boating.

Since most of the activities at the above-mentioned lakes are normally taking place simultaneously, there is a need for zoning or restricting the use of certain of these activities so that the wide range of other activities which are permitted can be more fully enjoyed.

There are serious water quality problems in the more urbanized areas in the Region, especially in Wilkes-Barre, Scranton, Hazleton and Pottsville.

O. RESORTS, HOTELS, AND MOTELS

Problems

Most of the resorts in the Region are old and are representative of a different way of life than is prevalent today. Therefore, most of them are not catering to the youth (outside the winter ski season) but to older, more established couples and families. Unfortunately, most of the resorts have not renovated their structures or auxiliary facilities to tap the present youth market, except for the specialized honeymoon resort complexes. A rapidly growing branch of the travel industry in Northeastern Pennsylvania is the noneymoon business. To many young couples, Niagara Falls has become passe. The "in" place now is the Pocono Mountains and newlyweds arrive there by the thousands of pairs every year. Some resorts in the area specialize to tap the newlywed market. A recent national survey showed the Poconos to be most popular in the mid-Atlantic states and third most favored in the country among newlyweds.

Most have a labor problem. It is becoming increasingly more difficult for them to get experienced chamber maids, waiters, waitresses, etc. Most of these positions are filled by unskilled transients who are processed through the local Bureau of Employment Security offices. Only a few well qualified "pros" return every year. These more experienced workers basically follow the sun from the southeastern United States to northeastern United States (Poconos, Adirondacks, Catskills).

Most of the resorts are not geared for large conventions even though they are geared for longer stays and offer a wide range of facilities. Also, commercial air transportation to the Region is very limited, thus negating the potential of the Region as a large convention center area.

No one resort complex can adequately compete with and accommodate any of the large first-class conventions held in the larger cities of the nation. This lack is very apparent when a large conference is held. Many of the guests and participants are accommodated three to five miles away from the main center. This, needless to say, is not conducive to providing a smooth conference, and most people find it difficult to keep in communication with each other and participate in the activities planned.

Trends

There are positive trends developing. The larger resorts are renovating their accommodations at an accelerated rate. Package plans are being more realistically developed. Shorter stays and budget weekends are being promoted. Furthermore, the Region's resorts are starting to more successfully compete with the Catskills for top entertainment talent. Also, the choice and the range of facilities are better than those offered at most other competitive mountain resort areas within the Eastern Megalopolis. This, to an extent, is one of the reasons that several of the more comprehensive resorts (e.g. Buck Hill and Pocono Manor) are successfully competing with similar establishments for management seminars and small workshops which show salesmen new product lines.

Most resorts are becoming year-round operations. This is especially true for those which are under new ownerships. Some of the reasons behind the resorts becoming year-round operations are: (1) better access via the Interstate Highway System; (2) generally more money in the hands of more people; (3) the desire for people to travel in family units; (4) shorter work week tied in with more leisure time and more flexibility and accessibility because of the automobile; and (5) the trend of corporations to utilize recreation settings for business purposes.

Needs and Goals

The resorts in the Region need to both modernize their facilities and attitudes to what the public needs and wants. Today's tourist is mobile and flexible. He demands a wide variety of unique experiences. This means everything he desires should be at his fingertips--golf, boating, swimming (indoor and outdoor), gift shops, horseback riding, tennis, night club entertainment, etc. The quality of these things in many resorts are less than desirable and often are incompatible with their clientele. The Region's establishments tend to cater to selective groups (honeymooners, families, golfers, fishermen, hunters). Catering to these specialities is easier administratively and more financially rewarding; but, in doing so they do not provide that mix which tends to bring people from different backgrounds and interests together. As a result, one either has a fabulous time or is completely left out depending upon his or her likes and the resort they chose to visit. There appears to be a need for the creation of village-type accommodations where families, young people, the elderly, and honeymooners can all have an opportunity to mix at various functions or common areas. In brief, the resorts now do not compete or provide the privacy, intimacy, and communal living that a city vacation does. Most vacationers really do not want to get away from all that the city provides, they just want to experience these human things in a more conducive way, at their leisure, and in an environment in which they can feel a sense of involvement or a sense that they are masters of their destiny and actions. This breakaway from their routine in a more natural environment tends to relieve these pressures; but, at the same time, the tourist wants to participate in different activities.

P. COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS OF LOCAL AGENCIES

1. Problems

CARBON COUNTY

- a. "sewage and solid waste disposal"
- b. "water problems"
- c. "road construction"

LACKAWANNA COUNTY

- a. "Safety hazards and traffic congestion is caused by facilities that are located in areas where the only means of access are narrow two lane roads and where parking is inadequate."
- b. "littering caused by inadequate supply of waste containers at private facilities"
- c. "Opportunities exist for experienced golfers but is quite limited for beginners and family groups who want low-priced opportunities."
- d. "no place for family groups to participate in winter sports, especially within a few miles of home"
- e. "Residents are concerned about the inadequate public highway access to the Tunkhannock Creek State Park. The park road is too narrow, bad grades and curves and needs improvement at bypass prior to the opening of this new park."
- f. "A concentration of golf courses in the northeastern part of the county may become too competitive."
- g. "There is a need for more diversified recreation activities."
- h. "Lakes have become restrictive and closed to public use, and this has increased the demand for more public facilities."
- i. "Occasionally, private developments are established without the proper consideration of service to the greater recreational needs of the residents."

LUZERNE COUNTY

- a. "insufficient in number and quality to attract people not familiar with the area"
- b. "lack conventional facilities"
- c. "Many of the existing enterprises could have been planned better as far as conservation of resources and proper use of land is concerned. The lack of knowledge of the soil conditions has created poor sewage disposal and other problems."

MONROE COUNTY

- a. "There is a need for additional facilities to meet the demand for recreational activities."
- b. "There is an underinvestment in expanding and modernizing the existing developments."
- c. "Approximately 25 percent of the pools do not have lifeguards."
- d. "Employment is seasonal."
- e. "traffic congestion"
- f. "promiscuous disposal of garbage and waste"
- g. "Inadequate sewage facilities. Some streams are already polluted."

PIKE and WAYNE COUNTIES

- a. "Some second home developments do not live up to their advertisements, and it gives the area a bad image."
- b. "overcrowded highways"
- c. "Most supplies for existing facilities are not purchased locally, but imported with user."
- d. "Too high a percentage of land is being designated as charitable or educational and being removed from tax rolls, putting extra financial burden on the native population."

SCHUYLKILL COUNTY

"Littering; destroying scenic view with signs and litter."

2. Trends

CARBON COUNTY

"Seasonal home development of primarily townships; Philadelphia and New Jersey ownership. Average quality."

LACKAWANNA COUNTY

- a. "The area has a moderate mixture of private recreation facilities. They are mainly comprised of swimming and boating on small lakes, riding stables, golf courses, and skating rinks. These facilities are geared toward adults and young adults. The number and size of these specific facilities is generally adequate to meet only the immediate demands placed upon them. But there is a definite need for a broader variety in facilities. It is evident that the recreation facilities of the area are quickly becoming inadequate and that new facilities must be built and the existing facilities expanded. The pace of development of private recreation in the area has been slow to moderate over the last 15 years and geared mostly to the type of recreation in demand at the time of construction. The private recreation facilities that have been developed over this period have generally been of fair to good quality."
- b. "Development has been slow, few new developments."
- c. "Land speculators buying up land for recreation in many parts of the county and several are planning elaborate all-season recreation facilities."
- d. "Local land owners lacking in desire, initiative, capital and the management potential required."
- e. "There is a trend for the development of golf courses."
- f. "Many new recreational areas are being planned by the local communities such as playgrounds, niking, bicycling, and horseback riding trails, picnic areas, snowmobile paths, fishing and hunting."

LUZERNE COUNTY

- a. "Many motels of good quality have been built to serve the interstate highways."

LUZERNE COUNTY (cont'd)

- b. "There is a discernible trend on development of public recreational facilities as evidenced by Frances Slocum State Park, Lehigh Gorge State Park, Nescopeck Creek, Moon Lake and Andy's Pond."
- c. "Private camp grounds is probably the fastest rising enterprise. Although they cannot compete with the state parks, they serve their purpose as more or less overflow areas for the state parks."

MONROE COUNTY

- a. "Second home development is booming."
- b. "Many new honeymoon resorts are being built."
- c. "Additional ski areas and winter sports areas are being built."
- c. "Each year there is a general upgrading of most facilities at resorts and the tourist-oriented businesses."
- d. "There is an increase in tent and trailer camping facilities."
- e. "Many small resorts are going out of business."
- f. "There is a trend toward recreation-centered second home developments, especially of the lake development type."

PIKE and WAYNE COUNTIES

- a. "Trends are for the developments to become larger to accommodate more people."
- b. "Most recreation developments are upgrading their businesses to meet the demand of the recreationer."
- c. "Tremendous development of recreation and second home developments. Quality of development is questionable at this time, due to lack of ordinances."

SCHUYLKILL COUNTY

- a. "There is some expansion of facilities and a few new facilities."
- b. "Quality ranges from poor to good."
- c. "There is an increase in company facilities."
- d. "There is a need for more quality motels."

Q. REGIONAL SUMMARY OF NEEDS AND GOALS

In the light of the foregoing analyses, it appears that many different organizations and individuals need to work cooperatively to improve the existing situation. Action is becoming increasingly urgent because of the rapidly developing East Coast Megalopolis; and the expected completion of Interstate Highways 80 and 84, which will open up new areas of this market, are likely to accelerate expansion of demand for all types of recreational activities within the Region. Whether or not any action is taken by present area entrepreneurs, it is anticipated that with the completion of Interstate 80 and 84, a flood of new capital and many new operators will shortly descend upon the Region.

Although it is difficult to determine which action should logically come first, it appears that some impelling forces need to be set in motion. To do this, it is suggested that the various tourist promotion agencies develop coordination in their efforts, not only to promote but also to improve the environment for recreation and tourism. The development of a Region-wide program aimed at industry improvement and promotion might even be logically expanded to include the "Northern Tier" counties. A broader recreation/tourism promotional program aimed at covering all of Northeastern Pennsylvania could be made more attractive than one limited to our Region.

Secondly, if they hope to participate fully in the anticipated growth and development of their industry, present operators need to become much more knowledgeable. To this end, it is proposed that a

series of management seminars, tailored to discussing and analyzing recreation/tourism industry problems in Northeastern Pennsylvania, be organized.

Third, a much greater effort needs to be made to expand and improve public recreational facilities. A survey of existing public facilities at the different recreational areas within the Region indicated that these are not presently competitive with those offered by recreational areas of other states, either in terms of scope, quantity, or quality. To improve this situation, greater efforts at excellence must be fostered and substantially more monies will have to be spent.

Fourth, the Region's financial institutions probably need to develop a better understanding of the nature of the recreation industry, its financial requirements, the prospects for the future, and the role the financing people must play. Also, some form of State or Federal guarantees or "insurance" (such as was provided for manufacturing) be instituted to assist this industry's development.

Fifth, in order to insure that the type of development which will occur in the not too distant future will be desirable and compatible with the area's present "out-of-doors, healthful recreational image," it is suggested that rules and regulations pertaining to such development be promulgated as quickly as possible. Zoning regulations, for example, should be adopted wherever necessary to avoid further pollution of the area's streams, lakes and rivers. Some type of regulation governing the proliferation of signs and billboards would seem desirable. Measures to screen unsightly commercial operations, such as junkyards, from the main arteries should be taken.

R. COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS OF LOCAL AGENCIES

3. Needs and Goals

CARBON COUNTY

"Development is helping the area; however, local government must consider adoption of codes and ordinances immediately. Lack of code enforcement is a serious problem."

LACKAWANNA COUNTY

- a. "The present pattern of the development of private recreation facilities is helping the region in its search for new industry by improving the area as a place in which to live, work and play."
- b. "The future trends in the area will be toward a wide variety of summer and winter recreation facilities that will be geared to all age groups, thus placing a heavy demand on vacant land and generally aiding the local economy."
- c. "County and state parks will close some of the gap. Lack of sufficient numbers of recreation facilities hinders additional industrial development. There is a fair amount of recreation opportunities in the area, but a great need exists for family participation in recreation opportunities."
- d. "Practically all of the natural lakes in the county have become privately owned or controlled by associations and are not open to the public. There is a need for more public bodies of water. There is a need for camping grounds, natural scenic and historical areas, vacation farms, winter sports and fishing."
- e. "There is a need for small game hunting habitat. Most of the farmland is posted."
- f. "Unless some of the needs are filled, the recreation dollar will be going to other more desirable areas."
- g. "Outside capital investments should be encouraged to fully develop the recreation potential of the county."
- h. "The present pattern is helping the region and with continued development of recreation facilities, the region will be one of the best recreation centers in the East."

LUZERNE COUNTY

- a. "Public facility development contributes to the area economy by generating tourist interest and expenditures and also contributes to the appearance and enjoyment of life in the county. However, public facilities do compete with private development for the time and money of the recreationer."
- b. "There is a need for winter sports, activity-oriented facilities to offer year-round activities."
- c. "There is a need for good planning for recreation facility development."

MONROE COUNTY

- a. "The present pattern of development is helping the economy of the region."
- b. "There is a need for better sewage and solid waste control of large seasonal home developments to prevent future pollution of existing waters."
- c. "Better highways to handle the influx of people."
- d. "Better and wiser uses of our resources."
- e. "There is a need for year-round employment. Presently, there is a problem of seasonal employment."
- f. "There is a need for continued facility development to meet the growing demand for recreation opportunities."

PIKE and WAYNE COUNTIES

- a. "The present pattern of development is attracting more people into the area."
- b. "The present pattern of development will probably not help the area maintain its status as a rural, wild, naturally beautiful region. If trend continues, the area will become another urban area."
- c. "The present pattern of development is consistent with good development. Future trends should increase the rate of development."

SCHUYLKILL COUNTY

Respondents from Schuylkill County did not define the needs and goals.

S E C T I O N I I I

D E S I R A B L E F U T U R E

P R I V A T E R E C R E A T I O N D E V E L O P M E N T

A. REGIONAL SUMMARY OF LOCATIONAL ACCESSIBILITY

Due to its location relative to the developing East Coast Megalopolis and because of its vast wooded areas, rolling hills and waters, the development of Northeastern Pennsylvania as a playground for the population from Megalopolis has been forecast by many. The expected completion of Interstate Highways 80, 81, and 84 will **open** up new areas of this market and is likely to accelerate expansion of demand for all types of recreation/tourism activities within the Region.

Beginning with the Northeast Extension of the Pennsylvania Turnpike and followed by construction of links of interstate highways, the Region's road system has become one of the most convenient in the Commonwealth. I-80 is already completed across the Region; I-81 is completed from Binghamton, New York, to Frackville. Sections in various stages of planning and construction are I-81 from Frackville to Harrisburg; I-81E from Scranton to Pocono Manor in Monroe County; and I-84 from Matamoras to Scranton.

For the changing Region economy, this expanding highway network is as significant to the area's future as was the coming of railroads to move the "black diamonds" from the coal mines. Today's highways, as was the case with yesterday's railroads, make possible the movement of goods and people.

The highways will provide a greater ease of movement to and from the rest of Megalopolis and thereby improve the competitive position of the Region insofar as transportation is concerned. In addition, the new highways are expected to bring tourists to the Poconos and to the Delaware

Water Gap National Recreation Area that is being planned on the Delaware River. New industries are expected to develop from this growth in tourism, setting in motion an economic chain of events that promises to continue altering the Region's economic structure.

Airports, like highways, are considered by development officials to be essential to the efforts to attract new recreational developments. Recent improvement at the Wilkes-Barre/Scranton Airport to accommodate jets of the three scheduled airlines is considered one of the Region's important assets. There are five other public airports in the Region, only one of which, the Hazleton Municipal Airport, is served by regularly scheduled passenger service. All of these public airports have paved runways. In addition, there are thirty-three private airstrips found throughout the Region which have turf runways.

Bus transportation connecting the Region to all metropolitan areas is considered very good. Passenger service on railroads have been acutely curtailed, as in most parts of the country.

The 1967 Census of Transportation, prepared by the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, presents a profile of travel based on 361.2 million person-trips, which showed the following means of transportation:

Automobile	86.1%
Commercial Air	8.0%
Bus	2.6%
Train	1.4%
Other	1.9%

Based on those statistics and the analysis of the transportation system of Northeastern Pennsylvania, the Region's locational accessibility is excellent for future recreational development.

B. COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS OF LOCAL AGENCIES

SECTION III: Desirable Future Recreation Development

A. Resource Potential of the Region

1. Locational Accessibility

CARBON COUNTY

"Location is excellent; I-80, I-81 and the Pennsylvania Turnpike give great accessibility."

LACKAWANNA COUNTY

- a. "The area is within easy reach of the major metropolitan areas of the east coast due to the excellent highway access which the area enjoys both in terms of local roads and connections via the Interstate Highway system to all points in the East. These factors, plus the proximity to the Poconos, can bring many tourists and visitors into the area."
- b. "Excellent highway network."
- c. "Very accessible by limited access roads and feeder roads to all parts of the county."
- d. "The county is fortunate to have an outstanding highway network, as well as good flight accommodations which will enable many thousands of people to visit the area."

LUZERNE COUNTY

- a. "The county is situated advantageously on the perimeter of the Eastern Megalopolis. Interstate Highways 80 and 81 provide access. Direct link with I-84 is needed."
- b. "Locational accessibility is very good."

MONROE COUNTY

- a. "There is a need for improved secondary roads within the county."
- b. "Locational accessibility is excellent. Close to large metropolitan areas, with interstate highways providing access."

PIKE and WAYNE COUNTIES

- a. "Most areas in the county are readily accessible."
- b. "Completion of I-84 will make the area very accessible."

SCHUYLKILL COUNTY

"The locational accessibility is excellent."

C. CARBON COUNTY

Carbon County is located in the Ridge and Valley province and Pocono Plateau of East Central Pennsylvania. It is one of the smaller counties of the State, having 405 square miles. It is surrounded by Luzerne County on the north, Monroe on the east, Schuylkill on the west, and Lehigh and Northampton Counties on the south. The Blue Mountain Range forms the southern boundary with the Lehigh River forming part of the northern boundary. The river flows south through the county, separating the Blue Mountains at the Lehigh Gap.

It is located 70 miles north of Philadelphia, 110 miles west of New York City, 40 miles south of Scranton, 245 miles southeast of Erie, and 230 miles east of Pittsburgh. Over 18,000,000 people live within a 200 air-mile radius of Carbon County.

The county, although drained by the Lehigh River, is a part of the Delaware River Basin. The boroughs of Jim Thorpe (the county seat), Lehighton, Weissport, Bowmanstown, and Palmerton are located where streams join the river.

The borough of Weatherly is in the northwestern section; and Nesquehoning, Lansford, and Summit Hill are in the western part of the county. Hospitals are located at Lehighton and Palmerton.

The Northeast Extension of the Pennsylvania Turnpike, constructed in 1957 and having Mahoning Valley and Pocono Interchanges in the county, is heavily traveled. Interstate Route 80 will soon be completed through the northern part of the county. It will have three interchanges to serve local needs--one in the county and two just beyond the county lines. State and township roads are considered adequate. Two railroads carrying only freight parallel the Lehigh River.

Several small airports are located in the county. The Carbon County Airport Authority is now constructing an airport to serve all sections of the county. It will accommodate piston engine passenger aircraft and serve principally to connect to larger terminals in the East.

D. LACKAWANNA COUNTY

Lackawanna County, located in the foothills of the Pocono Mountains of Northeastern Pennsylvania, contains 293,800 acres. Altitudes vary from 600 to 2,300 feet above sea level. The beauty of the rural areas with mountain streams and lakes provides many opportunities for healthful relaxation and enjoyment. The 1960 population was 234,531.

The county is located within 250 air miles of an estimated 50,000,000 persons. An extensive system of federal and state highways, three railroads, and a multimillion dollar air terminal connect the county to adjoining areas and the nation.

Lackawanna County is bounded on the north by Susquehanna County, on the east by Wayne County, on the south by Luzerne and Monroe Counties, and on the west by Wyoming County. Three-fourths of the area drains into the Susquehanna River which flows for a short distance along the western edge of the county. The remainder of the area drains into Wallenpaupack Creek and the Lehigh River.

The Lackawanna River divides the county from the northeast to the southwest. Adjacent to this stream there extends a continuous urbanized area from Simpson in the northeast through Carbondale, Mayfield, Jermyrn, Archbald, Jessup, Olyphant, Blakely, Dickson City, Throop, Dunmore, Scranton, Moosic, Taylor and Old Forge in the southwest. Scranton, the county seat, is the metropolis of Northeastern Pennsylvania. It has a population of 111,443 and is the industrial and cultural center of the area. Excellent educational, religious, cultural, medical and recreational facilities are available here.

Iron, smelted with charcoal, became the first major industry. This was later abandoned because of the lack of transportation facilities to

distant markets. The industry was activated again in 1840 by the Scranton's and Associates, and lasted for about half a century. Two gravity railroads transported the coal and iron out of the valley. One began operating between Carbondale and Honesdale in 1829. The other, operating between Pittston and Hawley via Dunmore, started in 1849. Coal mining began as an auxiliary to making iron but, in time, took its place as the county's Number 1 industry.

The establishment of the iron mills and the almost simultaneous opening of the coal mines stimulated an influx of Welsh, German, Scotch, Irish and English mine, mill and shop workers. In later years, Poles, Russians, Lithuanians and Italians were attracted to the region in large numbers to work in the mines and mills.

A declining coal mining industry, which was the chief industry of the area prior to 1945, caused considerable underemployment with a consequent migration of young men and their families to areas of greater employment opportunities. The disastrous drop in the economy that resulted stimulated action by residents remaining in the area. Self-help programs, such as the Scranton Plan started in 1945, helped to check the bleak economic outlook for the area by encouraging new industries to locate in the valley. A one-industry economy was gradually replaced by over 42 new industries providing over 12,000 jobs. While there is much that must yet be done, the outlook for the future is bright. New programs being planned or in the process of development are expected to attract additional industries and provide a better place to live, work and play.

E. LUZERNE COUNTY

Luzerne County is situated advantageously on the perimeter of the Eastern Megalopolis. This County is bounded on the north by Sullivan and Wyoming counties, on the south by Monroe and Carbon counties, on the east by Lackawanna County, and on the west by Schuylkill and Columbia counties.

There are two exits of the Northeast Extension of the Pennsylvania Turnpike. The cross-roads of Interstate Highways 80 and 81 is in Luzerne County, which results in an excellent locational accessibility with the Megalopolis.

The Wilkes-Barre/Scranton Airport is located in Luzerne County, providing adequate access to the County from all metropolitan areas.

F. MONROE COUNTY

Monroe County is located along the Delaware River on the eastern border of Pennsylvania. The county, approximately 391,140 acres, composes much of the famous Pocono Mountain region. The county is located in a highly developed recreation area. Approximately 23,000,000 people live within a 100 air-mile radius of Monroe County.

The county is drained by two major waterways, the Lehigh River to the west and the Delaware River to the east. Local relief or difference in elevation varies from approximately 280 feet at the Delaware River to over 2,200 feet in the northern part of the county. Glacial influences are evident throughout the county.

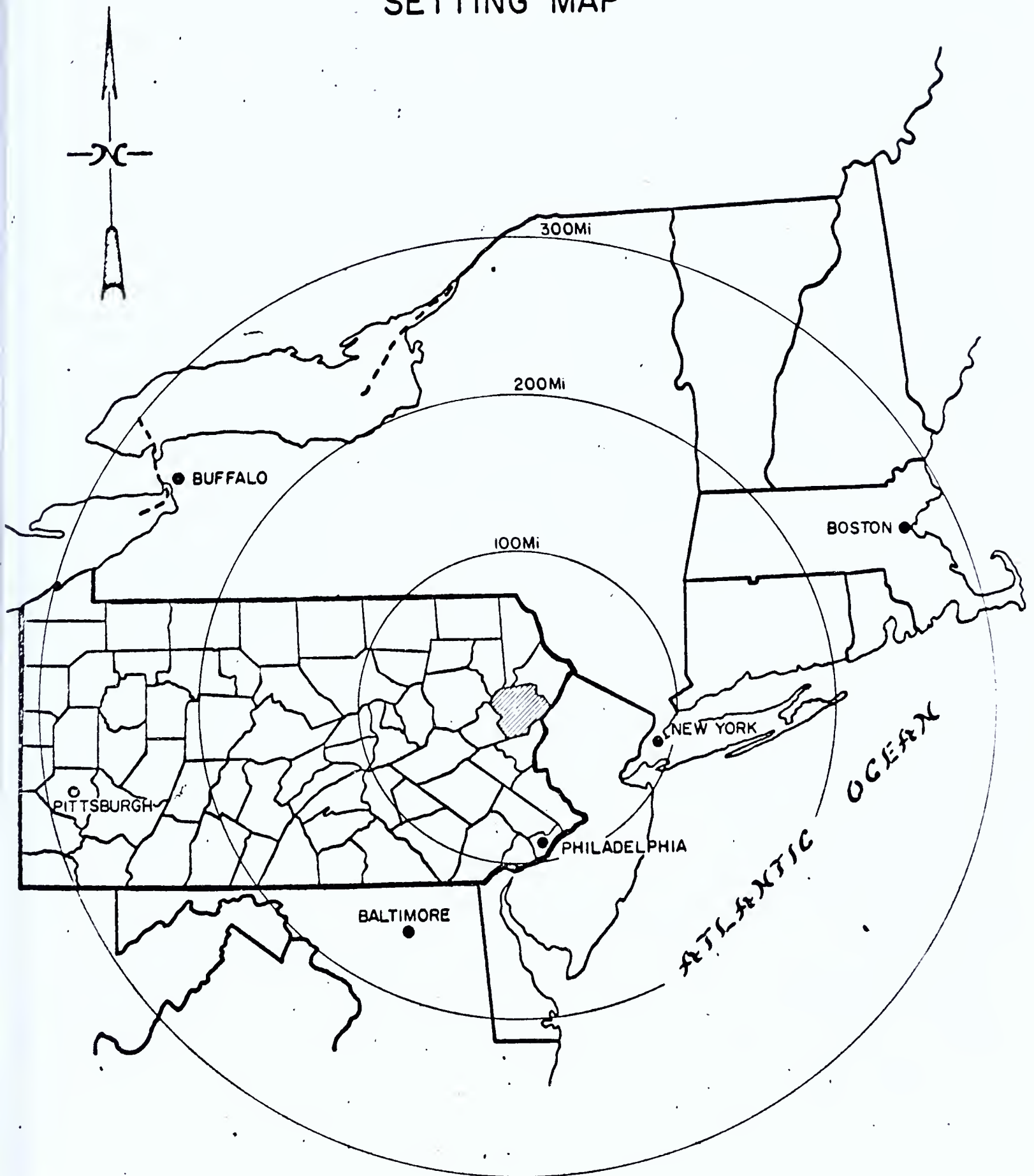
A good network of highways, including Interstate Systems 80 and 81E, serves the county. Commercial air service is available along with railroads and bus service. East Stroudsburg, Stroudsburg and Stroud Township are the main population areas in the County, Stroudsburg being the county seat.

Monroe County was formed in 1836, with the Dutch settlements along the Delaware River dating back to 1659. By the 1820's, Monroe County was already the center of a small resort industry.

Agriculture in the county consists mainly of dairy farms. However, potatoes and general farm crops of hay, corn and wheat are also grown. The principal industries of the county besides the recreation oriented activities include manufacturing metals and metal products, textiles, paper and printing, and the Military Base at Tobyhanna.

Approximately 75 percent of the county is wooded and 12 percent is utilized for cropland and pasture. The remaining areas are used for homes, roads and other urban and recreation uses.

SETTING MAP

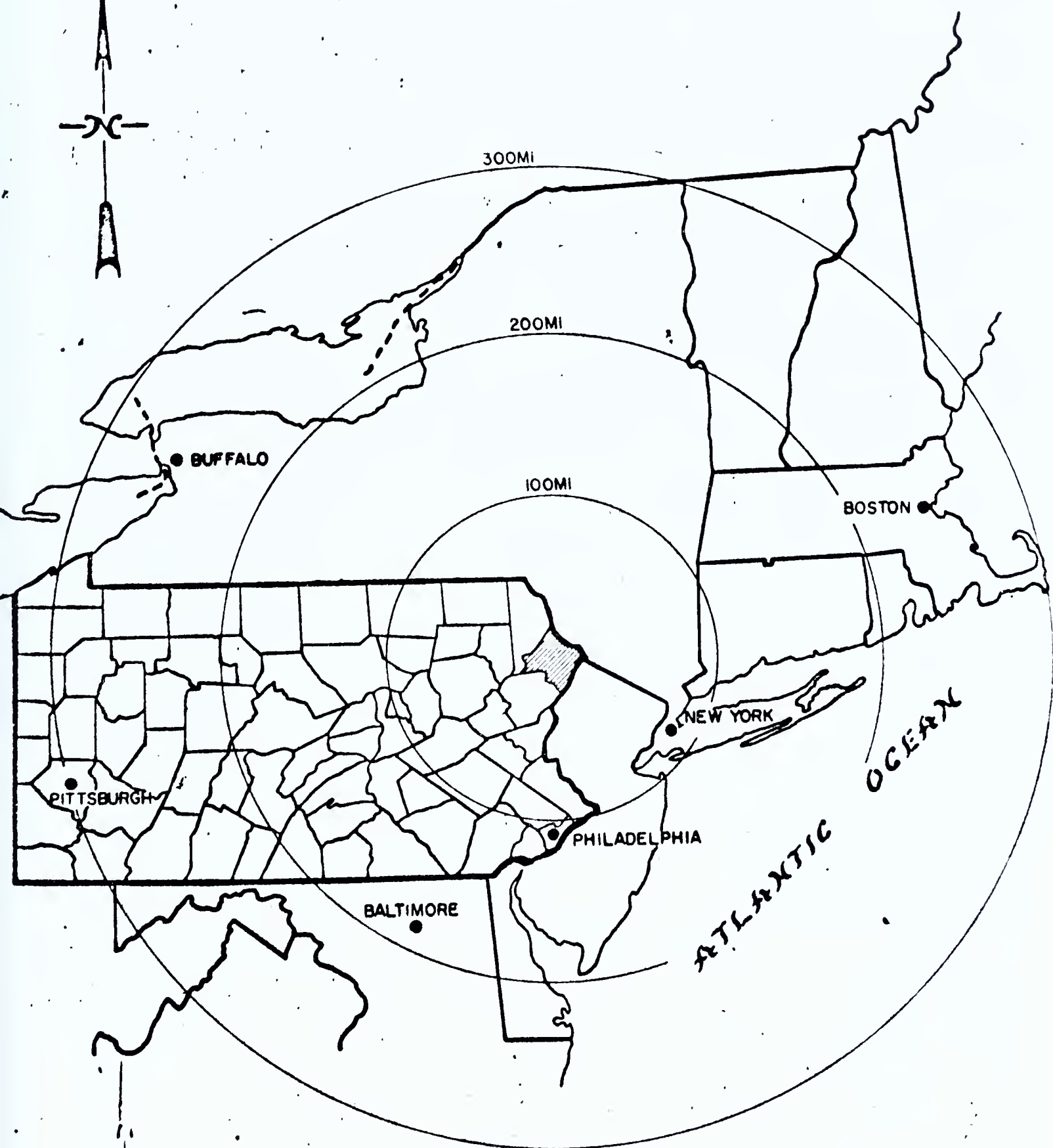


G. PIKE COUNTY

Pike County is located in Northeastern Pennsylvania along the New York and New Jersey State lines. It is bounded on the northwest by Wayne County; on the northeast, east and southeast by the Delaware River; and on the southwest by Monroe County. The county has state-wide recognition as a prime recreational area.

Pike County has a land area of 348,000 acres or 545 square miles and a water area of about 8,300 acres. The county is very rural in nature; the 1960 population was 9,500. Its location in respect to heavily populated areas along the Eastern Seaboard has made the county a summer vacationland for many urbanites. Cities such as New York, Philadelphia, Trenton, Camden, Allentown, Scranton, and Wilkes-Barre are all within a 2½ hour driving range of the county. See the Setting Map following this section.

The relief of Pike County is mild except for steep excarpments cut by the Delaware and Lackawaxen Rivers. Glaciation disrupted the drainage system by filling in most of the valleys and generally smoothing the landscape. This has produced hundreds of natural lakes and swampy uplands. More than 91 percent of Pike County is forested, and agriculture is of minor importance. The lake-studded, wooded landscape with its plentiful bear, deer and bird population, coupled with a pleasantly mild summer climate, provides an ideal setting for summer cottages, hunting camps and general outdoor recreation throughout the year. The recreation industry dominates the economic life of Pike County.



H. SCHUYLKILL COUNTY

Schuylkill County is served by a network of highways which opens up all areas for the tourist and the vacationer.

Interstate 81, which allows the traveler to go from Canada to New Orleans without traffic signals, is in the final stages of construction. Interstate 80, touches the northern boundary of the County, brings traffic from New York City on the east and stretches west to San Francisco. On the southern boundary, Interstate 78 stretches from Harrisburg into the heart of New York City. Interstate 83 stretches to Baltimore and Washington, will join Interstate 81 and the Pennsylvania Turnpike north of Harrisburg.

The Metropoliton East can be reached from any part of Schuylkill County by car or bus quickly and conveniently. For instance, New York City is only two hours by automobile; Baltimore can be reached in the same time, Washington D.C. in three hours; and Boston, Pittsburgh, and other points are in close motoring range. Bus service is available from any part of the County to all the Metropolitan Area.

I. WAYNE COUNTY

Wayne County, Pennsylvania's northeastern-most county, is bounded on the north by New York State, on the east by the Delaware River, on the south by Pike and Monroe Counties, and on the west by Susquehanna and Lackawanna Counties. The county contains 476,160 acres or 744 square miles. Approximately 16 square miles of water is found within the boundaries of the county.

The county had a 1960 population of 28,237 and is primarily rural in nature. Its location in respect to the heavily populated eastern seaboard is rapidly making this county a summer vacationland for many urbanites. Cities such as New York, Syracuse, Trenton, Camden, Phillipsburg and Philadelphia are all within a 2½ to 3 hour driving range of the county. See Setting Map following this section.

The topography of the county lends itself to a vacationland setting. Hundreds of natural and man-made lakes dot the landscape. Over 62.6 percent of the county is wooded. The southern and western parts of the county are mountainous while the remaining part of the county is a plateau cut by the many streams and rivers of the area. Rather pleasant cool summers of average mean temperature of 68 degrees make the county well suited for cottage and cabin development, while the cold, snowy winters provide ample opportunities for all types of winter sports activities.

The county is linked to high population areas by a network of major highways. Major routes into the county are U.S. No. 6 and 106, and Pennsylvania Routes No. 191 and 590. U.S. Routes 611 and 81 are within fifteen miles of the county and are four-lane limited access freeways. The northern extension of the Pennsylvania Turnpike is within twenty-five

miles of the western border of the county. Proposed Route 84, a limited access highway which will go directly into New York City, crosses east and west in the southern part of the county.

There are two airports in the county suitable for light aircraft, and major airline services are located at Scranton. Buses travel regularly from New York City to the county and return.

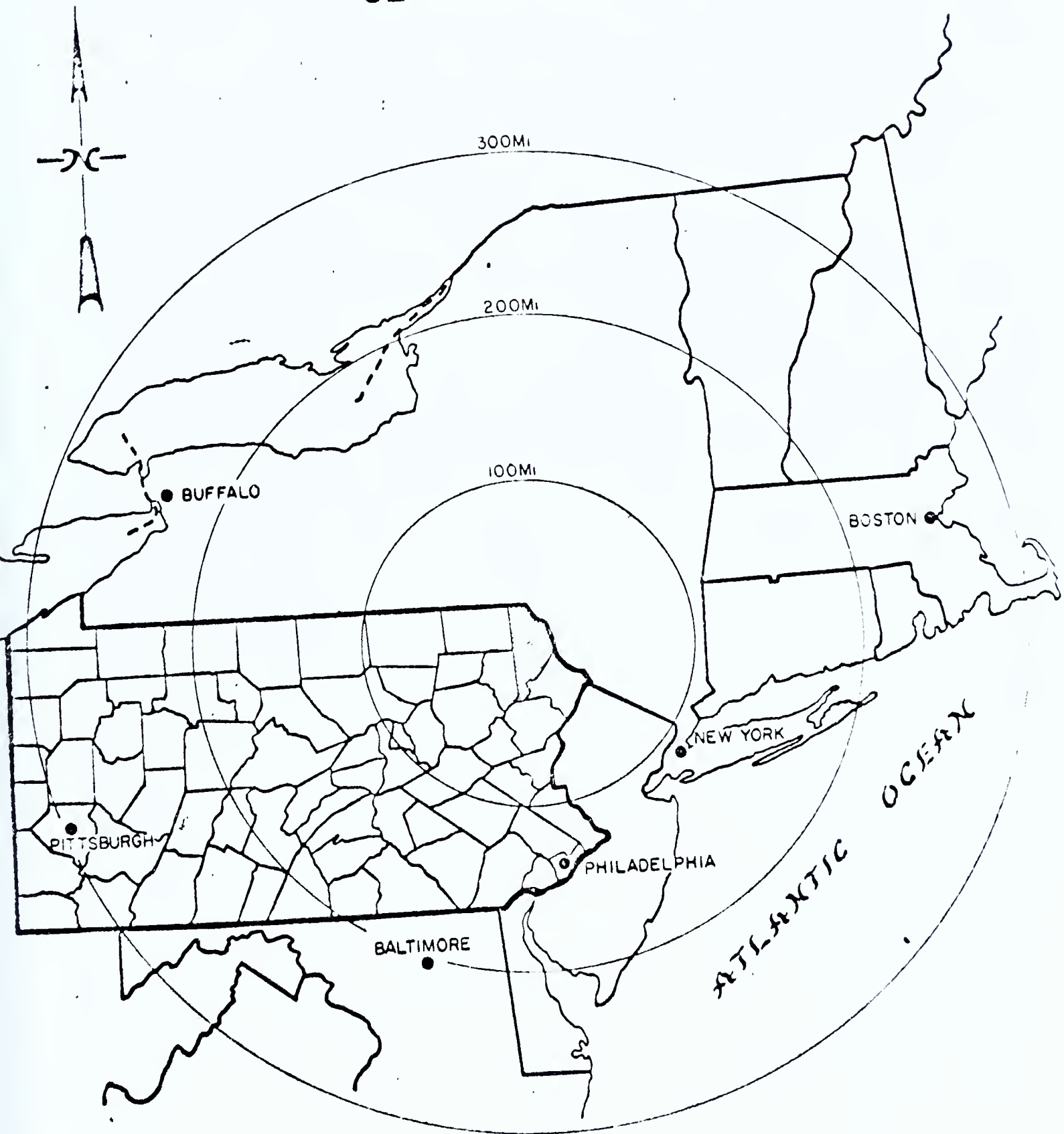
The county was established by an act of legislation on March 21, 1798, and it then included the present counties of Wayne and Pike and two townships that are now part of Monroe County. The present boundaries were established in 1814.

The first settlement in the county was made by people from Connecticut. Since then many immigrants have come into the county from northern European countries and mainly from Poland. The early settlers were harassed by Indians, and many disputes arose regarding title to the land, as both Connecticut and Pennsylvania claimed jurisdiction.

The first locomotive to run on rails in North America started from Honesdale, Wayne County, in 1829. Honesdale, the county seat, was at one time a very busy manufacturing center where shoes, shirts, glass, cut glass, underwear, blankets and elevators were manufactured. Many of these original manufacturing plants are still in operation and others have been replaced by new or different businesses.

In 1926 the Pennsylvania Power and Light Company completed a dam across Wallenpaupack Creek, near Hawley, forming Lake Wallenpaupack, which covers 5,760 acres and is Pennsylvania's largest man-made lake. This lake yearly attracts many tourists and vacationers to use its many varied facilities.

SETTING MAP



J. REGIONAL SUMMARY OF PHYSICAL AND CLIMATIC RESOURCES AND LIMITATIONS

Physically, the Region is much like other sections of the Ridge and Valley Province that extends from Alabama north through Pennsylvania. Parallel two to three thousand feet ridges, separated by wide fertile valleys, dictated most of the travel patterns that prevail today. This topography is typical especially of the western counties - Schuylkill, Luzerne, Lackawanna and parts of Carbon - but to the east there is less uniformity as the glaciated Moosic and Pocono Mountains dominate the scene. Here low, eroded hills are interspersed with abundant lakes left by glaciers 70,000 years ago--lakes that have attracted tourists to the area from New York and Philadelphia for many years.

The Region is drained by two of the State's major river systems, the Susquehanna and the Delaware. At Pittston, after breaking through the Allegheny Front, the Susquehanna is joined by the Lackawanna River and turns to the southwest coursing down the Wyoming Valley. The Schuylkill River, rising in Schuylkill County, and the Lehigh River, rising in Wayne County, flow to the southeast. Each breaches Blue Mountain and cuts across southeastern Pennsylvania to join the Delaware.

The routes of these three rivers - the Susquehanna, Schuylkill and Lehigh - figured prominently in the District's early development by affording the best travel routes through the rugged terrain. Canals were built to haul out anthracite to cities on the eastern seaboard and were soon followed by highways and railroads. The Delaware River, by contrast, did not flow from the coal fields; thus, no canals were constructed above Easton, where

it is joined by the Lehigh. It is today, as then, the State's eastern border with New Jersey and New York and one of the great unspoiled water courses in the eastern United States, a resource coveted for both the pure water supply it affords seaboard cities and the recreation it promises their people.

General Climatic Conditions of Northeastern Pennsylvania

The Region extends from the Delaware River southwest through Schuylkill County and encompasses most of the higher terrain of eastern Pennsylvania. As such, it has one of the most rigorous climates of the Commonwealth. Summers are characterized by warm days and cool nights, while winters are relatively long and cold. This is characteristic of a humid continental type of climate. Between these extremes are the fairly long transitional spring and fall seasons. Precipitation is generally ample and well distributed throughout the year, with a large portion falling as snow from December through early April.

There are two U.S. weather substations located at Mount Pocono, in Monroe County, and Freeland, in Luzerne County. The climatological summaries of these two areas would be representative of Northeastern Pennsylvania.

High atop the Pocono Mountains of Northeastern Pennsylvania is the town of Mount Pocono. It lies near the center of a vast resort region consisting of forested rolling mountains and dotted with many lakes, swamps and waterfalls. Much of this scenic landscape is at elevations of 1,500 to 2,000 feet above sea level and considerably higher than the surrounding terrain. It is this feature perhaps more than any other that has earned for the Poconos the reputation of having a "refreshing mountain climate." The rise of some 1,000 to 1,500 feet above the adjacent lowlands is sufficient to insure pleasantly cool summers and cold winters with an abundance

of snowfall and persistent snow cover. Annual temperatures average 5 to 10 degrees lower and precipitation 8 to 12 inches more, with snowfall 10 to 20 inches greater than the surrounding areas at lower elevations.

During the summer months of June, July and August warm sunny days, cool clear nights and clean fresh air with low humidity prevail. Afternoon temperatures generally reach the 70's and 80's, while nights cool into the 50's and 60's.. Afternoon and evening shower and thunderstorm activity reaches its peak in July, with an average of 8 thunderstorms and nearly as many in both June and August. The rainfall from these storms, however, is usually of short duration, several hours or less, so that interference with outdoor activity is minimal.

Although the summer-like weather leaves the scene early in September, plentiful autumn sunshine and light winds provide many balmy days through October.

The first freezing temperature of the season can be expected by October 1, dropping to similar levels on an average of 8 nights through the month. Except for an occasional thunderstorm, autumn is fairly dry.

Winter normally begins by mid-November and extends through March. Rather cloudy conditions with temperatures near and below freezing are prevalent much of the time. Precipitation is frequent but generally light and mostly in the form of snow. Snowfall per storm is most often in the 2-to 10-inch range, although storm totals in excess of 12 inches can be expected several times each year. Seasonal snowfall normally totals 50 to 60 inches and occasionally exceeds 100 inches, with monthly amounts in excess of 40 inches. Measurable snow generally covers the ground 50 to 60 percent of the time during the winter months.

Surges of warm sunny weather, interspread among colder periods, mark the arrival of spring in early April. Daily temperatures moderate rather rapidly through April and May. The average date of the last 32 degree temperature in spring is May 18.

Situated in the southern portion of Luzerne County, Freeland is located in the tree-covered mountain section of Northeastern Pennsylvania. This highland area is composed of relatively shallow valleys and rounded ridges oriented in a general northeast-southwest direction. Elevations range from near 1,700 feet above sea level in the nearby valleys to 1,900 feet at Freeland and 2,000 feet just west of the town.

Because it is located at a relatively high elevation in the middle latitudes, Freeland has an invigorating climate. Of the four seasons, summer is one of the most pleasant. Abundant sunshine averaging about 58 percent of maximum possible provides warm days, while nights maintain cool to comfortable levels. 90 degree temperatures are reached on an average of only 4 days per year, although there have been summers when as many as 10 have been recorded, primarily during July and August. Rainfall is usually of the short duration, showery type and is sometimes intense, so that the greatest seasonal rainfall is normally recorded during the summer months.

Winter, on the other hand, is characterized by mostly cold and cloudy weather with frequent but light precipitation. Freezing temperatures are normally experienced for about 150 days, 50 of which have maximum readings of 32 degrees or below. Zero degree temperatures, however, are generally few, although as many as 17 such occurrences have been experienced during the more severe winters.

Spring and fall are the seasons of rapidly changing weather conditions. Sunshine becomes prevalent during the springtime with temperatures on the increase, while autumn sunshine provides many mild days through much of October. Nights, however, are cool. Alternate periods of freezing and thawing are common during both seasons. The average date of the last 32 degree temperature in spring is May 6 and the first in fall, October 9, although 32 degree readings have been reported in late May and as early as mid-September.

Precipitation is normally plentiful throughout the year. Annual amounts average nearly 48 inches. For late November through March most of the precipitation is in the form of snow, which is both frequent and abundant. Seasonal amounts, which average close to 57 inches, vary widely from year to year. Amounts of 80 inches or more can be expected about once every 4 years. Although storms sometimes produce in excess of a foot of snow, paralyzing snowstorms are infrequent. Snow, however, covers the ground to varying depths during much of the winter season.

K. COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

OF LOCAL AGENCIES

A. Resource Potential of the Region

2. Physical and Climatic Resources and Limitations

CARBON COUNTY

"Physical and climatic resources are excellent; however, limited overnight accommodations. A need of family type housing units and more public camping."

LACKAWANNA COUNTY

- a. "The full length of the county is crossed diagonally by the valley of the Lackawanna River in a northeast-southwest direction. On the west side of the valley are the ridges of Bald Mountain and West Scranton, while on the easterly side are the Moosic Mountain Ridges. Approximately two-thirds of the land area of the county drains into the Lackawanna River. The entire region of Bald Mountain and the West Mountain Ridges is drained by many small streams which flow into the south branch of the Tunkhannock Creek. Eventually these creeks drain into the Susquehanna River in Wyoming County. The remaining streams on the eastern slopes of the Moosic Mountain Ridges drain into the Lehigh River, to the south, and the Lackawanna River, to the east. The total county area is 458 square miles:

Cropland and pasture	78
Forest and woodland	242
Water Bodies	4
Urban and other land	<u>134</u>
	458 square miles

The weather conditions allow great flexibility for year-round recreation."

- b. "Excellent weather to provide four-season recreation and good physical conditions."

LUZERNE COUNTY

- a. "Mountains, lakes and temperate climate offer ideal conditions for all-season recreational opportunities."
- b. "Good weather conditions for summer and winter."
- c. "Soil conditions seem to be the major limiting factor."

MONROE COUNTY

"Physical and climatic resources are good and limitations are few."

PIKE and WAYNE COUNTIES

- a. "The general physical and climatic resources are good."
- b. "Some areas are restricted by physical configurations of terrain."
- c. "Excellent climate for both summer and winter recreation."
- d. "Some soil limitations, which would control the type of development."

SCHUYLKILL COUNTY

"Snow limitation; good water."

L. CARBON COUNTY

The non-agricultural land of Carbon County includes all the boroughs and rural areas devoted to the following uses: non-farm residents, idle non-farm land, roads, commercial and industrial establishments, and areas used for community-serving purposes, such as schools, playgrounds, athletic areas, airports, churches, social halls, and cemeteries. The total non-agricultural land in the county amounts to approximately 49,800 acres. It is expected that this will increase in the years ahead. Rural areas devoted to these uses occupy about 10,200 acres while the boroughs occupy about 35,389 acres.

A network of federal, state and township highways amounting to 4,500 acres connect these areas together. The Northeast Extension of the Pennsylvania Turnpike crosses the county from north to south with the Mahoning Valley and Pocono interchanges located within the county.

There has been a steady increase in the number of passenger and commercial vehicles leaving these two interchanges in the last four years. It is anticipated that this trend will continue. Interstate Route 80, completed in the late sixties, passes through the northern section of the county in an east-west direction. There is one interchange planned within the county on this expressway. Two more are planned just beyond the county lines. Eight small airports and two rail lines serve the county. Bus and truck routings are considered adequate.

There are twelve boroughs in the county, of which Nesquehoning is the largest with 11,302 acres, and Weissport is the smallest with 88 acres. About 24,920 acres within the boroughs are classed as either idle or forested land. The existing land use on the remaining acres within the boroughs is as follows: reservation 1,620 acres; commercial 148 acres; public and semi-private (including school, recreational areas, and churches) 589 acres; industrial 643 acres; roads 1,087 acres; railroads 768 acres, utilities 299 acres; and mining 2,907 acres.

The New Jersey Zinc Company, located at Palmerton, is the only heavy industry in the county; light industry is located at Lehighton, Lansford, Nesquehoning, Weatherly, Jim Thorpe, and Palmerton. In 1961, the apparel and related products employed 3,372 persons, the primary metals industries 2,069 persons, and the remaining industries in the county employed 2,714 persons.

About 4,416 acres, or 1.7 percent of the county has been, for the most part, devoted to the production of anthracite coal, either by strip or deep mining. There is presently one deep mine producing on a limited basis, with the remainder of production coming from strip mines. In 1961 there were 551,113 tons of coal produced with a value of \$3,831,605. The coal producing areas of the county are as noted on the Agriculture Woodland and Urban Map. The population of the county increased steadily from 44,500 in 1900 to 63,400 in 1920. As the importance of coal diminished the population decreased from 61,700 in 1940 to about 53,000 in 1960.

There are serious land use problems which have occurred as a result of past mining practices. Above the ground culm piles and deep holes exist, while below the ground the earth continues to subside, leaving cracks in homes, sidewalks and streets.

Sand and gravel are extracted in limited quantities near Palmerton and Little Gap.

In March, 1961, the Carbon County Planning Commission was established by the county commissioners. A planning consultant was retained by the commission to prepare a comprehensive land use plan for the county. This plan is rapidly being completed. There are several townships in the county which are developing comprehensive plans which will fit into and become part of the county plan. The planning commission has as yet enacted no county-wide subdivision regulations. Pursuant to State Law, subdivision regulations once enacted will be in effect throughout the county where townships or boroughs do not develop their

own such regulations. The county planning commission may act in a review and advisory capacity to municipalities interested in subdivision regulations. Some zoning is done in the county; however, there are no county-wide zoning ordinances. Such ordinances are needed to make the comprehensive plan for the county effective. Both present and anticipated urban expansion are shown on the Agriculture, Woodland and Urban Map.

There are several planned communities or developments within the county. However, there are many developments where no such planning exists. Outside groups coming into the county, in many instances, do not seem concerned with the long-term best interests of the county. This is causing concern among responsible county residents.

The use of the Carbon County Soil Survey Report would eliminate or minimize many of the problems associated with residential, commercial or industrial construction. The report also indicates sources of sand, gravel, and topsoil and infiltration rates for each soil. This information is of vital value to those planning on-site sewage disposal and other aspects of building and road construction.

There are three county authorities. The Housing Authority was organized in 1957, the Airport Authority in 1962, and the Recreation Authority in 1963. These authorities supervise their respective areas of interest within the county. In addition, there are a number of township and borough authorities formed for specific purposes. Boroughs, townships, school districts, fire companies, churches and other groups holding tax exempt rates total over 16,000 acres or 1 percent of Carbon County. The Federal Government owns 922 acres of land around the Francis E. Walter Dam in Kinter Township.

Carbon County is drained by the Lehigh River and other smaller tributaries of the Delaware River. During its 30-mile north-south course through the county, the Lehigh drops 600 feet in elevation. The county is endowed with an abundant supply of water. The full utilization of this water in years ahead could furnish needed municipal and industrial supplies for the urban complex to the southeast. The average annual precipitation is 48 inches. Approximately 24 inches of this is lost through evaporation and transpiration, 22 inches passes off into the streams, with the remaining 2 inches or 4.2 percent of the supply being used for human needs.

The demand for good water is increasing rapidly throughout the nation. Statistics show that the per capita daily use, now about 1,500 gallons, will increase to 1,800 gallons by 1975. This per capita need can easily be met for the residents of Carbon County. However, to supply this need for the more urban areas surrounding the county may be a more difficult problem. The supply is available but there is presently a lack of storage facilities.

Municipalities and industries along the flood plains of the Lehigh and smaller streams in the county have suffered moderate to heavy flood damage in years past. The most extensive damages occurred in August, 1933, May, 1942, and August, 1955. Jim Thorpe and Palmerton were damaged extensively in these floods. Local interests assisted by federal and state agencies are developing long-range plans for protection along Mauch Chunk, Pohopoco, and Aquashicola Creeks. Further to the north, the Francis E. Walter Dam has already been completed as part of the Delaware River Basin Control Plan. The above planned impoundments will not only provide flood protection, but will also serve for recreation, municipal and industrial water.

The Directors of the Carbon County Soil and Water Conservation District and the Carbon County Commissioners in cooperation with the Soil Conservation Service, Pennsylvania Fish Commission, Pennsylvania Game Commission, the Pennsylvania Department of Forests and Waters, and the Pennsylvania Department of Highways have planned a 340-acre multi-purpose structure across Mauch Chunk Creek just above Jim Thorpe. When completed, this will furnish flood protection, recreation and municipal water for the community of Jim Thorpe.

The Francis E. Walter Dam, the Aquashicola, and the Beltzville structures will be administered by the U.S. Corps of Engineers. These are each planned to be multi-purpose structures for flood control, recreation and future water supply.

Many areas in the county have the potential for economic water development and storage. Thirty of these sites ranging in surface area from 20 to 800 acres have been located and are shown by the black symbols and numbers on the Water Resource Map. These sites could be developed for recreation including fishing, waterfowl hunting, swimming and boating, municipal and industrial water supplies, and to supplement low stream flow as may be needed. The full development of the water resource could be a real asset to the county.

Water Watersheds



M. LACKAWANNA COUNTY

The nonagricultural land of Lackawanna County includes all of the cities and boroughs, water areas and rural areas devoted to the following uses: all residential sites, idle and waste land, roads, commercial and industrial establishments and areas for community serving purposes, including schools, playgrounds, athletic areas, airports, hospitals, social halls, churches, and cemeteries. Urban areas devoted to these purposes total about 32,544 acres while rural areas total about 29,861 acres. A summary of land in each of these categories is included in Table V. About 12 percent of the County is classed as nonagricultural land. Over half of this acreage is idle or unclassified land used by railroads, power lines or gas lines. Some of this land is suitable for agriculture, but the present owners are not interested in farming.

TABLE V

***Summary of Non-Agricultural Land Use**

<u>Land Use</u>	<u>Acreage</u>
Urban Land	
Built-up areas	16,833
Roads	3,754
Strip Mines and Culm Piles (Does not include 5,992 acres of strip- mined Woodland)	5,508
Railroads, Power Lines, Vacant and Unclassified land	<u>6,449</u>
Total Urban Land	32,544
Rural Non-Farm Land	
Residential and Commercial	3,600
Cemeteries, Golf Courses, Schools, etc.	4,100
Roads	5,672
Unclassified Idle Land	<u>16,489</u>
Total Rural Non-Farm Land	29,861
Total Non-Agricultural Land	<u>62,405</u>

*Source: U.S. Soil Conservation Service

The extent of nonagricultural land is increasing at the rate of about 800 acres annually. Approximately 180 acres of additional land is affected by strip mining each year. Many spoil areas and culm piles are critical sediment producing areas. These are depositing excess amounts of silt in streams and polluting the water. Attempts in years past to revegetate these areas were only partially successful. On other areas, no such efforts were undertaken. Natural revegetation is occurring in some instances; however, extensive spoil areas remain exposed.

The road acreage listed in Table V provides a network of 1,216 miles of city and county highways. Approximately 1,900 acres of additional land are involved in new highways now under construction, or in the planning stage in the County.

Table VI indicates the population of Lackawanna County by regions for the period 1930 to 1960.

TABLE VI
POPULATION OF LACKAWANNA COUNTY
BY REGIONS

<u>Region</u>	<u>1930</u>	<u>1940</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1960</u>
West of Valley	14,958	17,437	16,857	19,746
Central Valley	290,413	277,884	234,627	207,550
East of Valley	5,026	5,922	5,912	7,235
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total Population	310,397	301,243	257,396	234,531

During this period, while the central valley section lost 83,000 people, both the west and the east valley sections gained a total of about 7,000 persons. The greatest amount of this gain occurred in the 1950-1960 decade. This likely reflects an increased movement from the central city to the suburbs. The loss of people from the central valley was greatest during the 1940-1950 period when over 43,000 persons moved away. Although some of

these may have gone to the west and east valley sections, the majority went to other parts of the nation in search of better employment opportunities. This exodus of people tended to decrease in the late 1940's, as new industries moved into the valley to utilize the talents of the large number of unemployed persons formerly employed in the mining industry.

The Lackawanna County Planning Commission has developed population projections through 1990, as shown in Table VII. From this, it can be seen that the population decline in the central valley region will likely level off at about 202,000 persons in 1970. By 1980, it is estimated that the central valley region growth will reach 205,500, and by 1990, 214,000 individuals. During this same period, it is expected that the perimetrical population will more than double to total about 61,000 persons.

TABLE VII*
PROJECTED POPULATION OF
LACKAWANNA COUNTY BY REGIONS
1960-1990

<u>Region</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1990</u>
West of Valley	19,746	24,000	31,500	41,600
Central Valley	207,550	202,000	205,500	214,000
East of Valley	7,235	9,000	13,000	19,400
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total Population	234,531	235,000	250,000	275,000

Source: Lackawanna County Planning Commission*

The total population of Lackawanna County for the 1930 to 1990 period is shown in Figure 1. It should be noted that the 1990 projected growth is about 35,000 persons less than the population in the County in 1930. The movement of people from urban to suburban and rural areas has caused changes in land use patterns. Usually, the best farmland is used for housing developments, roads, shopping centers and other commercial or industrial development. Less desirable sites are often bypassed to become idle areas or to be used for other less desirable purposes. Roofs, roads and parking

lots do not absorb water, so that there is an increase in runoff water during a given rainfall. This increased the flood hazard further downstream. During the construction phase of nearly all types of urban development, there is an increased amount of soil erosion. Excessive amounts of silt are carried into streams to cause additional downstream damages.

A second area of concern relative to the movement of people to more rural areas is toward linear development along the highways. Most of this development is residential. Quite often, after several houses have been erected, a store will appear to service the needs of nearby dwellers. This type of development is generally not entirely desirable in that it creates undue traffic hazards, is expensive to furnish with utilities, and tends to eliminate additional development back from the highway.

These problems can be minimized or avoided through the use of cluster-type developments.

Planning to meet future growth needs is of paramount concern to suburban and rural communities.

Decisions should be made regarding the suitability of land so that farms, forests, residential, business, industrial and recreational areas fit together to form an inviting and attractive community. The needs, interests and obligations of both individuals and organizations need to be carefully considered.

Land use decisions should then be made that will serve the best interests of the maximum number of persons and prevent the growth of unbalanced, sprawling communities. The soil survey, now being completed by the U.S. Soil Conservation Service, may be available to the public about 1976. The survey has been completed on 81,300 acres of urbanizing land through a contract with the Lackawanna County Planning Commission. The report has been published and is available to the public.

Table VIII indicates the amount of land by regions that will probably be needed for residential, commercial and industrial growth. In addition to these estimated requirements by the Lackawanna County Planning Commission, it is felt that approximately 2,350 acres will be needed for low density housing and 3,500 acres for road and highway construction. This highway acreage includes the proposed Lackawanna Valley Parkway between Carbondale and Dunmore, which is expected to pass east of the Central Valley Section.

TABLE VIII*
FUTURE LAND REQUIREMENTS
LACKAWANNA COUNTY, BY REGIONS

<u>Regions</u>	<u>Resi- dential</u>	<u>Com- mercial</u>	<u>Indus- trial</u>	<u>Total Acres</u>
West of Valley	1,300	50	140	1,490
Central Valley	980	480	490	1,950
East of Valley	1,110	30	20	1,160
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total Acres	3,390	560	650	4,600

*Lackawanna County Planning Commission

<u>Area</u>	<u>Projected Population Increase</u>	<u>Additional Land Required (Acres)</u>			<u>Total</u>
		<u>Residential</u>	<u>Commercial</u>	<u>Industrial</u>	
Northwest	21,850	4,500	80	250	4,830
Valley	6,450	1,560	380	1,100	3,040
Southeast	12,170	2,140	40	150	2,330
Total	40,470	8,200	500	1,500	10,200

The Lackawanna County Planning Commission was created June 16, 1959, by an act of the County Commissioners. Since that date, it has gathered extensive inventory information and completed a county-wide comprehensive land use plan. The City of Scranton recently updated its own comprehensive plan. County-wide zoning ordinances and subdivision regulations are being developed to implement the overall county plan.

These will protect property values and provide for orderly development. In addition to the county planning commission, there are presently twenty-eight city, township and borough commissions. Fifteen of these have engaged the services of professional planning consultants. Plans developed by these municipalities will conform to the overall county plan. A county-wide sewer study has been completed by the county planning commission.

This is included in the comprehensive plan for the County. Such a study was needed in the area, as the extensive, imperfectly drained soils make satisfactory on-site sewage disposal difficult. A county-wide industrial survey is also part of the comprehensive plan for the county. This was completed by the planning commission in cooperation with the Scranton Chamber of Commerce and the Pennsylvania Bureau of Employment Security.

WORKING FORCE

The steady decline in the working force of the Scranton Labor Market reached its lowest point in 1964 with 94,000 civilian workers; of these 8,300 were unemployed. Since 1964, the working force began to rise for the first time since it began its decline in the 1930's. By August 1966, the Bureau of Employment Security reports that it increased to 96,000, with only 3,600 of these unemployed. It is anticipated that the total working force will increase to about 120,000 persons by 1990.

In 1950 the working force numbered 109,200.

The large diversified labor force indicated in Table IX reflects the highly successful efforts of the self-help industrial enterprise programs launched in 1945. The locally financed building fund enterprise provided additional inducements to draw industry to the area.

The county is now the hub of a new interstate highway system reaching all sections of the nation. Scranton has thus become an important distribution center for the rapid movement of goods to an estimated 50,000,000 persons who live within a radius of 250 miles. A Class IV airport and three railroad lines servicing the area add to its value as a distribution center.

Employment by Major Groups
Lackawanna County, August 1966

<u>Employment Group</u>	<u>Percentage Employed</u>	<u>No. Employed (Est.)</u>
Manufacturing	39.91	34,600
Farm Employment	1.38	1,200
Mining	0.81	700
Transportation and Communications	6.81	5,900
Construction	2.76	2,400
Wholesale and Retail	17.42	15,100
Services	26.76	23,200
Unemployed	4.15	3,600
Total Civilian Working Force	100.00	86,700

*Bureau of Employment Security

Water, next to air, is our most important resource for survival and economic development. Water supply shapes the pattern of population growth and industrial development. It is recognized that where water resources are most abundant, there are generally the greatest population centers. Industry will carefully investigate the potential water supply before it moves into an area.

Nearly every community has a water problem of too little water, poor quality water, or, at times, too much water. Precipitation is not spread evenly over the county, or even a given small area. The water that falls on the land is divided into separate portions by watersheds. Problems of water shortage, floods, pollution or sedimentation are generally resolved within the confines of each watershed.

A watershed, to be successful, should deal with problems affecting all the natural resources in the area. How people use the land determines the character of the stream flow. Poor farming practices, urbanization and deforestation, surface runoff during heavy rains, decrease the amount of water that enters the soil to feed wells and springs.

This results in floods at certain times, and reduced flow or dry streambeds other times. Either of these extremes in flow is undesirable. Low flow augmentation structures may be used to minimize these hazards. These would provide for the release of water during dry periods, and a flood prevention capability during wet periods.

The demand for good water has increased at a much faster rate than the population growth. This has affected the underground water table in areas drawing their water from wells or springs. The Clarks Summit Water Company, based upon reports from five wells, indicates an average drop in

the water table of 50 feet within the last 30 years. As a result of this drop, the pumping rate in these wells has been reduced from 200 gallons per minute to 130 gallons per minute. In order to meet the increased demands for water, the local water company finds it necessary to purchase water from the Pennsylvania Gas and Water Company facilities. The per capita use of municipal water for all needs in the Clarks Summit area is approximately 190 gallons per person per day. Present water storage facilities in the county, although adequate for present needs, may not be sufficient to meet the increased demands of new industries and increasing domestic consumption.

The average annual precipitation in Lackawanna County is 39 inches, which means that almost 310 billion gallons of water fall on the County each year. Twenty-two inches of this, or 175 billion gallons, fall during the warm weather. About 44 percent is lost through evaporation and transpiration; 5 percent, or 16 billion gallons, is used by municipalities and industry; and the remainder moves across the land and into the streams.

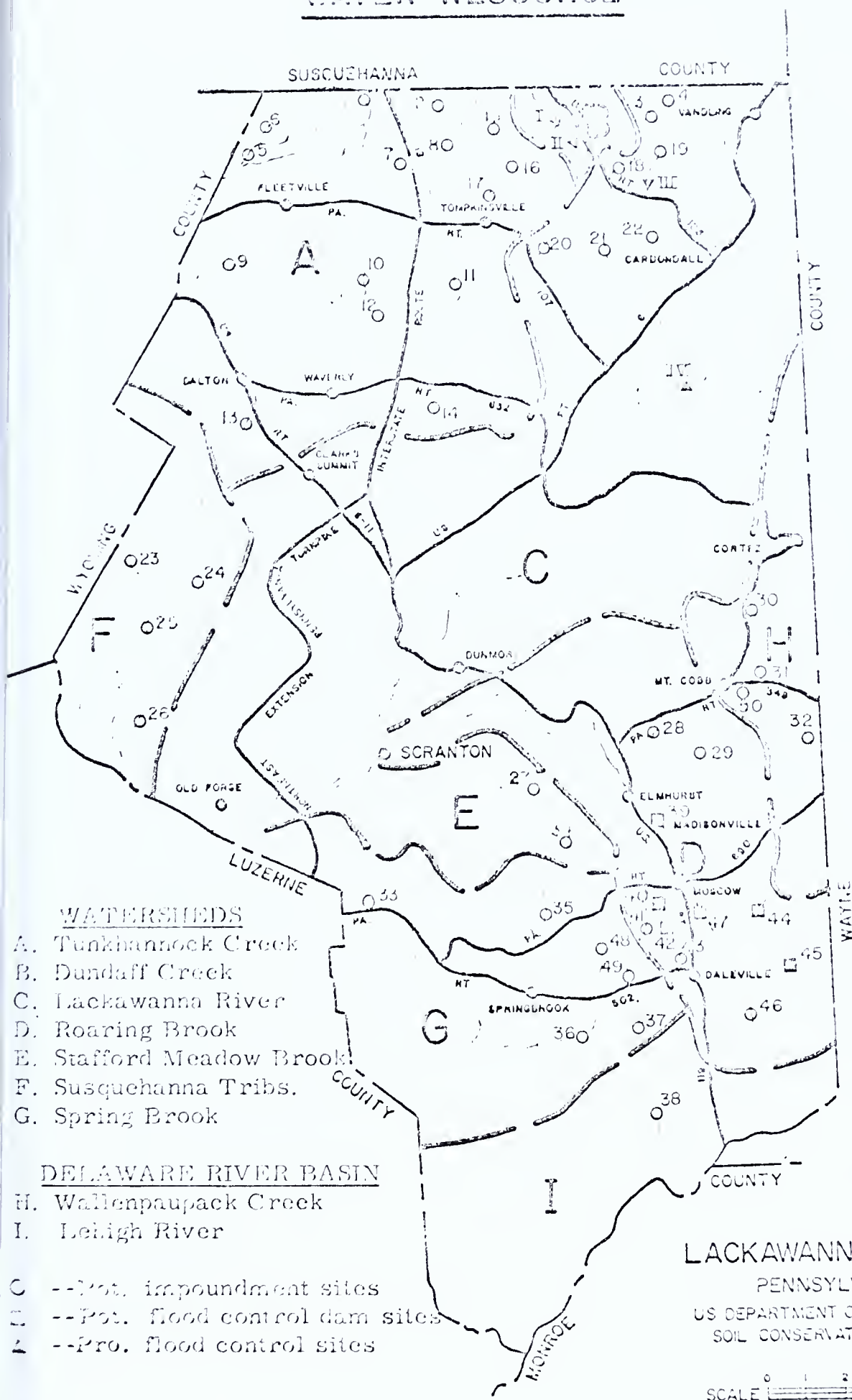
4,709 acres of the total area in the county consist of lakes, reservoirs and streams. Most of the lake shores are occupied by cottages and private land holdings, which permit only limited access for public use.

TABLE XI
WATER RESOURCE AREAS*

<u>Watershed</u>	<u>Area</u>	
	<u>(Sq. Mi.)</u>	<u>(Acres)</u>
Susquehanna River Basin:		
A. Tunkhannock Creek	80.0	51,200
B. Dundaff Creek	5.9	3,780
C. Lackawanna River	150.3	96,140
D. Roaring Brook	56.9	36,400
E. Stafford Meadow Brook	14.0	8,960
F. Susquehanna Tributaries	31.4	20,100
G. Spring Brook	49.8	31,900
Delaware River Basin:		
H. Wallenpaupack Creek	29.3	18,749
I. Lehigh River Tributaries	42.2	27,040
Total	459.8	294,269

*Source--Soil Conservation Service

WATER RESOURCE



N. LUZERNE COUNTY

Elevation

One of the assets in the Metropolitan Area of Luzerne County is the diversity in topography from the plains along the Susquehanna River to the mountain ridges extending southwest to northeast. North Mountain, elevation 2,464, located in the northwest corner of the County is the highest point. On the south side of the Wyoming Valley, Penobscott Mountain and Bald Mountain, each with an elevation of 2,160 rank next. In the southern part of the County the high point is located on Pismire Ridge, elevation 1,835. The lowest point, 480 feet above sea level, is in the Susquehanna River at Berwick, Pennsylvania, which borders Luzerne's southwestern line. The maximum relief in the County is 1,976 feet, while maximum local relief is around North Mountain, which rises 1,000 to 1,200 feet above the surrounding countryside.

Drainage

The major drainage of the area is to the north branch of the Susquehanna River, which drains approximately 9,980 square miles. It flows 42 miles through the Metropolitan Area dropping only 40 feet-- a gradient of 1.05 feet per mile. The Susquehanna River low water mark is computed at 512.07 at Wilkes-Barre; flood stage is +22 feet. Following the severe flood of 1936, the Corps of Army Engineers built a series of dikes to prevent future damage to most of the built-up portions of the Valley.

Portions of the eastern and southeastern sections of the Metropolis are drained by the Lehigh River, which flows for 22 miles through the area, dropping 490 feet or 22.1 feet per mile.

Forest Cover

Almost 72 percent of this Metropolitan Area is covered by forests and brush lands. Most of this coincides with the mountain ranges and rocky, poorly-drained plateaus which will not support intensive agriculture. Other forests occur in the more rugged stream valleys and farm woodlots. A high percentage of timber in the wood is of cordwood sizes, due to heavy harvesting of pole timber for use in the anthracite mines.

The forest lands of Luzerne County are made up of several ecological associations. In the northwest and southeast is the sugarmaple, beech, and yellow birch associations. Most of the plateau areas of the south and in the valley of the Susquehanna and Lackawanna Rivers are the red, black, and white oak associations.

O. MONROE COUNTY

A great asset to Monroe County worth coveting is its natural beauty. This distinguishing characteristic together with the alterations made by man has changed and continue to change, at an increasing rate, the agriculture oriented economy to one dominated by urban development.

The county is on the fringe of the great Megalopolis. The completion of Route 80 will make it possible for millions to be in the Poconos within slightly more than one hour driving time. The Northeast Extension joining Route 80 brings the Northwest section of the county easily accessible to the city of Philadelphia and the surrounding metropolitan area. Route 84 now under construction passes just north of the county line giving easy access from the cities of New England. In addition, there are several smaller cities within a few miles of the borders of the County.

Two airports are located in the county. The Mount Pocono Airport Authority operates a port near the borough of Mount Pocono from which daily passenger and freight service operates to New York City and Philadelphia. The Stroudsburg-Pocono Airport located just east of the borough of East Stroudsburg is privately owned. Each offer charter flights, flight instructions and facilities for owners of private planes. Both are in the process of expanding their facilities.

Traditionally, Monroe County is noted for its summer resorts providing city residents with food, lodging, recreation, open space and fresh air. It has been stated that Monroe County's best cash crop is its summer boarders. Current developments such as winter sports and honeymoon vacations are extending the need for such services to the four seasons.

Improved transportation facilities and more leisure time of an affluent society are bringing a market increase in the volume of resort business. In addition, urban people are finding the county ideal for second or retirement homes. This has brought about a phenomenal increase

in the number of developments. To January 1, 1968, there were 139 recorded developers who had registered 21,437 lots.

The proposed Tocks Island Recreation Area is expected to draw over 10,000,000 visitors each year. This will naturally contribute to the growth and problems of the county. Every effort is being made by the Park Commission to make this transition as orderly as possible.

The Pocono Mountain Industries, a branch of the Chamber of Commerce, is active in bringing in new industry. They are sponsoring the Montgomery Corwe Industrial Park located along the Erie-Lackawanna Railroad which offers excellent freight service. There is one plant already built in the park and another nearly completed at this time. Most of the industrial employment opportunities are in the East Stroudsburg, Stroudsburg and Delaware Water Gap area. There are several textile plants in the outlying sections of the county. The resort industry can be credited with making services the largest single type of employment.

Four school districts serve the county, one of which includes two townships in Pike County. At present the feasibility of a technical school is under consideration. East Stroudsburg State College presently has an enrollment of 2,242 students. The college contributes much to the cultural and economic life of the area.

The General Hospital of Monroe County is constantly improving its facilities and offers the best in medical care to residents and visitors.

Judging from the preceding facts, Monroe County is certain to grow at an ever increasing rate. The quality of growth will be in direct proportion to the retention of natural resources and their wise use. This can be done only by intelligent planning.

Two important factors to consider in guiding the future of the county are conservation of as much open space as possible and judicious use of land to be developed.

A major concern is the retention of land in farms and the development of community parks. If this objective can be successfully met along with our present system of state game land, state forests and state parks plus the development of the Delaware Water Gap Recreation Area, it would assure us of a favorable open space urban development ratio.

Monroe County lies wholly within the Delaware River Basin. About two-thirds of the county's drainage flows east into the Delaware. The remaining drainage flows west or southwest into the Lehigh River which in turn empties back into the Delaware at Easton some 18 to 20 miles to the south.

Table X below lists the county's major subwatersheds of the Delaware River Basin. The table further subdivides the watersheds into those which drain directly into the Delaware and those which drain into the Lehigh.

MAJOR SUBWATERSHEDS - MONROE COUNTY

Draining directly into the Delaware River:

<u>Watershed Number</u>	<u>Watershed</u>	<u>Acres</u>
W-1	Bushkill Creek	16,128
W-2	Brodhead Creek	86,932
W-3	Pocono Creek	32,060
W-4	Marshalls Creek and other minor Tributaries of the Delaware	30,820
W-5	McMichaels Creek	56,400
W-11	Greene-Dreher	3,072

Draining directly into the Lehigh River:

W-6	Minor tributaries of the Lehigh	28,188
W-7	Tobyhanna Creek	52,480
W-8	Tunkhannock Creek	21,760
W-9	Pohopoco Creek	33,280
W-10	Aquashicola Creek	<u>30,000</u>
Total		391,120

Present surface water storage and supplies include over 52 lakes of 10 acres in size or larger. In addition, there are over 125 small ponds of one to nine acres in size and approximately 332 miles of streams with base flows capable of sustaining fish. Water areas less than 40 acres in size or less than an eighth of a mile in width total over 1,200 acres.

Although the county has a high average annual precipitation rate (44 inches), the county is not free of water problems. Only 10 percent or less of the total annual precipitation is used within the county. Of the remaining 90 percent, 50 percent is lost through transpiration and evaporation and 40 percent moves unused into streams and out of the county.

Within the last decade, three major water problems have appeared-- floods, drought and water quality or pollution. Hurricanes "Connie" and "Dianne" in 1955 brought flood devastation previously unseen in the county, at least in terms of human lives lost to 78 and property damage to seventeen million. Although there have been many flood control projects started since 1955, flooding is still a major threat to the county. As the county continues to grow and develop, these threats grow greater. The Water Resource Map shows the P.L. 566 Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention tributary projects planned since 1955. Only one of these projects is in operation. Until these small watershed structures, as well as the major flood control structures (such as the Tocks Island Reservoir) are operational, the threat of future Hurricanes "Connie" and "Dianne" remains. Even with a flood control program regardless of how many reservoirs are built or how large they are, there is always the possibility of an even worse flood. Society could not afford the cost of a program which would provide absolute protection but the odds can be reduced and damage loss minimized with present programs. Table II lists the P.L. 566 Flood Prevention Structures.

EXISTING LAKES AND DAMS

10/acres

Site	Location	Township	Water Surface Acres
1	Browns Lake	Barrett	116
2	Wilkinson Lake	Barrett	24
3	Ransberry Pond	Barrett	40
4	Mountain Lake	Barrett	72
7	Coleman Pond	Barrett	23
8	Lake No. 2	Coolbaugh	165
9	Mill Pond	Coolbaugh	40
10	Echo Lake	Coolbaugh	14
11	Lynchwood Lake	Coolbaugh	50
12	Pocono Pond	Coolbaugh	62
13	Stillwater Lake	Coolbaugh & Tobyhanna	348
14	Gouldsboro Lake	Tobyhanna	290
16	Lake Macni	Tobyhanna	250
17	Beaver	Tobyhanna	76
18	Bradys Pond	Tobyhanna	250
19	Pocono Lake	Tobyhanna	560
20	Halfmoon Lake	Tobyhanna	10
21	Young Pond	Tobyhanna	38
22	Crescent Lake	Pocono	17
23	Deep Lake	Jackson	11
24	Wolf Lake	Jackson	30
25	Grass Lake	Tunkhannock	16
26	Long Pond	Tunkhannock	70
27	Mountain Spring Lake	Jackson	75
28	Trout Lake	Jackson	92
29	Appensell Lake	Jackson	12
30	Lake Akiba	Jackson	21
31	Golden Slipper	Jackson	16
32	Lake Minsola	Chestnuthill	13
33	Weir Lake	Chestnuthill	10
34	Saylors Lake	Hamilton	27
35	Young Lake	Hamilton	17
36	Lake Monroe	Middle Smithfield	90
37	Blue Mt. Lake	Stroud	33
38	Analomink Lake	Stroud	24
39	Pocohontas Lake	Stroud	34
40	E. Stroudsburg Reservoir	Middle Smithfield	55
41	Middle Dam	Smithfield	15
42	Minisink Lake	Middle Smithfield	55
43	Pocono Highlands Lake	Middle Smithfield	18
44	Mansanado Lake	Middle Smithfield	21
45	Meadow Lake	Middle Smithfield	13
46	Coolbaugh Lake	Middle Smithfield	15
47	Echo Lake	Middle Smithfield	20
48	Werry Lake	Middle Smithfield	7
49	Hidden Lake	Middle Smithfield	38
50	Sun Mountain	Smithfield	15
51	Shawnee Lake	Smithfield	11
52	Spring Lake	Smithfield	14

Total Ac. 3,246

P.L. 566 FLOOD PREVENTION STRUCTURES

Watershed	Site	Drainage Area (Sq. Mi.)	Sediment Pool (Acres)	Flood Water Pool (Acres)
A. Greene-Dreher ¹	PA-446	4.8	7.0	57.0
B. Brodhead Creek	PA-463	5.3		
	PA-464	7.0	3.0	66.0
	PA-465	1.5	1.8	33.5
	PA-466	4.95	4.5	31.5
C. Lower Brodhead Creek	Application stage - no sites selected.			
D. Pocono Creek	Application stage - no sites selected.			

¹Site PA-446 is constructed and lies partly in Pike County.

The rural urban land of Pike County is composed of some of the county's most valuable, highest priced and greatest tax-yielding land. This is also the land that presents some of the most complex problems in planning for future development. It includes all the urban areas and rural areas devoted to residential sites, roads, commercial and industrial establishments, idle and vacant land and areas used for community serving purposes such as schools, playgrounds, social halls, churches and cemeteries.

Rural areas devoted to these uses in 1958 totaled 3,230 acres, while urban areas totaled 13,080 acres. It is estimated that rural land will increase at a much more rapid rate than indicated by the Pennsylvania Conservation Needs Inventory because of the increasing interest in recreational development. By 1975, it is probable that rural land will have decreased to 100,000 acres primarily due to subdivision of farm land for recreational uses. By 1975, the urban land is expected to increase to 14,325 acres.

There are two boroughs in Pike County--Matamoras and Milford, the county seat. There are also small communities located throughout the county that are typical small rural settlements.

There are two high schools in Pike, Wallenpaupack Area Joint Schools on the western edge of the county, and Delaware Valley High School near Milford on the eastern edge. There are elementary schools located at most of the small communities throughout the county. Because of the increasing number of school-aged children within the county, plans are already being formulated for an addition to the high school near Milford.

Pike County ranks 64th by population according to the 1960 census. In that year there were 9,158 resident people, as compared to 8,425 in 1950. Of the 67 counties in Pennsylvania, only 17 showed a net increase

in population in the period from 1950 to 1960. Of these 17 counties, Pike County ranked sixth in net increase in population. This increase has been steadily accelerating during the past five years due to the ease of access to Pike County from the large metropolitan areas to the east and south. By 1975, the population is expected to increase to approximately 11,000.

Pike County has fair transportation facilities. The main line of the Erie Railroad follows the Delaware River northwest from Port Jervis, New York, and a branch line of the Erie follows the Lackawaxen Valley across Pike County. U.S. Route 6 crosses Pike County east and west, and U.S. Route 209 and Pa. 402 are the primary north-south routes.

Several other state routes and improved county roads cross the county and connect local communities with the main highways. This network of highways and roads total 571 miles and cover 3,426 acres. Interstate Route 84 will cross Pike County east and west from Matamoras to near Greentown. Interstate Route 84 will be a four-lane, limited access highway. At the present time, there are five interchanges planned within the county. This highway will definitely have a pronounced effect on the development of Pike County because it affords quick and easy access from the large metropolitan areas to the east and south. Development will undoubtedly increase rapidly around these interchanges, and problems connected with large scale development will become more pronounced.

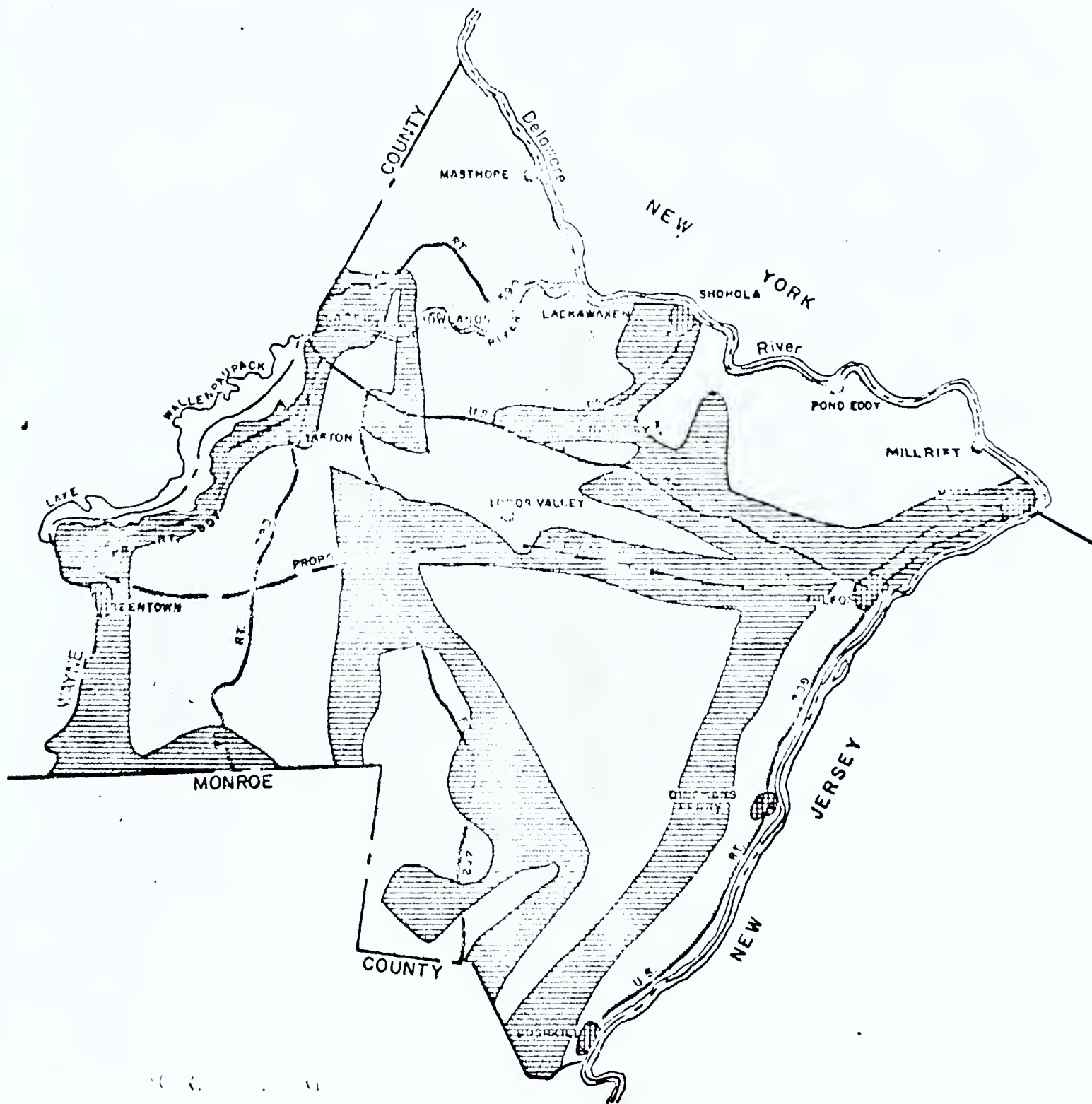
Industry in Pike County on a large scale is almost non-existent due to the lack of natural mineral resources. However, there are several small industries within the county that fall within the owner-operated category. These small businesses generally employ one or two additional men and manufacture small consumer-type products.

At one time, lumbering was one of the major industries; but due to the development of various synthetic products, the lumber industry has declined. There are still a few small owner-operated mills within the county. However, with the construction of a wood processing plant at Deposit, New York, there may be a revival of certain phases of the timber industry within the county.

Another industry which shows signs of growth is the recreation and vacation service industry. The development and operation of the National Recreation Area surrounding the Tocks Island Reservoir will certainly generate interest in businesses dealing with recreation services.

Another factor which will affect the future of Pike County is the numerous suburban developments which are springing up throughout the county, particularly in the vicinity of the National Recreation Area and the reservoir. There are at least twenty-four land development companies located throughout the county encompassing approximately 40,000 acres of land. In one year alone one of these developments sold 245 lots, which is a good indication of the future influx of people into the county.

AGRICULTURE, WOODLAND, & URBAN



- AGRICULTURE
- WOODLAND
- URBAN - PRESENT
- URBAN - YEAR 2000

PIKE COUNTY

PENNSYLVANIA

US DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE

SCALE
0
1
2
3
4
5
 MILES

Pike County lies entirely within the Delaware River Basin and is drained by Wallenpaupack Creek, Big and Little Bushkill Creeks, Shehola Creek and the Lackawaxen River.

WATER RESOURCE AREAS

<u>Drainage Area</u>	<u>Square Miles</u>	<u>Acres</u>
Lackawanna River	10.36	66,272
Shohola Creek	5.67	36,275
Delaware River (unnamed tributaries)	13.04	83,400
Bushkill Creek	14.55	93,084
Wallenpaupack Creek	10.90	69,760

The average annual precipitation is 42 inches, which means that more than 396 billion gallons of water falls on the county each year. Approximately 50 percent of this amount is lost through evaporation and transpiration. This leaves about 20 inches for nonagricultural use; however, less than three inches of this available water is used within the county. The largest portion of this water moves unused into the streams and out of the county.

As the population increases, the use of water is increasing at a more rapid rate. Today's modern homes use about 100 gallons of water per person per day. By the year 2000 this use of water is expected to double. According to national figures, home use of water accounts for only 10 percent of the total. Industry uses 40 percent, while irrigation uses approximately 50 percent of the total amount of water available.

Pike County has been entirely glaciated and the topography is typical of glaciated areas. There are many swamps and boggy areas which could be developed into water storage sites. Some of these areas have already been developed. The largest is Lake Wallenpaupack, which was developed in 1925 by the Pennsylvania Power and Light Company.

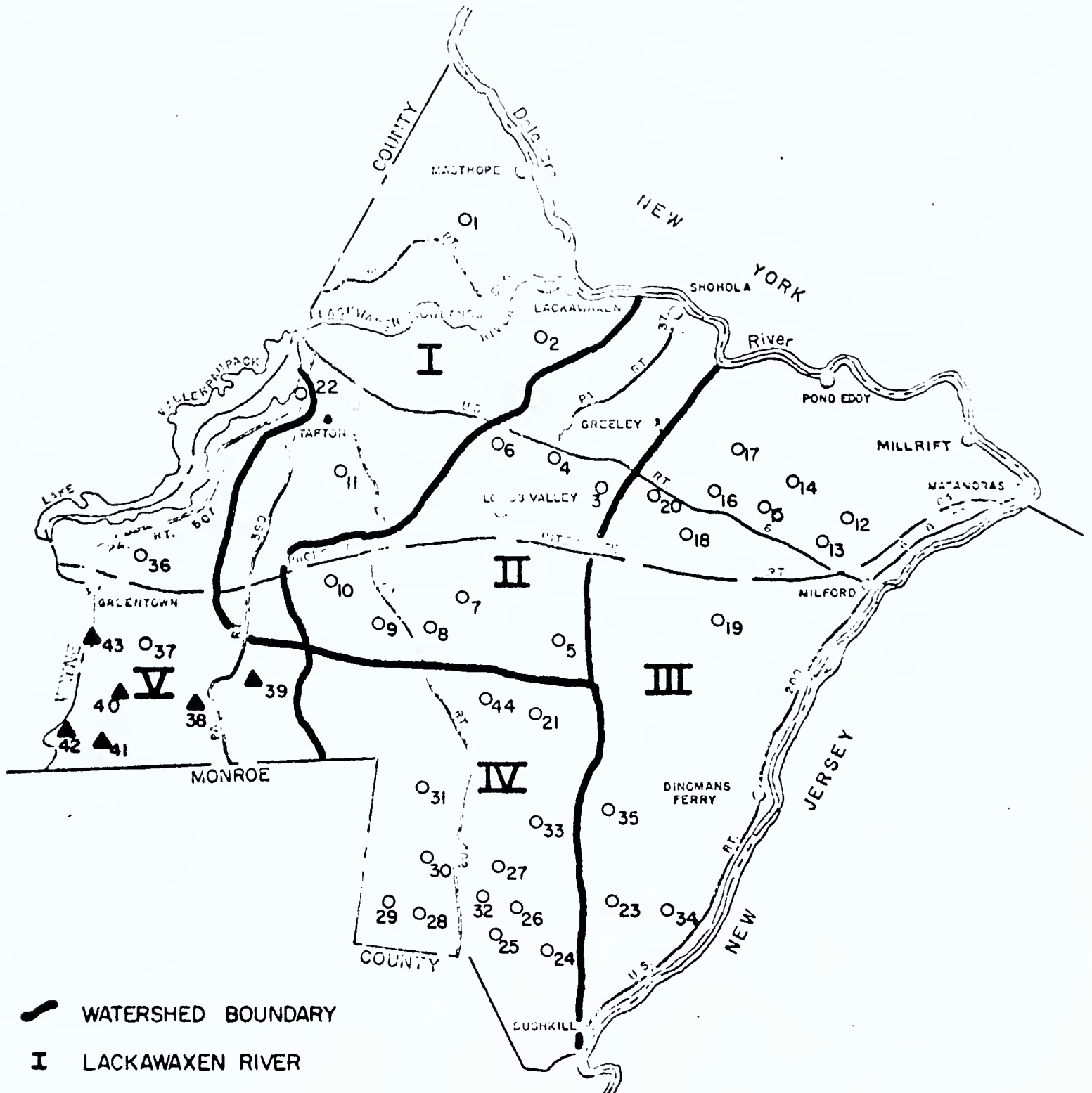
This lake, with its 52 mile shore line and 15 mile length, covers 5,600 acres of land. This water is used primarily as a source of electricity, but it is also used to maintain an adequate flow into the Delaware River during periods of drought. A by-product of Lake Wallenpaupack is the recreational use which is evidenced by the tremendous growth and development around the lake since its completion.

An important factor which will influence the water resources of Pike County will be the completion of the Tocks Island Dam on the Delaware River. This dam will create a reservoir 37 miles long with a surface area of 12,000 acres and will extend northward along the entire southeastern boundary of the county. The Tocks Island project will be administered by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

Many areas in the county have potential for economic water development and storage. Forty-four of these sites, ranging in surface area from 25 to 590 acres, have been located and are shown by black dots and numbers on the Water Resource Map. Those sites that are planned or constructed in conjunction with the Public Law 566 program are indicated by black triangles and numbers on the Water Resource Map. All sites could be developed for recreation, including fishing, waterfowl hunting, swimming, boating, municipal-industrial water supply and for stream level stabilization.

An example of a site with good potential for development is located west of Milford on Laurel Swamp Brook. This site could be developed into a 37-acre lake storing 300 acre feet of water. This amounts to more than 97 million gallons of water. This lake would be an excellent source of municipal water supply because of its elevation and closeness to Milford.

WATER RESOURCE



- WATERSHED BOUNDARY
- I** LACKAWAXEN RIVER
- II** SHOHOLA
- III** DELEWARE RIVER
- IV** BUSHKILL CREEK
- V** WALLUMPAUPACK INCLUDING GREENE DREHER
- PROPOSED DEVELOPABLE SITE
- ▲ PL-566 STRUCTURE

PIKE COUNTY
PENNSYLVANIA
US DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE

SCALE 0 1 2 3 4 5 MILES

Q. SCHUYLKILL COUNTY

Schuylkill County is a land of timbered mountains and snug valleys. This is the land of the farmer, the woodsman, the miner...especially the miner. The mining industry built Schuylkill County but has left many scars. Today, citizens and mining companies have planted thousands of young trees on the tumbled earth to eliminate the mining scars.

Tuscarora State Park is a recreational and flood control project; including a 98 acre lake surrounded by 1500 acres of state park a few miles west of Tamaqua. An earthen dam almost 100 feet high backs up Locust Creek along 3 ½ miles of timbered shoreline. Locust Creek State Park has 1145 acre wooded area, surrounding a small, once private, fishing lake stocked with trout, bass and pickerel. Numerous state game lands dotting the county provide some of the best deer hunting in the State.

As the mountains ramble across Schuylkill County they form many small snug agricultural valleys and are very picturesque. There are many Pennsylvania Dutch farms in the lower part of the County.

From the Little Schuylkill River forested slopes reach upward a thousand feet to bold rock promontories. Highest of these is the Lookout at 1521 feet, a massive outcrop of tumbled sandstone boulders with a 70 - mile panorama on a clear day. On this site the Hawk Mountain Sanctuary is located which embraces 2,000 acres of colorful rugged terrain, a few miles north of Hamburg.

R. WAYNE COUNTY

The rural-urban land includes some of the county's most valuable, highest priced, and greatest tax-yielding land. Although it comprises less than 6 percent of the total land area, over 75 percent of the population live on it. It is the land which contributes the largest acre share of income to the people of the county. It is also the land which presents the most complex problems in planning for future development.

This land includes all of the urban areas and nonfarm rural areas devoted to residential, commercial and industrial sites, as well as those areas used for community serving purposes such as roads, railroads, airports, schools, playgrounds, social halls, churches and cemeteries. Also included in this rural-urban land is the nonfarm idle and vacant land which is found within urban areas or scattered between the rural areas devoted to the above uses. Strip mines, quarries, land fills, mine dumps and other miscellaneous land uses are included with the idle land. Rural areas devoted to these uses in 1958 totaled 3,300 acres and urban areas totaled 20,300 acres.

By 1975, it is estimated that the rural land will increase to about 4,431 acres while urban areas will increase to about 21,700 acres. These changes can be attributed to expanding industrial and recreational developments resulting from an improved highway system and the county's closeness to the proposed Tocks Island National Recreation Area.

These communities and rural areas surrounding them are interconnected by a network of state, township and municipal roads totaling approximately 1,400 miles and comprising 8,400 acres. Approximately 8 miles of proposed high speed interstate limited access highway which will cross the county in an east-west direction was not included in the total. Frequently,

highways of this type used 45 acres of land per mile, not including interchanges. The Erie-Lackawanna Railroad line serves the county and uses an undetermined amount of rural-urban land to provide commercial services to the county. Three commercial and privately licensed airports also serve the county and use a portion of the rural land. The county is noted for its apparel industries. Major industries presently include Katz, Moore Business Forms and Chrome Tube. Within the next few years, additional industries are expected to locate within the county. One organization has been formed to encourage industries to establish or expand plants within the county. A number of sites are available for industrial development.

However, few if any of these have municipal water and sewage available. Problems which may be associated with the development of industrial sites include providing adequate water supply and sewage disposal, pollution control, surface water disposal, erosion on large areas of bare ground during construction and foundation excavation or soil-bearing strength problems associated with supporting large heavy buildings. Nowadays, industry is rather selective in choosing a site for expansion and will select the site offering the most and best facilities.

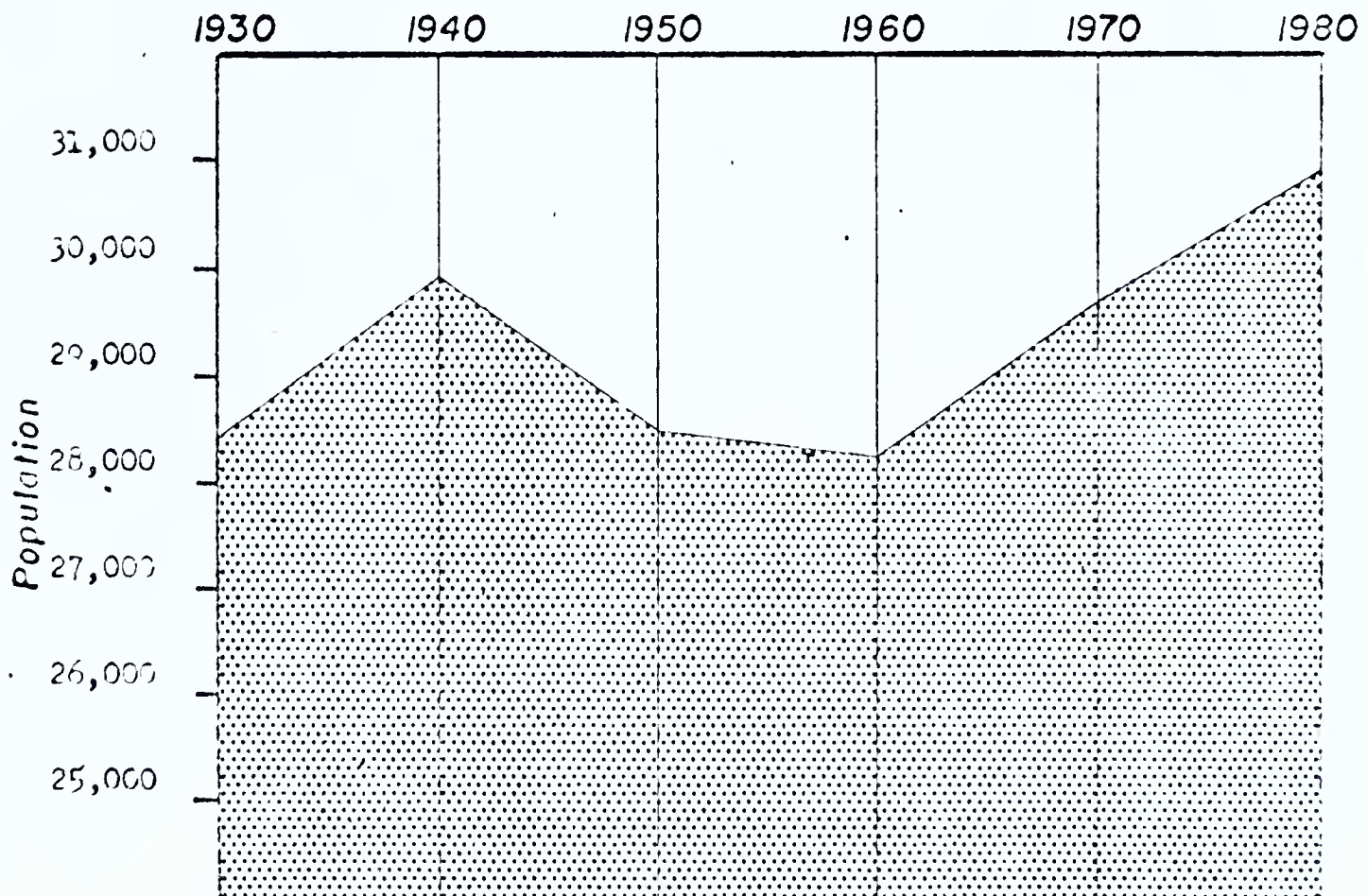
Employment opportunities and the population growth of the county determine, to a large extent, where and how fast new land will be developed for rural-urban uses. Employment by principal groups in 1960 is shown in Table I following this page. The manufacturing group employs the largest percentage of the work force while the mining group employs the smallest. There is a fair-poor distribution of employment within the county as indicated by the percentage employed in each group. A broad diversification of the labor force will usually provide the stronger base for future growth.

TABLE I

EMPLOYMENT Group	Wayne COUNTY 1960		Rank in State
	Number	Percent of Total	
Manufacturing	2,554	26.19	54
Agriculture	1,951	20.01	2
Mining	53	.54	41
Transportation and Communications	465	4.76	39
Construction	686	7.03	14
Wholesale and Retail Trade	1,494	15.30	39
Services	2,200	22.56	51
Total	9,403	96.41	-

FIGURE I

Population of Wayne County
1930-1980



SOURCE: *The Population of Pennsylvania*
Pennsylvania State Planning Board

Approximately 80 percent of the county's work force is employed within the county. The remaining percentage travels to other counties for work. This is partly due to a lack of satisfactory job opportunities within the county and an unskilled or inadequately trained labor force.

Figure I indicates the population growth from 1930 to 1960 with projections to 1980. From this it can be seen that the population has been decreasing since 1930. This trend is likely to reverse itself and a slight increase will continue through 1980. During the 1950-1960 period, however, this decrease was more than the natural increase, thus indicating that an out-migration took place. In fact, this out-migration amounted to 1,943 persons over the natural increase during this period. Out-migration is usually caused by a lack of employment opportunities and modern community facilities such as higher education centers or the other cultural opportunities expected by today's younger citizens. Generally, it is the younger citizens who are the first to leave the community to seek employment or educational opportunities elsewhere.

The density of population in 1960 was 38 persons per square mile. If the population projection to 1980 is accurate, the density will increase to 44 persons per square mile. The county ranked 59th in the Commonwealth in 1960 in density of population, with the state average being 250 persons per square mile during the same period.

There is a tendency for the population of the county to move toward rural areas. This is evidenced by the ribbon development which is occurring along main highways, particularly in the vicinity of Hawley and Damascus. See the Agriculture, Woodland and Urban Map. Most of this development is residential, although stores are appearing in those same areas to provide the services needed by the nearby dwellers.

Much of this development may be undesirable because of the high cost of furnishing needed utilities, the blocking off of land behind the highways for future development, and the congesting of traffic along the main highways. Although this problem needs additional study for a satisfactory solution, one answer might be the encouragement of cluster-type developments adjacent to communities already served by municipal water and sewage facilities.

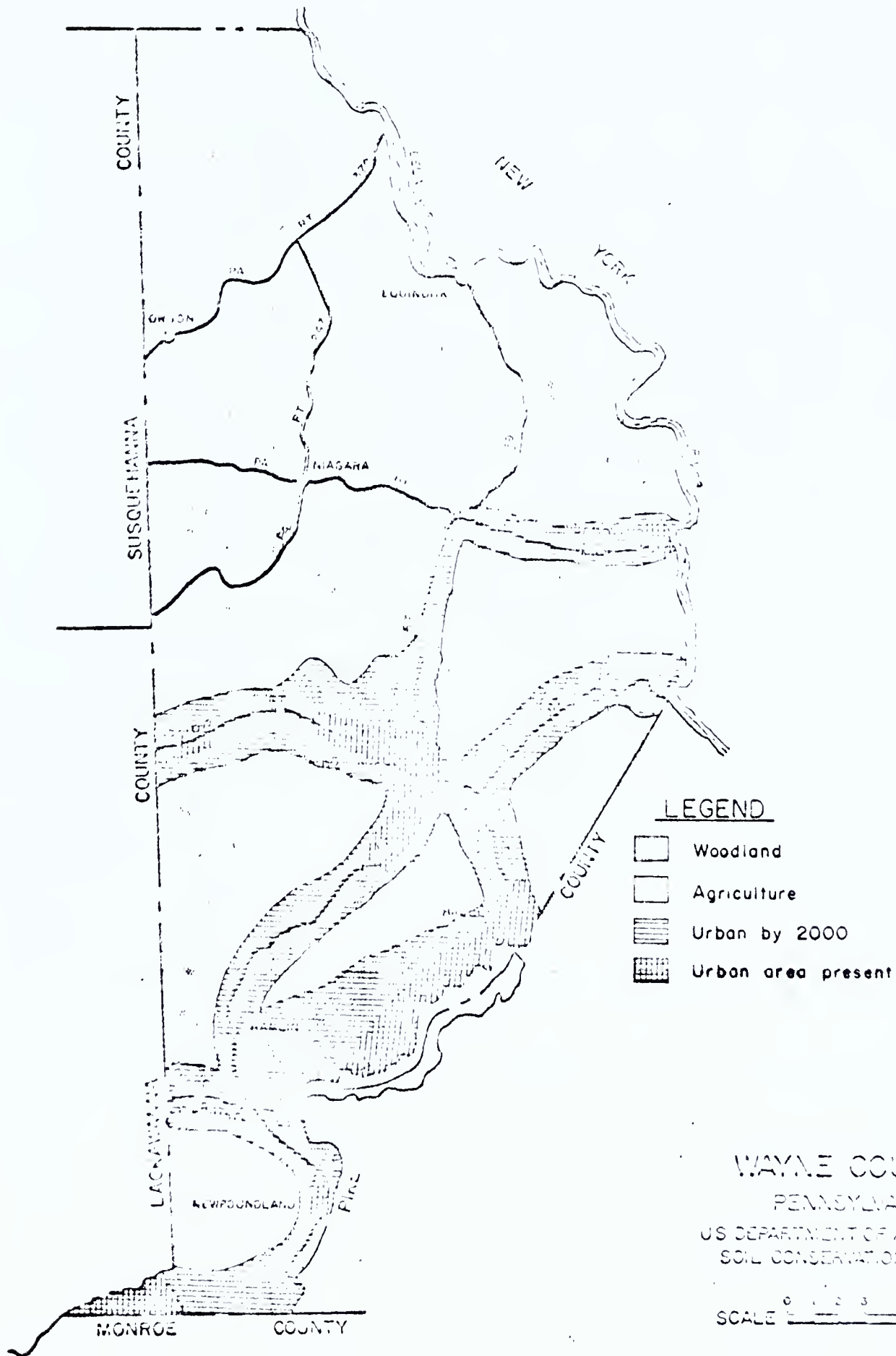
Soil characteristics such as depth to bedrock, internal drainage, slope, texture and stoniness strongly influence the way land can be used for rural-urban uses. It has been estimated that 73 percent of the county's soils are unsuited for on-site disposal of sewage. In some cases, shallow soil conditions are the limiting factor. In others, it is excess water or a seasonally high water table, while in still others it is excessive soil permeability. This is a major problem to the county's rural population in that there are some 16,000 persons living in areas not served by municipal sewers. An estimated 9,000 housing units are presently located on soils now recognized as having a severe limitation for on-site sewage disposal. A stricter adherence to septic tank drainage field specifications interpreted according to on-site soil conditions will help minimize this problem in areas where municipal sewers are not feasible.

Other construction problems are encountered on the wet, shallow floodplain and rocky soils of the county. These include wet basements, foundation settling and cracking, difficulties in basement excavations, and base problems with road construction. Although special construction precautions will eliminate or minimize these problems, a knowledge of the soil is the first requirement in effecting a solution.

Conservation problems on rural-urban land are also very critical and difficult to control. Large areas stripped of cover during the time of construction create siltation and erosion problems. Increased storm runoff from compacted subsoil, roofs, streets and paved areas create serious water control problems.

Sound land use planning, zoning ordinances and subdivision regulations based upon a detailed soil survey held many of the answers needed to successfully guide future development of the county's rural-urban land. The use of professional consultative assistance in handling sewage disposal, erosion and water control and development and improvement of water supplies will be a key factor in correcting or eliminating these problems in the future.

AGRICULTURE, WOODLAND AND URBAN



The demand for large supplies of good quality water has increased at a much faster rate than the population growth. Much of this demand is accounted for by the increased demand for manufactured goods which take tremendous amounts of water to produce.

The average annual precipitation for Wayne County is 40 inches. Of this precipitation, approximately 60 percent is lost by evaporation and transpiration of vegetation, leaving about 16 inches or 436,000 gallons per acre per year for agricultural and nonagricultural use. Of this remaining water, some is held by the soil, some percolates into the ground replenishing the ground water supply, with the surplus running over the surface into creeks, streams and eventually into the Susquehanna River. It is estimated that about 1½ inches is used and the remaining finding its way into streams by overland and underground flow. Most of the streams are clear flowing, pollution not being a problem at this time.

600 gallons of water per person were used daily in 1900. This jumped to 1,100 gallons by 1950, and it is expected that 1,800 gallons will be used by 1975. The total demand for water has quadrupled between 1900 and 1950 and it is expected to double again by 1975. At this rate, the demand for water will soon surpass the natural supply from rainfall. Because of this increased demand, which is only felt very slightly in the county at the present time, water could become a limiting factor in the development of any area in the future.

Wayne County has abundant water impoundment sites with several of these already developed for municipal water supply. Some of these sites have been developed to provide water supplies for the more populated areas in adjoining counties. Seventy-nine of these impoundment sites which presently have not been developed have been located and are indicated by dots and numbers on the Water Resource Map. These sites range in surface

area from 18 to 934 acres. They could be developed for recreational, municipal and industrial water supply. These sites could be developed also to help maintain the water level in the Delaware River and therefore protect the water quality in the river and the proposed Tocks Island Reservoir which will be constructed on the Delaware.

The county has had, at times, and especially in 1942 and 1955, an overabundance of water in several locations, causing disastrous floods. Due to this there are now two watersheds presently being developed for flood control. Several of these possible flood control dams could be constructed for dual purposes including watershed protection with recreation, municipal water or stream level control. This is not only feasible but also the best use of these sites.

Many of these potential sites, if not developed in the near future, will be lost due to the construction of homes or industries in the area.

Wayne County is part of two major river basin drainage areas. The major part of the county is located in the Delaware River Basin, while a small portion of the extreme western section of the county falls in the Susquehanna River Basin.

Wayne County is fortunate in that there is little pollution in any of the streams. Due to the fact that the county is presently sparsely populated and has no major water-using industries, the water supplies are not presently subject to any substantial amounts of pollution.

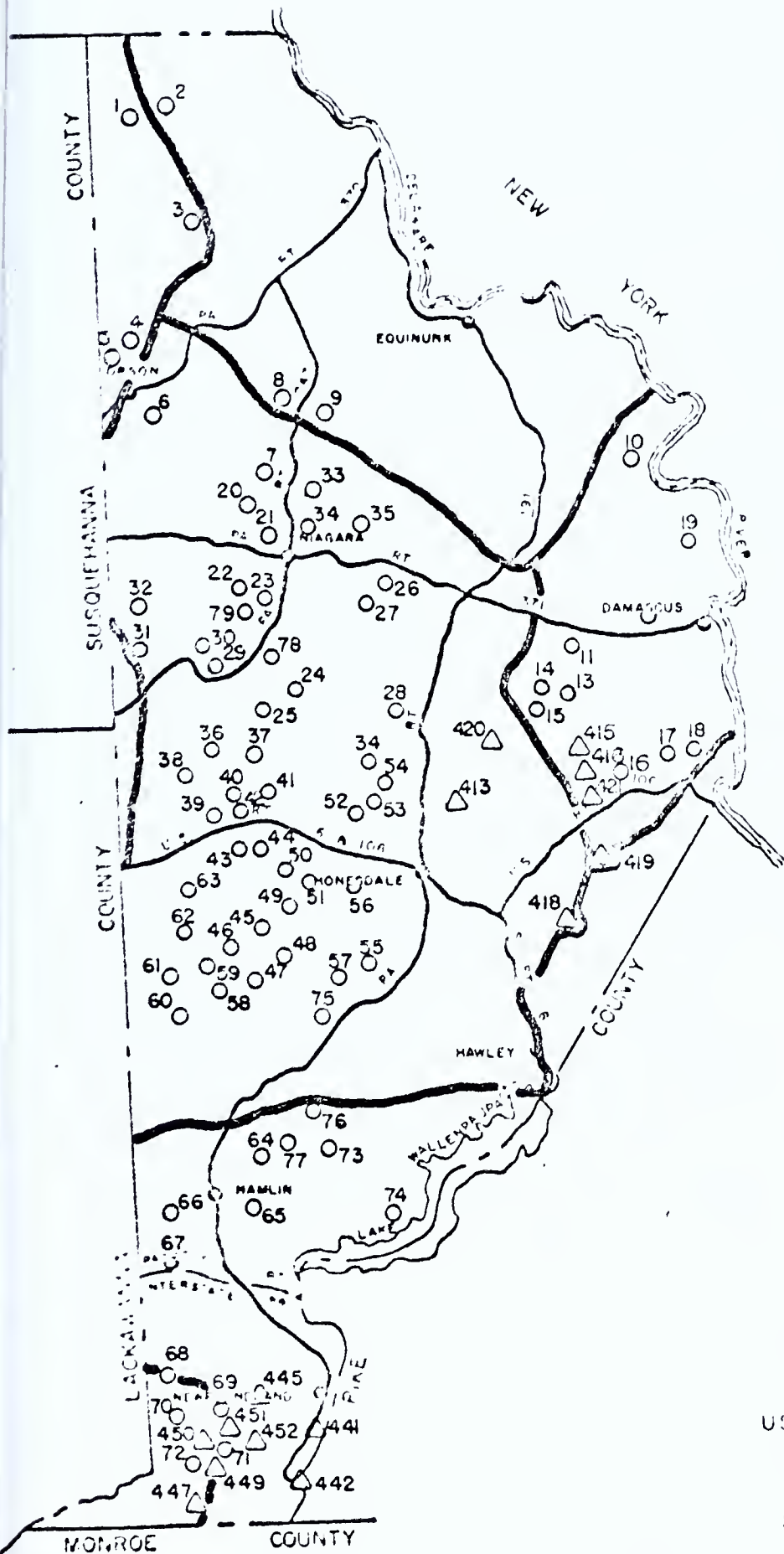
Currently, there are municipal water supplies in Honesdale, Hawley, Waymart and Gouldsboro. These appear to be adequate for the time. As the population of the county grows, due to the population explosion and people moving out of the more densely populated areas into the county, the demand will increase for municipal water supplies.

Most of the county's population, being rural, depends on wells or springs for their water supplies. At the present time, with small demand and plentiful underground supplies, this is adequate. As the population in these rural areas increases, more attention must be given to protecting their underground source from pollution.

TABLE I
WATER RESOURCE AREAS

Watershed	Area	
	Sq. Mi.	Sq. Ac.
I. Susquehanna River	38.1	24,349
II. Squinunk Creek	160.7	102,807
III. Lackawanna River	325.0	211,000
IV. Calkine Creek	84.9	59,109
V. Rattlesnake Creek	25.5	16,233
VI. Wallenpaupack Creek	92.9	59,520
VII. Gouldsboro Creek	16.9	10,821
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	744.0	476,160

WATER RESOURCE



- I SUSQUEHANNA RIVER
- II EQUINUNK CREEK
- III LACKAWAXEN RIVER
- IV CALKINS CREEK
- V RATTLESNAKE CREEK
- VI WALLENPAUPACK
- VII GOULDSBORO
- Watershed Boundary
- Impoundment Site
- △ Watershed Structure Site

WAYNE COUNTY

PENNSYLVANIA

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE

SCALE 0 1 2 3 4 MILES

S. REGIONAL SUMMARY OF FINANCIAL RESOURCES

Private and quasi-private financial institutions are in existence in the Region to provide for the necessary inflow of savings to meet investment opportunities. In comparison of 1960 census data concerning bank and savings and loan associations, total deposits per capita indicate that the deposits in the Region amounted to about \$1,100 per capita. This was 80 percent of the national average of \$1,400. Total time deposits held by commercial banks in the Region were \$700 per capita. This is about 130 percent of the national average of \$550. Consequently, it would appear that local banks have good capability for providing venture capital for suitably secured private investment.

As a result of the study of the recreation/tourism industry entitled "Northeastern Pennsylvania - Playground of the Megalopolis", completed by the Economic Development Council of Northeastern Pennsylvania, it was found that financial institutions in the Region were not too receptive to making loans for recreation development. The Council's study revealed that Regional financial institutions probably need to develop a better understanding of the nature of the recreation/tourism industry, its financial requirements, the prospects for its future, and the role the financing people must play. The U.S. Department of the Interior's Bureau of Outdoor Recreation has published a comprehensive study which showed that generally, throughout the nation, financial institutions have not fully participated in the development of this rapidly expanding industry.

In order to assist private recreation development, the Small Business Administration has several loan programs available to recreational businesses. SBA first of all offers direct, individual loans for certain types of recreational businesses. Secondly, SBA offers a Guarantee Loan program, in which

SBA can offer up to 90% of a loan approved and offered by a private financial institution. The lender may request SBA's guaranty only where it could not otherwise approve the loan. This is a good example of combining both public and private financial assistance. Many economists and development people classify the Tourist Industry and tourist-related businesses in a low-impact economic category. However, the Small Business Administration has recently reclassified certain businesses formerly in that category and placed them along side industrial projects for financing, providing these tourist-type projects meet certain economic conditions. The industries which have been reclassified are:

Hotels	Restaurants
Marinas	Ski Projects
Motels	Summer Camps
Parking Facilities	Sight-seeing Tourist Attractions
Public Golf Courses	Tourist Trailer Courts

Needless to say, there are a variety of types of financing that a tourist facility can seek, including a regular SBA Business Loan. SBA has made recent innovations to its 502 Loan Program which are of particular interest to those in the tourist business. In the 502 Loan Program, the project financing must be handled through a Local Development Company. The LDC is the vehicle the SBA uses in order to provide to the business the facilities it needs.

Another example of public (State) financial assistance is that of the State of Rhode Island. The Rhode Island Recreation Building Authority is an incentive financing plan designed to develop tourist and recreational facilities in the State. The General Assembly took the initiative in 1965 and introduced and passed a measure providing for a Recreational Mortgage Insurance Fund and a Recreational Building Authority. This act provides for the guarantee of up to 75 percent financing for building new recreational facilities and attractions.

The Economic Development Council, in the summer of 1969, interviewed various local agencies in the seven counties of Northeastern Pennsylvania in regard to financial resources. In all seven counties, the financial resources were reported to be very limited.

T. COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS OF LOCAL AGENCIES

Resource Potential of the Region

Financial Resources

CARBON COUNTY

"Financial resources are not adequate. A large portion of the population is in the senior citizen's category, making the tax resources limited."

LACKAWANNA COUNTY

- a. "The financial resources potential of the area is favorable due to:
 - (1) rise in employment
 - (2) new industries and businesses
 - (3) higher wages and salaries
- b. "Present owners of land have limited resources, and outside financial interests seem to be buying up land for development."
- c. "Money seems to be a problem with most local communities."

LUZERNE COUNTY

- a. "Financial resources are somewhat limited. Financing of recreational ventures is difficult."
- b. "Financial resources need direction."

MONROE COUNTY

- a. "Local banks are limited in lending capacities."
- b. "The local lending agencies do cater to the resort industry, especially the established ones. The small operator who wants to get established does have some difficulty in obtaining money."

PIKE and WAYNE COUNTIES

- a. "Interest rates are getting excessive."
- b. "Financial resources are limited."
- c. "Most of the financial resources are from outside sources."

SCHUYLKILL COUNTY

"Financial resources are limited."

U. REGIONAL SUMMARY OF MANPOWER

The Region's recreation/tourism industry is still quite seasonal.

In 1965, approximately one-half of the accomodation establishments were not open on a year-round basis. At the peak of the season in 1965, in July and August, it employed about 18,000 people, to 6,000 in January.

Monthly Employment by Tourist-Related Establishments

Within the seven-county District, July and August are the peak employment months.

In July and August of 1965, the number of persons employed in selected categories were as follows:

<u>CATEGORY</u>	<u>NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED</u>	
	<u>July</u>	<u>August</u>
Accommodation Establishments (with food service)	4,851	4,836
Accommodation Establishments (without food service)	1,114	1,610
*Restaurants	3,536	3,543
Tourist Attractions	1,357	1,331
Children's Camps	6,490	6,398
Tent and Trailer Camps	<u>55</u>	<u>55</u>
Total	17,403	17,773

*Not applicable to State-wide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Study

The recreation industry is not uniform and different modes of spending produce varying impacts on employment, per dollar spent. There is, in fact, a wide range in the direct employment effect on different recreation enterprises, some are more intense in their use of labor than others. Within a given class of labor-intensive enterprises, higher quality establishments tend to be more labor-intensive, but there is no precise relationships

between the cost of the service and the labor intensity. For example, a good portion of the higher cost of a good quality motel room is accounted for by the higher quality of the room and furnishings and only a small proportion of the extra cost goes toward additional labor services. Further, the total employment effect of a recreation establishment of a given quality will depend on the number of months in the year the establishment is open. Field studies strongly indicate that quality establishments have a long season.

College and University students from about fourteen (14) schools in Northeastern Pennsylvania are used during the peak tourism season of July and August. This supply of college workers helps to fill the demand, but there is still a manpower shortage in the Region of 5,000 persons. This shortage is partially due to the seasonal demand and to the lower wage skill for jobs that are primarily unskilled in nature.

In February, 1969, the Pennsylvania State Employment Service in Stroudsburg released a report pertaining to job opportunities in Pennsylvania's largest resort area--the Pocono Mountains of Monroe and Pike counties. Some 450 establishments make up the resort industry in the Pocono Mountain area. These establishments range in size from hotels employing several hundred persons on a year-round basis to small hotels and motels which employ as few as four.

This report stated that securing adequate workers to staff this industry becomes more important each year as it continues to grow. Some employment positions remain unfilled at certain times of the year because of the lack of available workers in the area.

Year-Round Resort Establishments

Each year additional resort establishments are changing their operations from a seasonal operation to one of twelve months duration. Several of the area's largest hotels have for many years afforded job opportunities for service workers on a year-round basis; however, with the establishment in the Poconos of several large ski areas, we now find additional resort establishments remaining open all year to provide required food and lodging for a large influx of tourists who now avail themselves of winter sports activities.

Year-round establishments experience a continuing need throughout the year for most types of food service workers, housekeeping department workers, as well as maintenance workers and clerical staff. Positions in year-round establishments offer steady employment, stated wages, plus room and board, as well as provide many areas of job advancement for the worker who wishes to make a career of hotel service or administration work.

Long Season Resorts (May 15 through October 15)

The second largest employer of resort workers is to be found in the group of establishments which open early each spring and remain open until the cold weather approaches in mid-October.

These establishments, requiring the same varied types of workers as the year-round hotels, are found to provide work opportunities for workers who do not care to work year round and still desire a more extended period of employment than that offered by the short season establishments.

Short Season Resorts (July 1 to Labor Day)

This group of employing establishments offer the most suitable period of employment for college students, school teachers, etc., who have summer vacations and who desire to find employment throughout the summer vacation period only.

TOTAL EMPLOYMENT BY MONTH IN ACCOMMODATION ESTABLISHMENTS — 1965
(WITH FOOD SERVICE)

County	No. of Estab. Surveyed	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Carbon	7	213	213	213	173	173	173	173	173	173	173	213	213
Lackawanna	18	59	59	54	59	61	70	73	71	57	59	52	52
Luzerne	22	637	635	635	665	660	698	696	699	669	657	660	662
Monroe	89	1,285	1,284	1,310	1,449	2,275	2,527	3,164	3,154	2,486	2,280	1,440	1,397
Pike	23	123	120	117	144	292	398	599	593	532	155	121	108
Schuylkill	10	103	103	103	103	106	106	106	106	107	107	107	107
Wayne	7	6	6	6	8	8	13	40	40	15	8	6	6
Total	176	2,426	2,420	2,438	2,601	3,575	3,985	4,851	4,836	4,039	3,439	2,599	2,545

Seasonal employment in accommodation establishments with food service varies tremendously. The table above shows

that temporary employment in the summer months roughly doubles the work force.

TOTAL EMPLOYMENT BY MONTH IN ACCOMMODATION ESTABLISHMENTS — 1965
(WITHOUT FOOD SERVICE)

County	No. of Estab. Surveyed	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Carbon	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Lackawanna	22	113	112	114	115	116	116	117	117	113	113	112	111
Luzerne	28	99	99	99	101	105	128	128	125	118	101	99	99
Monroe	118	131	131	138	154	203	349	423	422	351	213	158	132
Pike	88	69	69	79	87	100	144	254	754	129	90	81	70
Schuylkill	12	16	16	18	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	18
Wayne	67	76	76	76	82	84	90	168	168	93	77	77	77
Total	339	509	508	529	563	632	851	1,114	1,610	828	618	551	520

This table shows that, in 1965, the number of person employed in accommodation establishments (without food service) increased from 509 in January, to 1,610 in August. If

this is the typical seasonal pattern in employment in this type of activity, then it appears that, annually, employment increases about 3 1/2 times for the summer peak season.

TOTAL EMPLOYMENT BY MONTH IN RESTAURANTS — 1965

County	No. of Estab. Surveyed	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Carbon	23	161	161	161	195	200	233	263	263	213	200	165	165
Lackawanna	49	316	315	318	340	349	388	388	390	376	337	333	330
Luzerne	259	1,552	1,551	1,565	1,583	1,645	1,677	1,686	1,686	1,625	1,589	1,571	1,556
Monroe	62	197	197	204	277	314	398	442	442	394	317	213	178
Pike	53	106	106	106	179	207	183	223	224	169	155	136	132
Schuylkill	54	316	315	326	388	410	446	446	450	447	405	381	377
Wayne	33	45	45	45	63	68	79	88	88	77	60	54	54
Total	533	2,693	2,690	2,725	3,025	3,193	3,404	3,536	3,543	3,301	3,063	2,853	2,787

This table shows that in 1965, in the District's restaurant business catering to tourists, there were roughly 2,700 year-round employees and 800 seasonal workers. If the 1965 pat-

tern is typical, this means that there is an annual increase in employment of up to 30 percent at the season's height.

TOTAL EMPLOYMENT BY MONTH IN TOURIST ATTRACTIONS — 1965

County	No. of Estab. Surveyed	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Carbon	6	34	34	34	21	27	27	27	27	27	27	24	34
Lackawanna	37	97	97	121	256	277	298	298	293	181	141	112	108
Luzerne	48	51	51	56	154	262	348	352	344	296	95	57	46
Monroe	87	205	203	204	181	209	283	331	317	270	200	141	213
Pike	54	21	21	8	50	63	82	83	83	51	36	29	30
Schuylkill	30	135	135	157	133	184	201	206	205	185	165	146	144
Wayne	41	73	73	64	35	49	57	60	62	50	49	80	73
Total	303	616	614	641	830	1,071	1,296	1,357	1,331	1,063	713	589	648

This table shows that the number employed in the tourist attraction category is approximately double during the summer months as compared to the remaining months of the year.

TOTAL EMPLOYMENT BY MONTH IN CHILDREN'S CAMPS — 1965

County	No. of Estab. Surveyed	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Carbon	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lackawanna	1	13	13	9	3	3	3	28	28	3	3	9	9
Luzerne	1	—	—	—	—	—	25	25	25	—	—	—	—
Monroe	24	50	50	50	51	56	448	1,645	1,642	99	56	48	54
Pike	18	13	13	13	16	16	161	1,525	1,476	366	15	13	15
Schuylkill	1	—	—	—	1	5	65	65	50	20	1	—	—
Wayne	39	40	40	50	89	105	174	3,202	3,177	106	74	58	40
Total	84	116	116	122	160	185	1,176	6,490	6,398	594	149	128	116

As shown above, children's camps in the District employ over 6,000 persons during the summer months of July and August. During the other ten months, the camps are closed with only a few employees being retained for maintenance.

TOTAL EMPLOYMENT BY MONTH IN TENT AND TRAILER CAMPS — 1965

County	No. of Estab. Surveyed	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Carbon	2	12	12	12	22	22	22	22	22	21	12	12	12
Lackawanna	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Luzerne	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Monroe	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—
Pike	5	4	4	4	6	18	24	28	28	20	4	4	4
Schuylkill	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	2	—	—	—	—
Wayne	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	18	17	17	17	29	41	49	55	55	42	17	17	17

By the very nature of this type of facility, very few employees are required. Most campsites are owner-operated and use additional help only during the summer season.

V. COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS OF LOCAL AGENCIES

A. Resource Potential of the Region

4. Manpower

CARBON COUNTY

"Manpower is good. There are excellent training programs for new skills readily available."

LACKAWANNA COUNTY

- a. "The manpower resource potential of the area is continuously being improved as:
 - (1) the influx of new industries and businesses has attracted new and former residents
 - (2) the general upgrading of wages and salaries in the area has made it unnecessary for residents to leave the area and has also attracted manpower from other areas."
- b. "The manpower is adequate."
- c. "There seems to be a shortage of recreation specialists in the area but a good supply of other types of manpower."

LUZERNE COUNTY

- a. "Many colleges in the county provide a source of manpower for the seasonal needs of most recreational facilities."
- b. "The manpower potential is good if salary structure is improved."

MONROE COUNTY

- a. "There is a shortage of manpower for resort and recreational facilities."
- b. "Manpower shortage is acute in the summer and limited in winter months."

PIKE and WAYNE COUNTIES

- a. "Manpower is very limited."
- b. "Low population causes manpower shortage in all building trades."

SCHUYLKILL COUNTY

"There is a manpower shortage."

W. REGIONAL SUMMARY OF LOCAL LEADERSHIP

Public and private leadership plays an important role in expanding the recreation/tourism industry in Northeastern Pennsylvania. In many cases, public and private efforts are combined to improve the environment for recreation and tourism.

An example of this is the tourist promotion agencies within each of the seven counties. As mandated by State legislation, the Travel Development Bureau of the Pennsylvania Department of Commerce allocates matching funds each year for tourist promotion agencies within each county of the Commonwealth. The county commissioners authorize and recognize an organization within their own county to act as the official tourist promotion agency.

The designated organization must provide private funds to match the State allocation each year. In most of the seven counties of Northeastern Pennsylvania the tourist promotion agencies employ a full-time staff, who work with local leaders, both public and private, to promote tourism and recreation in their county.

Within our Region, there are examples of tourist promotion agencies that combine their efforts and expand their promotion over county lines. One example of this would be the Lake Wallenpaupack Association, which combines both Pike and Wayne counties. This Association also allocates part of their budget to a larger organization called the Pocono Mountain Vacation Bureau (PMVB). This association represents the Pocono Mountains and includes the counties of Monroe, Pike, Wayne and Carbon.

The Pocono Mountain Vacation Bureau has been established for a long time, and through its efforts the image of the Poconos is excellent. The Poconos is known nationwide as one of the leading resort and recreation areas of the country.

In the larger cities the chamber of commerce plays an important role in recreation and tourism. In most cases, the chambers work with city planning commissions and county planning commissions. In all counties the planning commissions have developed parks and recreation development plans, which have had a great effect on the proper development of recreational facilities.

In order to supplement local efforts throughout the Region, the Economic Development Council of Northeastern Pennsylvania coordinates local efforts, not only to promote but also to improve the environment for recreation and tourism.

The development of the recreation/tourism industry within Northeastern Pennsylvania will need a strong coordinated effort by such organizations as the tourist promotion agencies, chambers of commerce, public administrators and representatives of other community action groups. The Economic Development Council can provide the framework for such coordination and may be able to provide the impetus, enthusiasm, and assistance in implementation.

X. COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS OF LOCAL AGENCIES

A. Resource Potential of the Region

5. Local Leadership, both public and private

CARBON COUNTY

"Local leadership is very poor, both public and private."

LACKAWANNA COUNTY

- a. "The private and public leadership is generally comprised of well informed citizens who are familiar with the problems, needs and goals of the people and their area. Private leadership works through a variety of civic organizations in order to aid their individual municipalities and the area in general. The public leadership locally works continuously and diligently with Federal, State and Local Governments on every level toward the improvement of the area. Due to this fine leadership, the economy which was once faltering due to the decreasing mining industry is now growing with a diversified industrial mix."
- b. "There is good public leadership, but private leadership is lacking."
- c. "Local leadership could be better in quantity and quality. There seems to be apathy, especially from the private leadership."

LUZERNE COUNTY

- a. "The county is not blessed with an excess of private leadership in the recreation/tourism industry. Little interest by public officials."
- b. "Local leadership is reluctant in government and is progressing in private."

MONROE COUNTY

- a. "Local leadership has been the best."
- b. "Local leadership not favorable."
- c. "Local leadership is adequate."

PIKE and WAYNE COUNTIES

- a. "There is some good local leadership but it is limited."
- b. "Local leadership is adequate to meet the present conditions."
- c. "Good leadership in both public and private sectors, but still unfamiliar with urban-type actions and practices."

SCHUYLKILL COUNTY

"There is good local leadership but presently not looking at the recreation sector of the economy."

Y REGIONAL SUMMARY OF THE TYPES OF ENTERPRISES TO BE ATTRACTED OR DISCOURAGED

Geographically, most of recreation and resort activity is concentrated in the Poconos. Limited numbers can be found in the industrial counties of Luzerne, Lackawanna, Schuylkill and western Carbon. At first notice, these primarily industrial counties might not appear to hold the magic attraction the Poconos have for recreation investment. However, the recreation investment opportunities in Northeastern Pennsylvania are definitely not limited to the resort and second-home industries in the Poconos.

One of the biggest gaps in the area's travel-recreation mix is the lack of large convention facilities. Present facilities for large gatherings are found only in the resorts. There is an urgent need for 5,000 to 10,000 capacity facilities.

The lack of special attractions is also apparent. The area is ripe for quality recreational complexes along the lines of Six Flags and Disneyland. The consensus among travel people of the Region is that the "history of anthracite coal" as a theme for varied attractions possibly holds the greatest potential in the area.

Skiing activity has tripled in Northeast Pennsylvania in the last five years and in all probability will do better than that in the next five. The thirteen (13) ski areas reflect a considerable range of investment and development, although there is a lack of coordinated complexes. There appears to be a distinct opportunity to build complementary facilities to

yield a better annual return on investment. Also, there are undoubtedly new opportunities for auxiliary and related activities (for example, snowmobiling, outdoor ice skating, tobogganing slopes, ice-sail boating, ice fishing, etc.).

There is a need on a Regional basis of additional hunting preserves, archery ranges, pistol and rifle ranges, and trapshooting areas.

Projects which refer to historical incidents, buildings, forts, trails, etc., should be acquired and developed either by public or private development agencies. Organizations similar to the Western Pennsylvania Conservancy should be created to supplement existing public and private recreational developments, especially in those areas such as wildlife preserves, unique ecological areas, unusual geological formations, etc. Appropriate wildlife zoos and/or nature and animal preserves should be established.

Recreational development and public access should take place along all rivers, especially the Lehigh and northern branches of the Lackawanna, Lackawaxen, Schuylkill and Delaware. Small watershed dams should all be multipurpose--water, flood control, and recreation. Existing and future private and public water supply reservoirs should be made available for limited recreational uses such as fishing, sailing, etc.

There is a need for both indoor and outdoor tennis facilities and practically all types of field sports areas. In all seven counties there is a lack of sufficient numbers of riding stables.

At the present time, the existing private camping, tent and trailer sites are inadequate. The existing State (public) Parks camping facilities are filled to capacity, and the existing private camping facilities cannot

handle the overflow. This will become more acute when the proposed Delaware Water Gap National Park opens, which will attract over 10 million additional recreationers to the Region.

In fact, the National Park recreation area, when fully opened for use, will accommodate 123,500 persons at any given time. Despite the magnitude of these figures, this capacity will be far below the estimated demand for outdoor recreation space near the Northeast Corridor. Obviously, Northeastern Pennsylvania will be ripe for ancillary or spin-off recreational developments in the vicinity of the National Park.

Hiking and bicycling trails should be more fully developed. They can also serve as bridle paths for horses and winter snowmobile uses. Old railroad right-of-ways and powerline easements could also be utilized. In fact, a whole regional system combining all these types of activities should be explored.

Although there are adequate accommodation facilities in the Pocono area, there is a need for additional hotels and motel (with recreation activities) in the industrial counties of Lackawanna, Luzerne, Schuylkill and western Carbon. This is due to the excellent locational accessibility resulting from the interstate highway system that interchanges in the Region.

In summary, it can be concluded that practically all types of recreation enterprises should be developed throughout the Region. This will vary in degree from county to county.

Z. COMMENT AND RECOMMENDATIONS OF LOCAL AGENCIES

B. Desirable Pattern of Future Recreation Development

1. Types of Enterprises to be Attracted or Discouraged

CARBON COUNTY

- a. "motels"
- b. "drive-in restaurants"
- c. "shopping centers"
- d. "camping and trailer areas"
- e. "farm vacations"

LACKAWANNA COUNTY

- a. "ski slopes and trails, tobogganing slopes, indoor and outdoor ice skating, fishing areas, hunting preserves, archery ranges, golf courses, trapshooting areas, riding areas, pistol and rifle ranges, pitch and putt golf greens, golf driving ranges"
- b. "Family participation activities, with low skill requirements. Hiking, fishing, bicycling, skiing, tobaggoning, swimming."
- c. "Winter sports; scenic and historical areas."

LUZERNE COUNTY

- a. "Resort-type facilities, historical attractions, large amusement complex"
- b. "Private camping - tent and trailer, winter sports, vacation cabins and lodges, historical attractions, boating facilities."

MONROE COUNTY

- a. "More attractions"
- b. "Camping and tent areas"
- c. "Large recreation and convention facility"

PIKE and WAYNE COUNTIES

- a. "Motels"
- b. "Water-oriented facilities"

SCHUYLKILL COUNTY

"Motels"

AA. REGIONAL SUMMARY OF THE LOCATION OF RECREATION INVESTMENT

A glance at a map reveals Northeast Pennsylvania's distinct strategic advantage. Here is a vast open area lying abeam the center of the emerging strip city which extends from Boston to Washington. The area enjoys closest proximity to the Megalopolis sector of highest density--the New York to Philadelphia stretch. New interstate highways and turnpikes afford direct access from the congested cities of the coastal plain into the foothills, mountains and secluded valleys of the Appalachian range.

From the viewpoint of attracting investment in the new travel industry, one of the greatest assets of Northeast Pennsylvania is the fact that it is close to the majority of corporate headquarters in the United States.

Also of great importance are the new legs of the interstate highway system, which include I-80 from Stroudsburg westward across Monroe, Carbon, and Luzerne counties; I-81 running north from Schuylkill County through Luzerne and Lackawanna counties; and I-81E extending from Monroe County to a junction with I-81 in Lackawanna County. Newest and perhaps most important is I-84, extending east from the Scranton area across Wayne and Pike counties to the Port Jervis area.

A glance at a map shows I-84 giving direct access to the northern part of New York's suburbia, while I-80 taps the northern New Jersey section.

This quality of highway access is vital to the development of resort and recreational facilities. Investors have, of course, been quick to spot the opportunities at some of the new interchanges. In the I-80, I-81 turnpike interchange areas there are some excellent sites, one of which has been taken by Foodergang, a full convention facility, and another by Blue Ridge Real Estate for planned commercial development.

The location of recreation investments depends entirely on the type of recreational enterprise and the demand for the activity within a county or the Region. Within a county or the Region it will also depend on the geography and topography. Certain types of recreational enterprises should be located near the population centers and others in the rural areas. Northeastern Pennsylvania offers a wide range of sites suitable for recreational facilities.

BB. COMMENT AND RECOMMENDATIONS OF LOCAL AGENCIES

B. Desirable Pattern or Future Recreation Development

2. Location of Recreation Investments

CARBON COUNTY

"There are many sites especially suited for recreational development."

LACKAWANNA COUNTY

a. "The following sites would be suitable for recreation facilities:

- (1) Ransom Township
- (2) Springbrook Township
- (3) Clifton Township
- (4) Covington Township
- (5) Lehigh Township
- (6) Madison Township
- (7) Jefferson Township
- (8) Fell Township
- (9) Greenfield Township
- (10) Benton Township
- (11) La Plume Township"

b. "Close to the population centers"

c. "Southeast and northwestern part of the county"

LUZERNE COUNTY

a. Lack Mountain Area:

- (1) Dallas
- (2) Harvey's Lake
- (3) Orange
- (4) Lehman

Hazleton Area:

- (1) White Haven
- (2) Conyngham

Shickshinny Area:

- (1) Sweet Valley

LUZERNE COUNTY (cont'd)

- b. "Mountain and lake areas; river banks and plains"

MONROE COUNTY

- a. "Most areas of the county are being utilized."
- b. "There are available sites throughout the county."

PIKE and WAYNE COUNTIES

"Primarily along Route 6"

SCHUYLKILL COUNTY

"Entire county where geography and topography permits."

CC. REGIONAL SUMMARY OF STATE AND FEDERAL FACILITIES:
THEIR ROLE AND IMPACT

Public lands which are open to the public for various recreational purposes are an extremely important part of the recreation/tourism picture, although they cannot properly be considered a part of the industry. Totals indicate that residents of Northeastern Pennsylvania are particularly well endowed with public recreational lands. The relatively large population in Lackawanna County would seem to warrant greater investment in public lands, and the rapidly developing tourism industry in Wayne County should undoubtedly be backed by greater investment in public recreational facilities.

Acreage - Northeastern Pennsylvania

<u>County</u>	<u>State Game Lands</u>	<u>Supervised by State Fish Commission</u>	<u>State Forest Lands</u>	<u>State Parks</u>	<u>Total Recreational</u>
Carbon	25,353	0	995	15,500	41,848
Lackawanna	4,307	1	6,024	150	10,482
Luzerne	33,624	560	1,416	14,744	50,344
Monroe	33,346	325	8,637	8,294	50,602
Pike	21,543	6	62,983	9,501	94,033
Schuylkill	16,606	0	7,879	2,500	26,985
Wayne	<u>11,896</u>	<u>2,206</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>972</u>	<u>15,074</u>
Total	146,675	3,098	87,934	51,661	289,368

A much greater effort is needed to expand and improve public recreation facilities. It is recognized that development of public facilities can be tremendously important in creating the desired image of Northeastern Pennsylvania as a playground for tomorrow's millions from Megalopolis. A survey of existing facilities at the different recreational areas within the District indicated that these are not presently competitive with those

offered by recreational areas in other states, either in terms of scope, quantity, or quality. To improve this situation, greater efforts at excellence must be fostered, and substantially more monies will have to be spent.

ACREAGE AND ATTENDANCE AT NATIONAL PARKS IN
PENNSYLVANIA AND STATE PARK LANDS MAINTAINED BY
THE PENNSYLVANIA DEPARTMENT OF FOREST AND
WATERS, BY COUNTY AND TYPE OF PARK FOR 1965

Utilization of Public Facilities

Some idea of the importance of public recreational facilities of the District's recreational tourism industry may be derived from attendance figures at the area's State Parks.

<i>County</i>	<i>State Park</i>	<i>Acreage</i>	<i>Attendance — 1965</i>	<i>Facilities</i>
Carbon	Hickory Run	15,500	527,000	c, f, p, s
Lackawanna	Archibald Pot Hole	150	25,278	p
	Thornhurst	15	41,191	f p
Luzerne	Bear Creek	10	74,451	b, f, p
	Ricketts Glen	13,134	484,949	b, c, f, p, s
	Francis Slocum	1,000	Under Development	b, c, f, p
Monroe	Big Pocono	1,306	145,348	p
	Gouldsboro	2,800	236,885	b, f, p, s
	Snow Hill	25	7,855	f, p
	Tobyhanna	4,188	254,469	b, c, f, p, s
Pike	Bruce Lake	2,300	12,985	f
	Geo. W. Childs	154	51,220	f, p
	Pecks Pond	305	15,174	b, f, p
	Promised Land	3,342	374,050	b, c, f, p, s
	Stillwater	3,400	3,195	f
Schuylkill	Tuscarora	1,400	Under Development	b, f, p, s
	Locust Lake	1,100	Under Development	c
Wayne	Prompton	972	61,638	b, f

b—boating, c—camping, f—fishing, p—picnicing, s—swimming

SOURCE: 1967 PENNSYLVANIA STATISTICAL ABSTRACT, pp. 260-261

DD. COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS OF LOCAL AGENCIES

- B. Desirable Pattern of Future Recreation Development
- 3. State and Federal Facilities, their role and impact

CARBON COUNTY

"State and Federal facilities are good. Without these facilities, the Mauch Chunk Project, the Lehigh Gorge, the Comprehensive Planning and limited sewerage and water projects would not have materialized. These funds have provided some of the seed money necessary to relieve an area with a long history of depression."

LACKAWANNA COUNTY

- a. "There are a number of State facilities in and around the area, including parks, game lands and picnic areas. These facilities, as well as the Tocks Island Recreation Project, tend to lessen the heavy demand on the local government recreation facilities. The local economy also benefits from the tourist dollars spent in the area."
- b. "Sometimes hinders local private initiative."
- c. "There is a need for a Federal park."

LUZERNE COUNTY

- a. "The public facility development contributes to the area economy by generating tourist activities and expenditures."
- b. "State parks and historical developments have great interstate appeal, as will Tocks Island National Park. These should bring many recreationers to the area."

MONROE COUNTY

- a. "Playing an important part and encouraging additional private facilities."
- b. "Tocks Island Recreation Area will have a tremendous impact on the recreation industry."

PIKE and WAYNE COUNTIES

- a. "Tocks Island Dam and Recreation Area will eventually add incentive for further private development in the area."
- b. "State and Federal lands total over one-third of county land area and draw many hunters and fishermen to the area."

SCHUYLKILL COUNTY

"There are no Federal facilities. The State facilities are expanding. Hunting areas are good and improving."

SECTION IV

POSSIBLE PUBLIC (STATE) CONTRIBUTIONS
TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF DESIRABLE
PRIVATE RECREATION INDUSTRY IN
THE REGION

A. REGIONAL SUMMARY OF PUBLIC RECREATION POLICY

Careful analysis of the needs and goals, existing problems and effects, trends, resource potential, and desirable future recreation development in the seven counties of Northeastern Pennsylvania indicates that public recreation policy has a strong influence upon the private tourist and recreation industry. In order to obtain specific recommendations for public policies, the following agencies were personally interviewed in the seven counties of Carbon, Lackawanna, Luzerne, Monroe, Pike, Wayne, and Schuylkill:

- Tourist Promotion Agencies
- County Planning Commissions
- Pocono Mountain Vacation Bureau
- Soil Conservation Services
- Recreation and Parks Commissions
- Pennsylvania State Agriculture Extension Agents
- Pennsylvania State Area Resource Agents

As a result of the interviews, the Economic Development Council analyzed and summarized the information by counties and for the seven-county Region.

A much greater effort needs to be made to expand and improve public recreational facilities. Actions aimed at improving the appearance of blighted areas within the Region should be taken by both the public and private sectors. Governmental actions might include such things as zoning, licensing, health regulations, taxation, urban renewal, highway routing, building codes, and law enforcement.

Better utilization of private and public lands for recreational purposes might be encouraged by revamping the tax structure to encourage private landholders to throw open rights-of-way across their lands for such restricted purposes as hiking and riding; by publicizing the need for a coordinated recreational policy among the State agencies governing public parks, game lands, and State forest lands; by encouraging the "wild river" development of the North Branch of the Susquehanna; by fostering the development of bicycle trails throughout the Northeast Region; and by encouraging the development of more access areas to the waterways (by both private operators and by public bodies).

Development of the District's unexploited water resources and utilization of existing facilities more intensively should be the concern of both private companies and governmental bodies. Also needed is a serious exploration of the feasibility of using public and private watersheds and reservoirs for public recreational purposes.

A clean-up of Regional lakes, streams, and rivers and encouragement of public regulation to prevent the further pollution of water falls within the public province is recommended.

More effective use of forest and agricultural resources can be promoted by such organizations as the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Soil Conservation Service, State demonstration forests, colleges and schools of agriculture, State extension services, and by local governmental actions. Governmental bodies can assist by promulgating zoning regulations, by adjusting the tax structure, and by providing special types of assistance to those engaged in forestry and agriculture.

Because of its nature and origin, air pollution can only be tackled successfully by larger governmental bodies, such as State and Federal agencies.

Perhaps the greatest opportunity for strengthening the development of recreational enterprises lies in clarifying the financial incentives available. This needs to be done at the earliest possible date.

Pennsylvania has in recent years earned a reputation as a state which offers excellent financing for industrial plants. The "100 percent" financing concept has been advertised and has met with much favor among expansion planners in industry.

Without debating the merits of various state financing programs, it must be argued that the existence of such programs does give a certain competitive advantage, partly based on real factors and partly on psychological factors. Obviously, the existence of some kind of financial assistance makes it clear that the welcome mat is out.

Several states have enacted legislation which provides that the same incentives available to investors in manufacturing are available to those in the recreation field. This is needed in Pennsylvania.

B. COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS OF LOCAL AGENCIES

1. Advisory and Informational Services

CARBON COUNTY

"Developers and local elected officials need considerable information and advice in order to become aware of the new response of local government. Developers as well as solicitors could use some workshop sessions with regard to code enforcement and inter-community cooperation."

LACKAWANNA COUNTY

- a. "Regional agencies should be established where potential private recreation developers could obtain facts, figures, trends and other information pertaining to the specific area in which they are interested."
- b. "The Department of Public Instruction and the local school districts should play a more prominent part in the development of recreational facilities."
- c. "Provide accurate data on the potential and requirements for successful private recreational enterprises."
- d. "More publicity is needed for the established private recreational enterprises."

LUZERNE COUNTY

"The present advisory and information service is adequate but is not used enough. The availability of this information should be publicized more to inform the general public."

MONROE COUNTY

- a. "There is a need for advisory and information services."
- b. "An advisory and information service agency should coordinate the various development activities and advise developers as to goals, rules and regulations in effect."

PIKE and WAYNE COUNTIES

- a. "There is a need for information centers to furnish specific information on recreational facilities in the area."
- b. "There is a need for advisory and informational services in general."

SCHUYLKILL COUNTY

"There is a need for better county promotion of recreational facilities."

2. Grant and Loan Programs

CARBON COUNTY

"Sewer and water grants, as well as 701 planning funds are very much needed for local community growth."

LACKAWANNA COUNTY

- a. "Establish a long-term loan program to aid in the development of land for private recreation but not for acquisition of the land itself."
- b. "Loan programs through the FHA for farm recreational enterprises have been largely unused."
- c. "Expand the FHA loan program to include recreation enterprises for other groups in rural areas."
- d. "There is a need for development financing through grant and loan programs."
- e. "The State should establish a Recreation Building Authority, similar to the Pennsylvania Industrial Development Authority (PIDA), which would provide loans for sizeable developments."

LUZERNE COUNTY

- a. "There is a definite need of financial assistance to developers of recreational facilities."
- b. "Establish loan programs, not grants, for private, profit-making recreation facilities."

MONROE COUNTY

- a. "There is a need for grant and loan programs."
- b. "More loans for private recreational facilities should be made available through the Small Business Administration or similar agencies."
- a. "Low-interest loan programs would be advisable."

PIKE and WAYNE COUNTIES

- a. "There should be a matching fund program for each county."
- b. "Grants should be area-wide, if at all."
- c. "All grants and loans for private recreation should be cleared through planning agencies to insure their desirability."

SCHUYLKILL COUNTY

"There is a need for loan programs, but not grant programs."

3. Enacting Enabling Legislation

CARBON COUNTY

- a. "Legislation would be most helpful to provide funds for sewerage, water and public roads."
- b. "Legislation should be passed requiring small communities to form jointures. This same legislation should require more inter-community cooperation on a regional basis."

LACKAWANNA COUNTY

- a. "Enacting State legislation to govern the development of private recreation areas, only where there is no local legislation."
- b. "Additional development funds should be made available by the State and Federal governments."

LUZERNE COUNTY

"There is a need for legislation to provide long-term, low-interest loans for private recreation development."

MONROE COUNTY

"Sunday liquor sales should be made available. The present blue laws have been one of the biggest deterrents for additional business to the established facilities and to attracting new major recreational developments into the region."

PIKE and WAYNE COUNTIES

"Legislation should be passed to allow Sunday liquor sales. The present laws have hurt the present recreation facilities."

SCHUYLKILL COUNTY

"Enact legislation to allow the private sector to develop on State lands."

5. Influence of Other Public Agencies Not Specifically Considered Above

CARBON COUNTY

"Pennsylvania Cooperative Extension Service, Soil Conservation Service, Department of Public Health, Department of Public Instruction and the Pennsylvania Department of Highways should be included and involved in all community, county and regional planning."

LACKAWANNA COUNTY

- a. "The Department of Public Health and the Department of Forest and Waters could possibly direct a larger portion of their programs toward private recreation. They could publish a summary of their services, regulations and policies to interpret their assistance to private recreation. This information should be made readily available to potential and established private recreation developers."
- b. "Provide consultative and technical assistance in developing facilities."
- c. "Local school districts should play a more prominent part in recreation, and more extensive use should be made of school recreational facilities."

LUZERNE COUNTY

- a. "Tourist promotion agencies should 'sell' the area."
- b. "County governments should give assessment 'break' on supportive recreation facilities."

MONROE COUNTY

- a. "Planning commissions should take an active part in private recreation development."
- b. "All county, state and federal agencies should be involved with private developers when their services can be utilized."

MONROE COUNTY (cont'd)

- c. "The Pocono Mountain Vacation Bureau (PMVB), representing over 260 tourist-oriented facilities in a four-county area, is strongly against the State engaging in building Vacation Villages or other recreational facilities on State Park grounds. The State should encourage private enterprises to do this."
- d. "The Pocono Mountain Vacation Bureau recommends that more monies should be allocated to tourist promotion agencies in the State to promote Pennsylvania outside of the Commonwealth."

PIKE and WAYNE COUNTIES

- a. "The Department of Highways should cooperate more to find locations for a better sign program."
- b. "Campgrounds in the State Parks are renting at a ridiculously low fee, in competition with private campgrounds; this is discouraging private development. State facilities should not be operated at a loss."

SCHUYLKILL COUNTY

- "There is a need for better information, clarification and enforcement of various State codes."

A P P E N D I X I

Q U E S T I O N N A I R E S

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL
OF NORTHEASTERN PENNSYLVANIA

704 First National Bank Building
Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania 18701

Comprehensive Statewide Outdoor Recreation Plan

QUESTIONNAIRE

NAME OF INTERVIEWEE _____

ORGANIZATION _____

ADDRESS _____

COUNTY _____ DATE _____

1. Estimate the effects (beneficial and detrimental) of the existing recreation developments.

2. Problems caused by the existing type and location of private recreation developments.

3. Trends - identify trends in the type, size, ownership, location, pace and quality of development.

4. Needs and Goals - estimate how the present pattern of development is helping or hindering the region meet its goals and what impact future trends are likely to have.

Comprehensive Statewide Outdoor Recreation Plan

5. Consider the resource potential of the Region:
 - a. Locational accessibility
 - b. Physical and climatic resources and limitations
 - c. Financial resources
 - d. Manpower
 - e. Local leadership, both public and private
6. Outline a desirable pattern of future recreation development:
 - a. Types of enterprise to be attracted
 - b. Location of recreation investments
 - c. State and Federal facilities, their role and impact
7. Possible public (State) contributions to the development of desirable private recreation industry. How could public policy bring about desirable private recreation development.
 - a. Advisory and information services
 - b. Grant and loan programs
 - c. Enacting enabling legislation

Comprehensive Statewide Outdoor Recreation Plan

d. Actual provision of recreation areas, facilities, and services as needed

e. Influence of other public agencies not specifically considered above.

Other Comments:

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL
OF NORTHEASTERN PENNSYLVANIA

704 First National Bank Building
Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania 18701

Comprehensive Statewide Outdoor Recreation Plan

QUESTIONNAIRE

NAME OF ENTERPRISE _____

LOCATION (Street, Municipality, County) _____

TYPE OF ESTABLISHMENT (Please check one)

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1 Cabins, Cottages, and Homesites | <input type="checkbox"/> 8 Riding Stable |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2 Camping Grounds | <input type="checkbox"/> 9 Shooting Preserve |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3 Field Sports Area | <input type="checkbox"/> 10 Vacation Farm, Dude Ranch |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 4 Fishing Waters | <input type="checkbox"/> 11 Water Sports Area |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5 Golf Courses | <input type="checkbox"/> 12 Winter Sports Area |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 6 Hunting Area | <input type="checkbox"/> 13 Resort, Hotel, Motel |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 7 Natural, Scenic, Historic Area | |

PROFIT-ORIENTED _____ or NON-PROFIT _____

ACREAGE

Total Acreage _____

Undeveloped Acres _____

Developed Acres _____

Water Acres _____

CLASSIFICATION OF ACREAGE (Please indicate number of acres)

High Density _____

Outstanding Natural _____

General Outdoor _____

Primitive _____

Natural Environment _____

Historical and Cultural _____

PLEASE ANSWER THE QUESTIONS WHICH APPLY TO YOUR FACILITY

CABINS (No.) _____

CAMPING _____

PICNICKING (Acres) _____

FIELD GAMES

Area (Acres) _____

Baseball (No. of fields) _____

Softball (No. of fields) _____

SITES (No.) _____

TABLES (No.) _____

Football (No. of fields) _____

Soccer (No. of fields) _____

Multi-purpose (No. of fields) _____

COURTS (Indicate number)

Tennis _____

Basketball _____

Volleyball _____

GOLF

Area (Acres) _____

Course (Holes) _____

BOATING

Boat Access (No. of ramps) _____

Marinas (No. of slips) _____

Parking (No. of spaces) _____

Water skiing (No. of water acres) _____

SWIMMING

Pool (Sq. ft.) _____

Beach (Developed Acres) _____

Lake front (Ft.) _____

Parking (No. of spaces) _____

TRAILS

Hiking (Miles) _____

Horseback (Miles) _____

Bicycle (Miles) _____

Nature walk (Miles) _____

PLEASE ANSWER THE QUESTIONS WHICH APPLY TO YOUR FACILITY

OUTDOOR STADIUM

Seating Capacity _____

HUNTING AREA (Acres) _____

Please check one

Small game (Yes _____ No _____)

Waterfowl (Yes _____ No _____)

Big game (Yes _____ No _____)

Stocked game (Yes _____ No _____)

FISHING

Pond fishing (Water Acres) _____

Stream fishing (Miles) _____

WINTER SPORTS

Sledding (No. of slopes) _____

Snowmobiling (No. of trails) _____

Ice skating (Sq. ft.) _____

Skiing (lift capacity per hr.) _____

OTHER

NAME OF ENTERPRISE:

BUSINESS HOURS:

EDCNP SAMPLE SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE

CAMPS

(This questionnaire is for camps catering to the tourism/recreation trade. It includes campsites which allow trailers and tenting, but regular trailer parks, which are primarily for residential purposes, should be excluded.)

I. LOCATION: Where is this establishment located? (County, Highway Route, Street and Number, etc.)

I. TYPE OF ESTABLISHMENT:

A. Tenting campsite_____

B. Trailers and tents_____

C. Institutional campsite_____

D. Children's residential summer camp:

1. Girls_____

2. Boys_____

3. Co-ed_____

E. Other (please specify)_____

II. CAPACITY:

A. Approximate number of acres_____

B. Number of campsites_____

C. Number of trailer sites with water and waste connections_____

D. Off-street parking spaces_____

E. Children's camps - Accommodations for how many children?_____

F. Institutional camps - Accommodations for how many people?_____

V. ACCOMMODATIONS:

	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	
A. Running water	_____	_____	
B. Hot water in central units	_____	_____	
C. Showers	_____	_____	
D. Flush toilets	_____	_____	How many _____
E. Outhouses	_____	_____	How many _____
F. Cooking facilities at campsites	_____	_____	
G. Firewood supplied	_____	_____	
H. Ice service	_____	_____	
I. Electric service at campsites	_____	_____	
J. Milk delivery	_____	_____	
K. Grocery delivery	_____	_____	
L. Restaurant facility or dining hall	_____	_____	Accommodates _____ (no.)
M. Snack bar facility	_____	_____	
N. Picnic benches at campsites	_____	_____	
O. Separate picnic site	_____	_____	
P. Swimming pool	_____	_____	
Q. Swimming beach	_____	_____	
R. Boat ramp	_____	_____	
S. Boats or canoes	_____	_____	How many _____
T. Riding horses	_____	_____	How many _____
U. Tennis courts	_____	_____	How many _____
V. Archery	_____	_____	
W. Rifle range	_____	_____	
X. Craft shop	_____	_____	
Y. Other (please specify)	_____		

V. RATES: (Interviewer: try to obtain schedule of rates.)

- A. Trailer_____
- B. Campsite_____
- C. Boat ramp_____
- D. Picnic area_____
- E. Swimming_____
- F. Horses_____
- G. Boats_____
- H. Canoes_____
- I. Firewood_____
- J. Ice_____
- K. Tennis courts_____
- L. Boys' or Girls' camp (weekly rate)_____
- M. Other (please specify)_____

VI. SEASONS:

Circle months open for business: J F M A M J J A S O N D

VII. OCCUPANCY:

A. Tents and Trailers:

- 1. Average spaces occupied during 1968 season_____%
- 2. Percent of total business from travel trailers_____%

B. Children's Camps:

Total number of campers registered during 1968 season_____

C. Institutional Camps:

Total number of campers accommodated during 1968 season_____

VIII. MARKET DEVELOPMENT:

- A. Has your business expanded due to an increase in, or an improvement in your facilities? Yes_____ No_____ No improvement_____

B. Do you presently contemplate improving, expanding, or otherwise changing the scope of your present operations beyond normal maintenance?

Yes _____ No _____ If so, what changes are planned? _____

What is your best guess as to the cost of such improvement? \$ _____

How long do you think it will take for the improvement to pay for itself?

_____ (years)

C. Are there any tourist or recreation facilities in your area that you would like to see developed? If so, what? _____

D. What one thing can be done to create the greatest improvement in your business? _____

_____. How much would it cost? \$ _____

E. What types of promotion and/or advertising do you currently use?

1. Newspaper advertising _____

2. Publications _____

3. Distribution of brochures _____

4. Cooperative advertising or promotion through tourist associations _____

5. Radio or television _____

6. Other (please specify) _____

IX. VOLUME:

A. What was your total sales volume (gross receipts) in 1966 (if in business then)? \$ _____ How has business improved since then?

1967: \$ _____ 1968: \$ _____

E. In 1968, how many employees worked for your business during the months indicated?

<u>Month</u>	<u>Full time</u>	<u>Part time</u>	<u>Month</u>	<u>Full time</u>	<u>Part time</u>
January	_____	_____	July	_____	_____
February	_____	_____	August	_____	_____
March	_____	_____	September	_____	_____
April	_____	_____	October	_____	_____
May	_____	_____	November	_____	_____
June	_____	_____	December	_____	_____

C. What was your average weekly payroll during the months indicated?

January	\$ _____	May	\$ _____	September	\$ _____
February	\$ _____	June	\$ _____	October	\$ _____
March	\$ _____	July	\$ _____	November	\$ _____
April	\$ _____	August	\$ _____	December	\$ _____

D. Patronage:

1. Number of persons served in 1968. _____
2. Change in last five years. Same _____; Percent up _____; Percent down _____; Cause _____

X. FINANCIAL:

- A. Investment in operation: (present market value) _____
- B. How would you rate the condition of your business property?
Excellent _____ Good _____ Fair _____ Poor _____
- C. If the existing site is not in satisfactory condition, how much money do you think it would take to put it in excellent condition? \$ _____
- D. Have you approached local banks for financing improvements? Yes _____ No _____
Results? _____

I. OWNERSHIP:

	<u>Land</u>	<u>Bldgs.</u>
A. Individual	_____	_____
B. Partnership	_____	_____
C. Corporation	_____	_____
D. Other (please specify)	_____	

MANAGEMENT:

A. By Owner _____

B. Hired Manager _____

C. Other (please specify) _____

II. YEARS IN BUSINESS:

A. What year was the business started? _____

B. How long in present location? _____

C. How long under present management? _____

D. Does owner participate in management and control? Yes _____ No _____

III. INTERVIEWER'S ASSESSMENT: (circle one)

CLASS:	I	VI
	II	VII
	III	VIII
	IV	IX
	V	X

(Note to interviewer: try to secure copy of literature, brochure, rate schedule, etc.)

NAME OF ENTERPRISE:

BUSINESS HOURS:

EDCNP SAMPLE SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE

RESTAURANTS, BARS, EATING ESTABLISHMENTS, ETC.

- I. LOCATION: Where is this establishment located? (County, Highway Route, Street and Number, etc.)

II. TYPE OF ESTABLISHMENT:

- | | |
|------------------------|-------------------------|
| A. Restaurant_____ | E. Cocktail Lounge_____ |
| B. Bar and Grill_____ | F. Diner_____ |
| C. Bar_____ | G. Drive-In_____ |
| D. Roadside Stand_____ | H. Other_____ |

III. CAPACITY:

- A. How many off-street parking spaces are available for patrons?_____

- B. How many persons can be accommodated at one time? (seats for how many?)_____

- C. About what percent of your capacity is used at mealtime through the year or during the season?_____%

January_____% May_____% September_____%

February_____% June_____% October_____%

March_____% July_____% November_____%

April_____% August_____% December_____%

- D. About what percent of your customers are local people?_____%

What percent tourists_____%

What percent business travelers_____%

IV. SEASON:

- A. Is your business open all year? Yes_____ No_____

- B. If not, during which months (circle months open).

J F M A M J J A S O N D

V. MARKET DEVELOPMENT:

A. Has your business expanded due to an increase in or improvement in your facilities? Yes _____ No _____ No improvement _____

B. Do you presently contemplate improving, expanding, or otherwise changing the scope of your present operations beyond normal maintenance?

Yes _____ No _____ If so, what changes are planned? _____

What is your best guess as to the cost of such improvement? \$ _____

How long do you think it will take for the improvement to pay for itself?
(years) _____

C. Are there any tourist or recreation facilities in your area that you would like to see developed? If so, what? _____

D. What one thing can be done to create the greatest improvement in your business? _____

E. What types of promotion and/or advertising do you currently use?

1. Newspaper advertising _____

2. Publications _____

3. Distribution of brochures _____

4. Cooperative advertising or promotion through tourist associations _____

5. Radio and television _____

6. Other (please specify) _____

VI. VOLUME:

A. What was your total sales volume (gross receipts) in 1966 (if in business then) \$ _____

How has business volume improved since that time? 1967 \$ _____

1968 \$ _____

B. In 1968, how many employees worked for your business during the months indicated?

<u>MONTH</u>	<u>FULL TIME</u>	<u>PART TIME</u>
January	_____	_____
February	_____	_____
March	_____	_____
April	_____	_____
May	_____	_____
June	_____	_____
July	_____	_____
August	_____	_____
September	_____	_____
October	_____	_____
November	_____	_____
December	_____	_____

C. What was your average weekly payroll during the months indicated?

January	\$ _____	May	\$ _____	September	\$ _____
February	\$ _____	June	\$ _____	October	\$ _____
March	\$ _____	July	\$ _____	November	\$ _____
April	\$ _____	August	\$ _____	December	\$ _____

VII. FINANCIAL:

A. Investment in operation: (Present market value) \$ _____

B. How would you rate the condition of your business property?

Excellent _____ Good _____ Fair _____ Poor _____

C. If the existing concern is not in satisfactory condition, how much money do you think it would take to put it in excellent condition? \$ _____

D. Have you approached local banks for financing improvements? Yes _____ No _____

Results? _____

OWNERSHIP:

MANAGEMENT:

	<u>Land</u>	<u>Bldg.</u>
A. Individual	_____	_____
B. Partnership	_____	_____
C. Corporation	_____	_____
D. Other (specify)	_____	_____

A. By Owner _____

B. Hired Manager _____

C. Other _____

X. YEARS IN BUSINESS:

A. What year was business started? _____

B. How long in present location? _____

C. How long under present management? _____

D. Does owner participate in management and control? Yes _____ No _____

X. INTERVIEWER'S ASSESSMENT: (circle one)

CLASS: I. VI.

II. VII

III. VIII

IV. IX.

V. X.

Note to interviewer: Please try to secure copy of Menu or Bill of Fare.

NAME OF ENTERPRISE:

BUSINESS HOURS:

EDCNP SAMPLE SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE

HOTELS, MOTELS, TOURIST COURTS, TOURIST HOMES, ETC.

I. LOCATION: Where is this establishment located? (County, Highway Route, Street & Number, etc.)

II. TYPE OF ESTABLISHMENT:

- A. Hotel _____
- B. Motel Type (Non-housekeeping) _____
- C. Lodge-Resort Type (Non-housekeeping) _____
- D. Resort Combination (Non-housekeeping, Housekeeping, camping, etc.) _____
- E. Other (Please Specify) _____

III. CAPACITY:

- A. Total number of guests who can be accommodated _____
- B. Total number of rentable units _____
- C. Number of parking spaces for guests _____
- D. Total acreage owned _____
- E. Acreage utilized _____

IV. ACCOMMODATIONS AND RATES:

- A. Number of rooms with bath _____ without bath _____
- B. Telephone in all rooms _____ in halls or lobby only _____
- C. Television in guests' rooms _____ in public areas only _____
- D. Type of building or structures:
1. Multi-story _____ (number of stories) _____
2. Elevator Yes _____ No _____

3. Cottage or Cabin Units _____

4. Single-level motel type _____

5. Other (please specify) _____

E. Rates on rentable units by type:

1. American Plan _____

2. European Plan _____

3. Other (please specify) _____

X = Winter Rate = Summer Rate R A T E S DAILY: IN-SEASON	EUROPEAN PLAN			AMERICAN PLAN			
	R O Single	O M S Double	Cottages Cabins Bungalows	R O Single	O M S Double	Cottages Cabins Bungalows	Other
Less than \$ 5.00							
\$ 5.00 to 9.99							
10.00 to 14.99							
15.00 to 19.99							
20.00 to 24.99							
25.00 to 29.99							
30.00 to 34.99							
35.00 and over							

Are the rates as shown effective throughout the year? Yes _____ No _____

If not, please explain: _____

V. SEASON:

A. Is your business open all year? Yes _____ No _____

B. If not, during which months (circle months open).

J F M A M J J A S O N D

C. Percent of rooms occupied during 1968:

January	_____	July	_____
February	_____	August	_____
March	_____	September	_____
April	_____	October	_____
May	_____	November	_____
June	_____	December	_____

VI. ORIGIN OF GUESTS:

Estimated percentage in 1968 from:

New York	_____
New Jersey	_____
Philadelphia area	_____
Other Pennsylvania	_____
Northeastern part of U.S.	_____
Southeastern part of U.S.	_____
Middle west part of U.S.	_____
Other	_____

VII. AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY AND APPROXIMATE EXPENDITURE:

A. How many days do guests stay in: Spring _____ Summer _____
Fall _____ Winter _____

B. Approximately what is the daily expenditure per person in:

Spring \$ _____ Summer \$ _____ Fall \$ _____ Winter \$ _____

III. SERVICES:

A. On the property is there:	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>
1. A lake. If yes, is it used for swimming_____, boating_____, fishing_____	_____	_____
2. Swimming pool	_____	_____
3. Riding stables	_____	_____
4. Snack bar	_____	_____
5. Golf course	_____	_____
6. Complete restaurant. If yes, give seating of normal capacity_____	_____	_____
banquet capacity_____		
7. Public dining room--hours_____	_____	_____
8. Bar or cocktail lounge	_____	_____
9. Conference rooms. If yes, please give number_____ and capacity_____	_____	_____
10. Public lounge area	_____	_____
11. Souvenir shop	_____	_____
12. Service to trailers or tents	_____	_____
B. What entertainment is available to guests on premises?		
1. Dinner music	_____	_____
2. Evening dancing	_____	_____
3. Floor show	_____	_____
4. Motion pictures	_____	_____
5. Games area (please list)_____		

IX. MARKET DEVELOPMENT:

A. Has your business expanded due to an increase in, or an improvement in your facilities? Yes _____ No _____ No improvements _____

B. Do you presently contemplate improving, expanding, or otherwise changing the scope of your present operations beyond normal maintenance? Yes _____
No _____ If so, what changes are planned? _____

What is your best guess as to the cost of such improvement? \$ _____

How long do you think it will take for the improvement to pay for itself?
(years) _____

C. Are there any tourist or recreation facilities in your area that you would like to see developed? _____ If so, what? _____

D. What one thing can be done to create the greatest improvement in your business? _____

_____. How much would it cost? \$ _____

X. PROMOTION AND ADVERTISING:

A. What are the primary sources of room guests? Please rank in order of importance, 1 to 7:

Independent travel agents _____

Transportation company packages _____

Direct mail campaigns _____

Walk-in trade _____

Newspaper advertising _____

Radio or television _____

Other (please specify) _____

B. What type of promotion do you use?

1. Direct mail to special lists_____
 2. Direct mail to former guests_____
 3. Newspaper advertising_____
 4. Trade press and publications_____
 5. Bulk distribution_____
 6. Cooperative advertising or promotion through tourist assn. _____
 7. Radio or television_____
 8. Other (please specify)_____
-

XI. VOLUME:

A. What was your total sales volume (gross receipts) in 1966 (if in business then)

\$_____ How has business volume improved since that time?

1967 \$_____ 1968 \$_____

B. In 1968, how many employees worked for your business during months indicated?

<u>Month</u>	<u>Full time</u>	<u>Part time</u>
January	_____	_____
February	_____	_____
March	_____	_____
April	_____	_____
May	_____	_____
June	_____	_____
July	_____	_____
August	_____	_____
September	_____	_____
October	_____	_____
November	_____	_____
December	_____	_____

C. What was the average weekly payroll during the months indicated?

January	\$ _____	July	\$ _____
February	_____	August	_____
March	_____	September	_____
April	_____	October	_____
May	_____	November	_____
June	_____	December	_____

II. FINANCIAL:

A. Investment in operation: (present market value) \$ _____

B. How would you rate the condition of your business property?

Excellent _____ Good _____ Fair _____ Poor _____

C. If the existing establishment is not in satisfactory condition, how much money do you think it would take to put it in excellent condition? \$ _____

D. Have you approached local banks for financing improvements? Yes _____ No _____

Results _____

III. OWNERSHIP:

MANAGEMENT:

Land Bldgs.

A. Individual _____

A. By owner _____

B. Partnership _____

B. Hired manager _____

C. Corporation _____

C. Other (please specify) _____

q D. Other (please specify) _____

XIV. YEARS IN BUSINESS:

A. What year was business started? _____

B. How long in present location? _____

C. How long under present management? _____

D. Does owner participate in management and control? Yes _____ No _____

XV. INTERVIEWER'S ASSESSMENT: (circle one)

CLASS:	I.	VI.
	II.	VII.
	III.	VIII.
	IV.	IX.
	V.	X.

Note to interviewer: Please try to secure brochures and menus.

NAME OF ENTERPRISE:

BUSINESS HOURS:

EDCNP SAMPLE SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE

TOURIST ATTRACTIONS

(Any facility ready to receive visitors, and which provides recreational enjoyment as a point of interest.)

I. LOCATION: Where is this establishment located? (County, Highway Route, Street & Number, etc.)

II. TYPE OF ESTABLISHMENT:

A. Historic Exhibit

F. Hunting Preserve

B. Museum

G. Fish Pond

C. Mine Excursion

H. Swimming Beach

D. Scenic Tour

I. Boating Area

D. Industry Tour

J. Other (please specify)

III. CAPACITY:

A. How many off-street parking spaces are available for patrons?

B. How many persons can be served or handled at one time?

C. Approximate number of acres (if applicable)

D. Maximum size of tour (if applicable)

E. Approximate water frontage (if applicable)

F. Approximate time spent at attraction by average person

IV. SEASON:

A. Is your business open all year? Yes No

B. If not, during which months (circle months open).

J F M A M J J A S O N D

V. SERVICES:

	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>Rates</u>
A. Paid Admission	_____	_____	_____
B. Guide Service	_____	_____	_____
C. Souvenir Shop	_____	_____	_____
D. Restaurant	_____	_____	_____
E. Snack Bar	_____	_____	_____
F. Picnicking	_____	_____	_____
G. Boat Rental	_____	_____	_____
H. Bathhouse	_____	_____	_____
I. Other (please specify) _____			

VI. MARKET DEVELOPMENT:

A. Has your business expanded due to an increase in, or an improvement in your facilities? Yes _____ No _____ No improvement _____

B. Do you presently contemplate improving, expanding, or otherwise changing the scope of your present operations beyond normal maintenance?

Yes _____ No _____ If so, what changes are planned? _____

What is your best guess as to the cost of such improvement? \$ _____

How long do you think it will take for the improvement to pay for itself?

_____ (years)

C. Are there any tourist or recreation facilities in your area that you would like to see developed? If so, what? _____

D. What one thing can be done to create the greatest improvement in your business?

How much would it cost? \$_____

E. What types of promotion and/or advertising do you currently use?

1. Newspaper advertising_____
 2. Publications_____
 3. Distribution of brochures_____
 4. Cooperative advertising or promotion through tourist association_____
 5. Radio or television_____
 6. Other (please specify)_____
-

II. VOLUME:

A. What was your total sales volume (gross receipts) in 1966 (if in business then)? \$_____ How has business volume improved since that time?

1967: \$_____ 1968: \$_____

B. In 1968, how many employees worked for your business during months indicated?

<u>Month</u>	<u>Full time</u>	<u>Part time</u>
January	_____	_____
February	_____	_____
March	_____	_____
April	_____	_____
May	_____	_____
June	_____	_____
July	_____	_____
August	_____	_____
September	_____	_____
October	_____	_____
November	_____	_____
December	_____	_____

C. What was your average weekly payroll during the months indicated?

January	\$ _____	May	\$ _____	September	\$ _____
February	\$ _____	June	\$ _____	October	\$ _____
March	\$ _____	July	\$ _____	November	\$ _____
April	\$ _____	August	\$ _____	December	\$ _____

D. Patronage:

1. Number of persons served in 1968 _____
2. Change in last five years? Same _____; Percent up _____;
Percent down _____; Cause _____

II. FINANCIAL:

- A. Investment in operation: (present market value) \$ _____
- B. How would you rate the condition of your business property?
Excellent _____ Good _____ Fair _____ Poor _____
- C. If the existing attraction is not in satisfactory condition, how much money do you think it would take to put it in excellent condition? \$ _____
- D. Have you approached local banks for financing improvements? Yes _____ No _____
Results _____

IX. OWNERSHIP:

- | | <u>Land</u> | <u>Bldgs.</u> |
|---------------------------|-------------|---------------|
| A. Individual | _____ | _____ |
| B. Partnership | _____ | _____ |
| C. Corporation | _____ | _____ |
| D. Other (please specify) | _____ | |

MANAGEMENT:

- A. By owner _____
- B. Hired manager _____
- C. Other (please specify) _____

X. YEARS IN BUSINESS:

- A. What year was the business started? _____
- B. How long in present location? _____
- C. How long under present management? _____
- D. Does owner participate in management and control? Yes _____ No _____

XI. INTERVIEWER'S ASSESSMENT: (circle one)

CLASS:	I.	VI.
	II.	VII.
	III.	VIII.
	IV.	IX.
	V.	X.

Note to interviewer: Try to secure copy of literature or brochures.

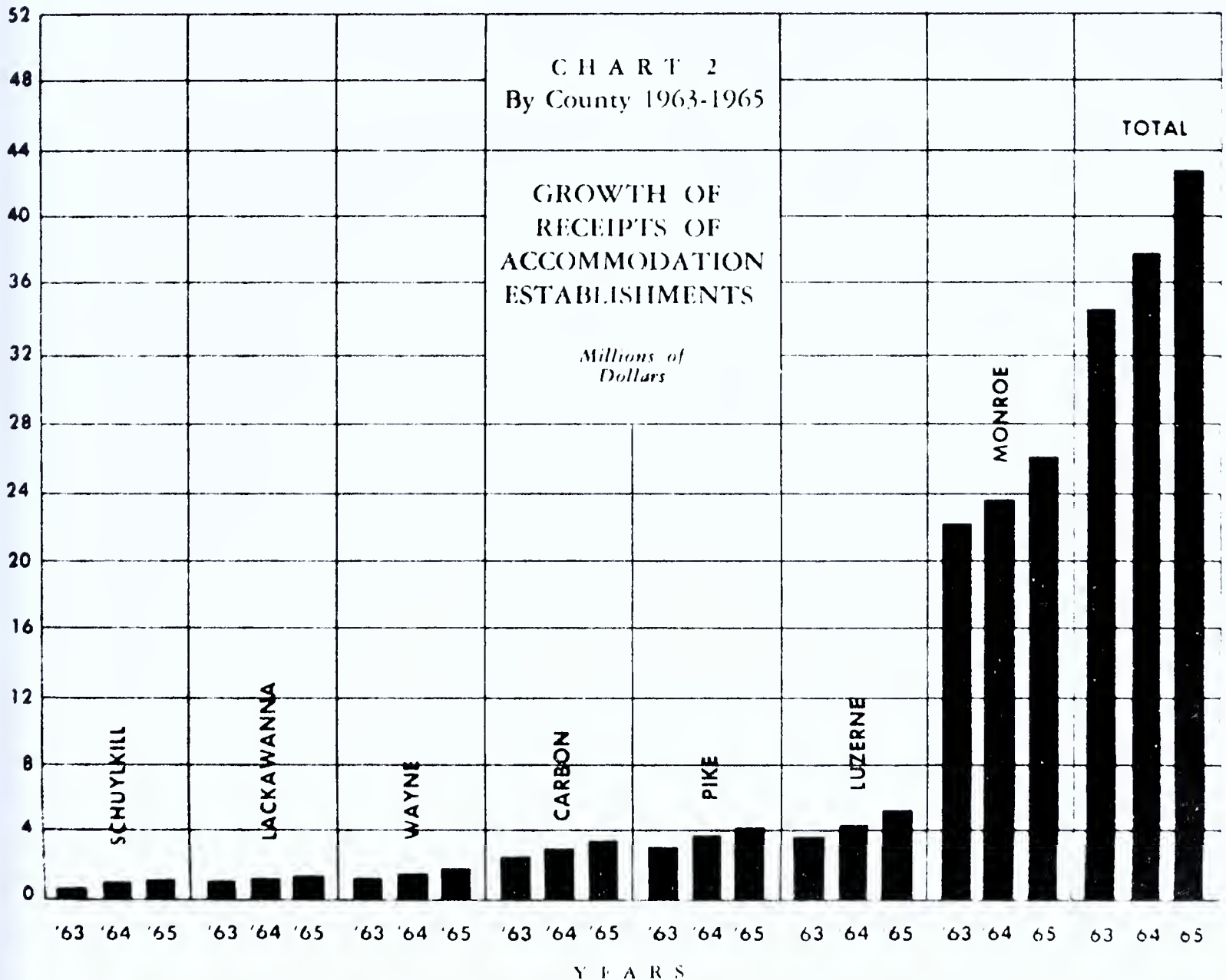
A P P E N D I X 2

TABLE 1
ESTIMATED TOURISM RECEIPTS FOR SELECTED
ESTABLISHMENTS IN N. E. PENNSYLVANIA — 1965

County	No. of Estab. Surveyed	Accommodation Establishments (8000)	Tourist Attractions (8000)	Restaurants (8000)	Children's Camps (8000)	Tent and Trailer Camps (8000)	Total Receipts All Estab. (8000)
Carbon	44	3,469	664	577	55	37	4,802
Lackawanna	127	1,187	1,393	861	15	—	3,456
Luzerne	364	5,379	1,436	2,272	14	14	9,115
Monroe	381	26,588	3,199	1,233	2,178	—	33,198
Pike	241	4,260	556	960	2,275	129	8,180
Schuylkill	109	1,062	639	1,276	63	24	3,064
Wayne	191	1,471	467	327	5,770	10	8,045
TOTAL	1,457	43,416	8,354	7,506	10,370	214	69,880

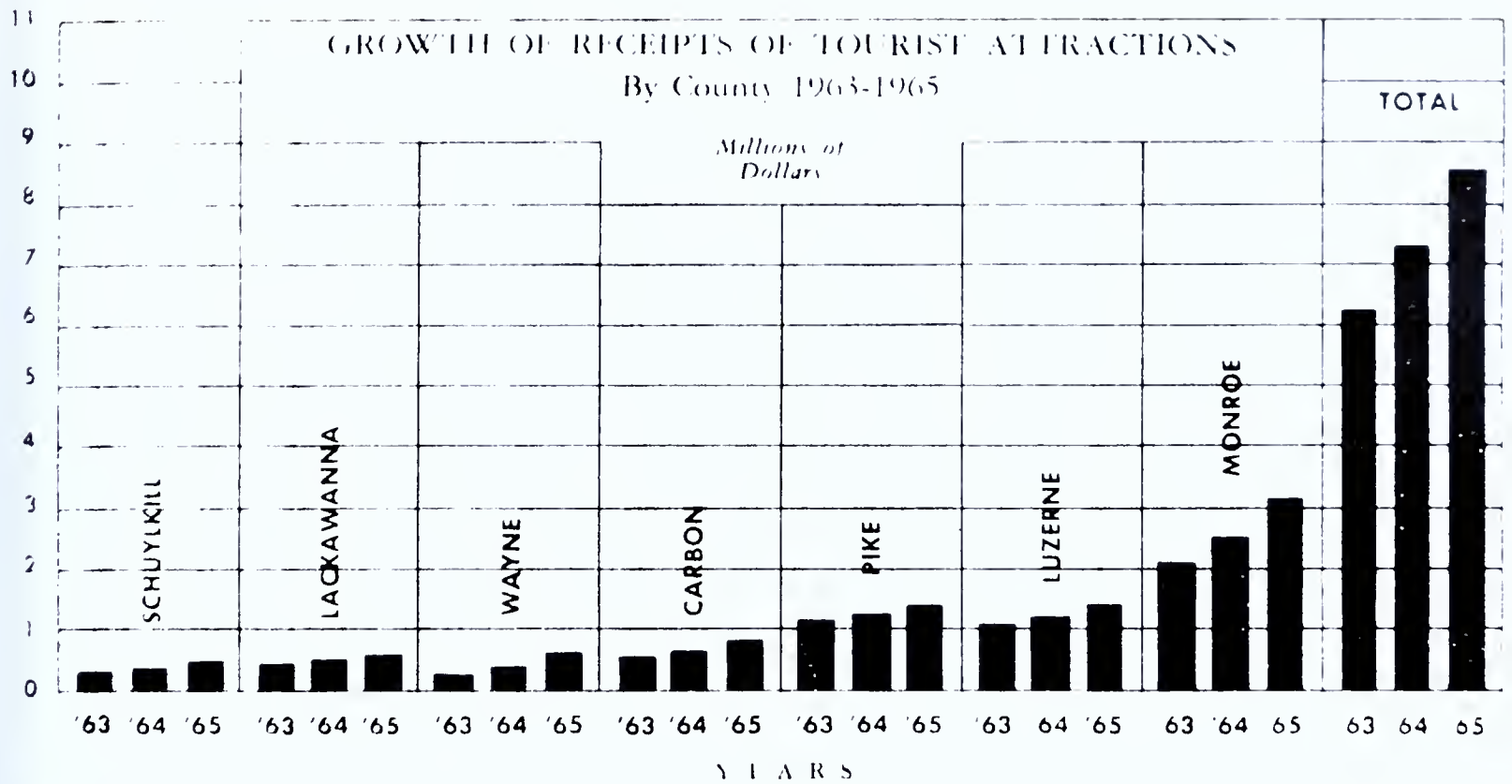
* Only 8400

District tourism gross receipts in those categories shown above totaled \$69,860,000. Accommodation establishments account for 62 percent of this figure; children's camps 14.5 percent, tourist attractions, 12 percent; restaurants, 11 percent, and tent and trailer camps, .5 percent.



This table shows that the growth in receipts of District tourist accommodation establishments ranged between 9 and 12% in the 1964-65 period. In terms of dollars, the greatest increase occurred in Monroe County — which also had the largest number of tourist accommodation establishments.

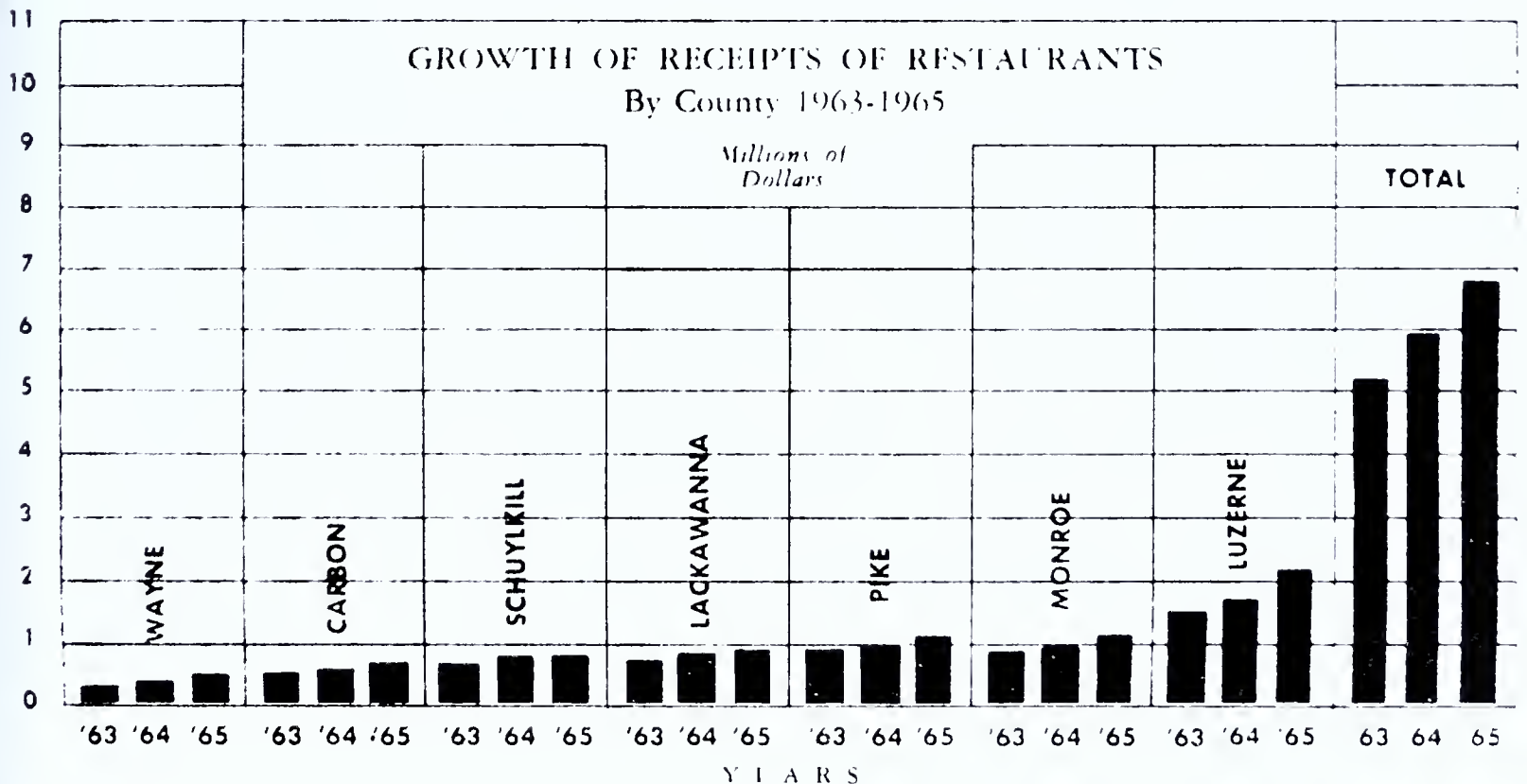
CHART 3



In addition to showing the relative importance of tourist attractions in the different counties within the District, this chart also shows the pattern in their growth since 1963. Note that in the District as a whole, this activity has enjoyed an

annual growth of around 16%. The magnitude of this growth may become more significant if it is compared to the annual growth in District manufacturing which averaged about 5% in the same period.

CHART 4

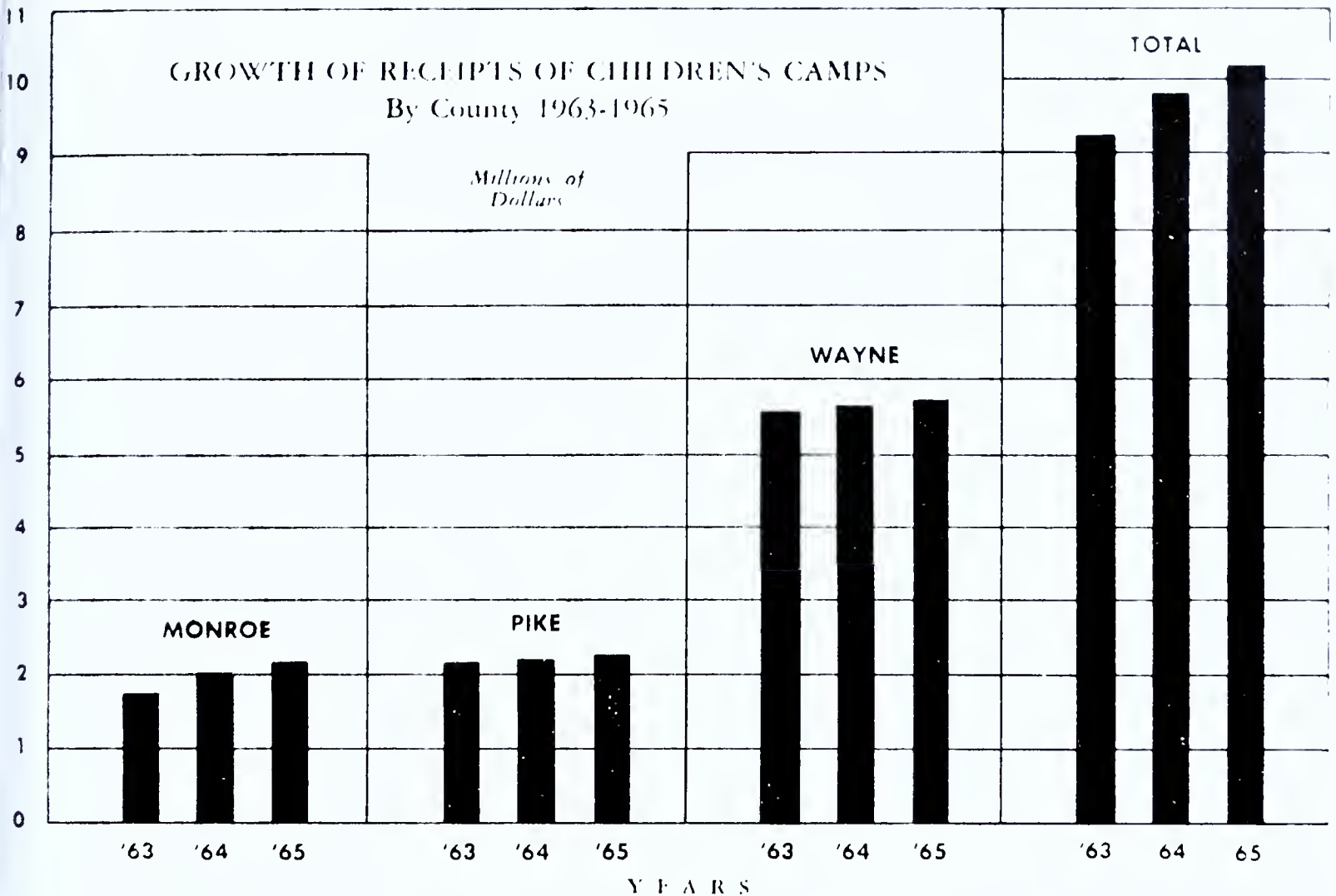


Of the 483 respondents answering the question concerning receipts, 47% were in Luzerne County. For this reason, total receipts for that county were largest. An analysis of the data, however, revealed that average receipts of restaurants in Lu-

zerne County were lower than those of respondents in all other counties except Wayne. Respondents in Carbon County had the highest average receipts with Schuylkill, Pike, Monroe and Lackawanna following in that order.

CHART 5

GROWTH OF RECEIPTS OF CHILDREN'S CAMPS By County 1963-1965



Children's camps are an important business in only three District counties. The chart above, shows their growth as measured by an increase in receipts. Note that while Wayne County had the largest share of this type of business in 1963,

'64, and '65, the rate of growth was fastest in Monroe County. Overall growth in camp receipts in the District average between 4 and 6 percent in the period shown.

TABLE II

AVERAGE DAILY EXPENDITURE PER PERSON IN ACCOMMODATION ESTABLISHMENTS 1965

COUNTY	SPRING	SUMMER	FALL	WINTER
Carbon	\$10.90	\$11.36	\$10.90	\$11.54
Lackawanna	8.74	8.87	8.69	8.26
Luzerne	8.85	8.89	8.14	8.14
Monroe	9.22	11.80	11.94	11.44
Pike	9.20	9.66	9.37	9.06
Schuylkill	10.16	10.16	10.16	10.05
Wayne	7.86	8.05	7.80	6.87
Total	\$ 9.09	\$10.21	\$10.16	\$ 9.71

Within the District, the average daily expenditure, as reported by accommodation establishments was about 12 percent higher in the summertime than in the spring. The higher rates in the summer and fall may reflect the fact that more establishments catering strictly to the tourist trade are open in those seasons, and these

establishments have somewhat higher rates than those open year-round. Note the lack of seasonal variation in Schuylkill County (which has very few tourist accommodations) as compared to Monroe County (which has the largest number of tourist accommodations).

TABLE III
TOTAL EMPLOYMENT BY MONTH IN ACCOMMODATION ESTABLISHMENTS — 1965
(WITH FOOD SERVICE)

County	No. of Estab. Surveyed	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Carbon	7	213	213	213	173	173	173	173	173	173	173	213	213
Lackawanna	18	59	59	54	59	61	70	73	71	57	59	52	52
Luzerne	22	637	635	635	665	660	698	696	699	669	657	680	662
Monroe	89	1,285	1,284	1,310	1,449	2,275	2,527	3,164	3,151	2,486	2,280	1,340	1,397
Pike	23	123	120	117	144	292	398	599	593	532	155	121	108
Schuylkill	10	103	103	103	103	106	106	106	106	107	107	107	107
Wayne	7	6	6	6	8	8	13	40	40	15	8	6	6
Total	176	2,426	2,420	2,438	2,601	3,575	3,985	4,851	4,836	4,039	3,439	2,590	2,545

seasonal employment in accommodation establishments with food service varies tremendously. The table above shows

that temporary employment in the summer months roughly doubles the work force.

TABLE IV
TOTAL EMPLOYMENT BY MONTH IN ACCOMMODATION ESTABLISHMENTS — 1965
(WITHOUT FOOD SERVICE)

County	No. of Estab. Surveyed	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Carbon	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Lackawanna	22	113	112	114	115	116	116	117	117	113	113	112	111
Luzerne	28	99	99	99	101	105	128	128	125	118	101	90	80
Monroe	118	131	131	138	154	203	349	423	422	351	213	158	131
Pike	88	69	69	79	87	100	144	254	754	129	90	81	70
Schuylkill	12	16	16	18	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	8
Wayne	67	76	76	76	82	84	90	168	168	93	77	77	77
Total	339	509	508	529	563	632	851	1,114	1,610	828	618	551	525

This table shows that, in 1965, the number of person employed in accommodation establishments (without food service) increased from 509 in January, to 1,610 in August. If

this is the typical seasonal pattern in employment in this type of activity, then it appears that, annually, employment increases about 3.2 times for the summer peak season.

TABLE V
TOTAL EMPLOYMENT BY MONTH IN RESTAURANTS — 1965

County	No. of Estab. Surveyed	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Carbon	23	161	161	161	195	200	233	263	263	213	200	165	165
Lackawanna	49	316	315	318	340	349	388	388	390	376	337	333	330
Luzerne	259	1,552	1,551	1,565	1,583	1,645	1,677	1,686	1,686	1,625	1,589	1,571	1,553
Monroe	62	197	197	204	277	314	398	442	442	394	317	235	175
Pike	58	106	106	106	179	207	183	223	224	169	155	136	82
Schuylkill	54	316	315	326	388	410	446	446	450	447	405	381	377
Wayne	33	45	45	45	63	68	79	88	88	77	60	54	54
Total	533	2,693	2,690	2,725	3,025	3,193	3,404	3,536	3,543	3,301	3,063	2,853	2,787

This table shows that in 1965, in the District's restaurant business, catering to tourists, there were roughly 2,700 year-round employees and 800 seasonal workers. If the 1965 pat-

tern is typical, this means that there is an annual increase in employment of up to 30 percent at the season's height.

TABLE VI

TOTAL EMPLOYMENT BY MONTH IN TOURIST ATTRACTIONS — 1965

County	No. of Estab Surveyed	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Carbon	6	34	34	34	21	27	27	27	27	27	27	24	34
Lackawanna	37	97	97	121	256	277	298	298	293	181	141	112	18
Luzerne	48	51	51	56	154	262	318	352	344	296	93	57	33
Monroe	87	205	203	204	181	209	283	331	317	270	200	17	218
Pike	54	21	21	8	50	63	82	83	83	54	30	29	30
Schuylkill	30	135	135	157	133	184	201	206	205	185	165	163	34
Wayne	41	73	73	64	35	49	57	60	62	50	49	80	73
Total	303	616	614	614	830	1,071	1,296	1,357	1,331	1,063	713	580	48

This table shows that the number employed in the tourist attraction category is approximately double during the summer months as compared to the remaining months of the year.

TABLE VII

TOTAL EMPLOYMENT BY MONTH IN CHILDREN'S CAMPS — 1965

County	No. of Estab Surveyed	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Carbon	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lackawanna	1	13	13	9	3	3	3	28	28	3	3	0	0
Luzerne	1	—	—	—	—	—	25	25	25	—	—	—	—
Monroe	24	50	50	50	51	56	448	1,645	1,642	99	56	48	54
Pike	18	13	13	13	16	16	461	1,525	1,476	366	15	13	3
Schuylkill	1	—	—	—	1	5	65	65	50	20	1	—	—
Wayne	39	40	40	50	89	105	174	3,202	3,177	106	74	58	40
Total	84	116	116	122	160	185	1,176	6,490	6,398	594	149	128	78

As shown above, children's camps in the District employ over 6,000 persons during the summer months of July and August. During the other ten months, the camps are closed with only a few employees being retained for maintenance.

TABLE VIII

TOTAL EMPLOYMENT BY MONTH IN TENT AND TRAILER CAMPS — 1965

County	No. of Estab Surveyed	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Carbon	2	12	12	12	22	22	22	22	22	21	12	12	12
Lackawanna	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Luzerne	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Monroe	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—
Pike	5	4	4	4	6	18	24	28	28	20	4	4	4
Schuylkill	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	2	—	—	—	—
Wayne	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	18	17	17	17	29	41	49	55	55	42	17	17	17

By the very nature of this type of facility, very few employees are required. Most campsites are owner-operated and use additional help only during the summer season.

TABLE IX
WEEKLY PAYROLLS FOR ACCOMMODATION ESTABLISHMENTS
(WITH FOOD SERVICE)

County	No. Reporting	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Carbon	6	3,935	3,935	3,935	3,185	3,185	3,635	4,135	3,935	3,935	3,435	3,185	3,635
Lackawanna	11	2,735	2,735	2,735	2,735	2,810	4,825	4,845	4,848	4,735	2,735	2,735	2,735
Luzerne	17	32,000	31,650	32,000	32,500	32,500	35,200	35,240	35,240	33,000	32,500	32,500	32,500
Monroe	71	70,905	70,905	72,945	85,740	115,370	133,467	159,474	159,324	126,462	113,930	78,810	81,205
Pike	17	4,327	4,485	4,286	5,698	15,765	23,030	58,296	56,167	21,930	6,748	4,637	4,532
Schuylkill	5	4,455	4,455	4,455	4,455	4,655	4,655	4,655	4,655	4,215	4,715	4,715	4,715
Wayne	5	210	210	210	290	290	660	2,930	2,930	690	210	210	210
Total	132	118,567	118,375	120,566	134,603	174,575	205,472	269,575	267,099	194,967	164,273	126,792	129,532

The annual payroll for accommodation establishments (with food service) was over \$1 million in 1965. The peak seasonal

months of July and August have the largest payrolls—more than double those prevailing in the winter months.

TABLE X
WEEKLY PAYROLLS FOR ACCOMMODATION ESTABLISHMENTS
(WITHOUT FOOD SERVICE)

County	No. Reporting	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Carbon	2	208	208	208	208	208	258	308	308	308	208	208	208
Lackawanna	7	5,620	5,620	5,620	5,685	5,685	5,725	5,725	5,725	5,725	5,725	5,625	5,625
Luzerne	9	5,778	5,778	5,778	5,828	5,828	5,998	5,998	5,948	5,828	5,828	5,778	5,778
Monroe	47	8,525	8,525	8,925	9,825	11,685	21,979	25,839	25,789	22,509	13,104	9,030	9,030
Pike	29	6,720	6,720	7,220	10,370	11,241	13,171	13,929	13,887	12,562	10,427	7,220	7,220
Schuylkill	6	975	975	975	975	975	975	975	975	975	975	975	975
Wayne	32	4,972	4,972	4,972	4,972	5,047	5,247	13,928	13,928	5,437	4,987	4,987	4,987
Total	132	32,798	32,798	33,698	37,863	40,669	53,353	66,702	66,560	53,311	41,254	33,823	33,823

District accommodations without food service reported payroll that aggregated \$66,702 per week during the peak month of July, 1965. This was approximately double the

lowest weekly payroll figure for that year which occurred in February, reflecting primarily the change in seasonal employment.

TABLE XI
WEEKLY PAYROLLS FOR RESTAURANTS — 1965

County	No. Responding	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Carbon	14	5,377	5,377	5,377	5,377	6,537	7,287	7,887	7,887	6,878	6,437	5,687	5,687
Lackawanna	35	13,390	12,985	13,120	14,530	14,927	15,492	15,382	15,482	15,052	13,992	14,317	13,562
Luzerne	138	72,607	72,433	73,045	73,807	76,268	78,395	79,323	79,350	76,662	74,295	73,385	72,690
Monroe	48	14,514	14,514	15,549	20,349	30,314	29,879	32,704	32,704	29,239	21,784	19,124	14,130
Pike	33	5,810	5,810	5,810	6,611	12,591	12,735	14,276	14,336	7,575	6,905	6,680	6,310
Schuylkill	45	13,149	13,109	13,200	14,679	15,424	19,324	19,324	19,628	19,128	18,228	17,978	17,828
Wayne	17	1,725	1,725	1,725	2,415	2,755	3,260	3,710	3,710	3,280	2,475	2,175	2,175
Total	330	126,572	125,953	127,826	137,768	158,816	166,372	172,606	173,097	157,814	144,116	139,346	132,191

This table shows that, in 1965, weekly payrolls in restaurants catering to the tourist trade were 38 percent higher in August than they were in January. It is thought that most of

this difference was due to the increase in temporary employment which occurs each summer season.

TABLE XII
WEEKLY PAYROLLS FOR TOURIST ATTRACTIONS — 1965

County	No. Reporting	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec.
Carbon	5	4,135	4,127	5,127	1,475	1,790	2,120	2,450	2,390	1,820	1,390	1,395	4,770
Lackawanna	26	4,012	4,012	5,362	8,977	9,637	10,172	10,217	10,082	6,817	5,917	4,692	4,542
Luzerne	29	4,955	4,955	5,580	7,894	13,794	22,165	27,165	24,190	20,410	8,494	6,069	5,555
Monroe	43	14,575	15,375	11,499	14,964	17,326	34,770	38,225	38,695	31,092	15,017	12,105	13,880
Pike	25	1,280	1,280	530	2,530	3,225	3,415	4,475	4,435	3,255	1,030	1,380	1,580
Schuylkill	17	3,602	3,652	4,652	4,737	5,117	5,677	5,802	5,947	5,317	4,577	3,842	3,802
Wayne	16	4,330	4,330	4,380	990	2,270	2,445	3,010	3,010	2,220	1,880	4,870	4,580
Total	161	36,889	37,731	35,130	41,567	53,159	80,764	91,344	88,749	70,931	38,305	34,353	37,719

In the table above, District weekly payrolls for July were approximately 125 percent above those in Janu-

ary, indicating the seasonal nature of employment in this segment of the industry.

TABLE XIII
WEEKLY PAYROLLS FOR CHILDREN'S CAMPS — 1965

County	No. Reporting	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec.
Carbon	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lackawanna	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Luzerne	1	—	—	—	—	—	1,711	1,711	1,711	—	—	—	—
Monroe	21	38,837	38,837	38,837	39,262	40,262	52,665	158,107	157,827	45,547	40,262	38,762	39,140
Pike	18	1,140	1,140	1,140	1,270	1,620	29,240	74,503	71,483	22,320	1,320	1,140	1,140
Schuylkill	1	—	—	—	50	250	3,250	3,250	2,500	1,000	50	—	—
Wayne	37	1,954	1,954	2,454	4,852	6,266	8,806	169,855	168,015	6,556	4,562	2,774	1,954
Total	78	41,931	41,931	42,431	45,434	48,398	95,672	407,126	401,566	75,423	46,194	42,676	42,284

The counties of Wayne, Monroe, and Pike account for about 98 percent of the July weekly payroll for all camps in the seven-county District of Northeastern Pennsylvania. The

abundance of lakes contributes to the popularity of children's camps in these counties.

TABLE XIV
WEEKLY PAYROLLS FOR TENT AND TRAILER CAMPS — 1965

County	No. Reporting	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec.
Carbon	2	600	600	600	1,120	1,120	1,120	1,120	1,120	660	660	660	660
Lackawanna	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Luzerne	4	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90
Monroe	1	—	—	—	—	—	120	120	—	—	—	—	—
Pike	5	280	280	280	420	1,150	1,600	1,850	1,850	1,600	280	280	280
Schuylkill	2	—	—	—	—	—	100	100	100	—	—	—	—
Wayne	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	14	970	970	970	1,630	2,360	3,030	3,280	3,160	2,350	1,030	1,030	1,030

Many tent and trailer camps are sufficiently small to be owner-managed, thus the relatively small weekly payroll. Nevertheless, some do require additional help (compare the

summer payroll figures with those in other months of the year.)

CAPACITY OF DISTRICT'S RECREATION/TOURISM FACILITIES

Another way of looking at the size of the recreation/tourism industry is to measure its capacity. Listed below are the estimated visitor capacities of surveyed recreation/tourism facilities.

TABLE XV
CAPACITIES OF RECREATION/TOURISM INDUSTRY
IN NORTHEASTERN PENNSYLVANIA

County	Accommodation Establishments		Attractions		Restaurants		Children's Camps		Tent & Trailer Sites	
	Number Surveyed	Capacity	Number Surveyed	Capacity	Number Surveyed	Capacity	Number Surveyed	Capacity	Number Surveyed	Capacity
Carbon	12	846	6	1,500	23	1,351	2	250	2	8
Lackawanna	40	3,883	37	32,302	49	5,064	1	100	—	—
Luzerne	48	4,312	48	65,230	259	22,539	1	100	7	341
Monroe	206	15,324	87	5,844	62	12,801	24	4,936	1	19
Pike	111	4,456	54	6,676	53	2,586	18	3,555	4	155
Schuylkill	30	1,086	30	23,053	54	5,200	1	180	2	108
Wayne	74	3,225	41	11,507	33	2,718	39	9,212	4	115
Total	521	33,152	303	146,112	533	52,259	86	18,333	20	894

The survey indicated an "overnight" sleeping capacity for 33,152 persons at 521 accommodation establishments within the District. Survey results also indicated that, during "peak season" the large majority of accommodation establishments within the District had a rate of occupancy of approximately 85 - 95 percent.

TABLE XVI
SEASONAL PATTERN OF OPERATION
FOR ACCOMMODATION ESTABLISHMENTS — 1965

County	Number Resorts Surveyed	Open All Year	Open In Spring	Open In Summer	Open In Fall	Open In Winter
Carbon	11	11	11	11	11	11
Lackawanna	40	37	38	40	37	37
Luzerne	50	44	45	50	46	44
Monroe	207	111	153	207	153	115
Pike	111	38	64	111	63	41
Schuylkill	22	22	22	22	22	22
Wayne	74	26	37	74	34	27
Total	515	289	370	515	366	297

A total of 515 accommodation establishments responded to the question seeking information on seasons of operation. All were open in the summer, 72 percent open in the spring, 71 percent in the fall, 58 percent in the winter, and 56 percent were open year-round.

TABLE XVII
PLANS OFFERED BY ACCOMMODATION ESTABLISHMENTS
(AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN) — 1965

COUNTY	NUMBER RESPONDING	AMERICAN PLAN	EUROPEAN PLAN	MODIFIED AMERICAN PLAN
Carbon	13	2	11	—
Lackawanna	34	2	30	2
Luzerne	50	1	46	3
Monroe	207	68	125	14
Pike	106	22	79	5
Schuylkill	22	—	22	—
Wayne	74	24	42	8
Total	506	119	355	32

While the American Plan is available at many tourist-oriented hotels and resorts, 70 percent of the accommodation establishments within the District are on the European Plan. One should bear in mind, however, that many of the latter do not have food serving facilities on the premises.

TABLE XVIII
RANGE OF RATES OF RENTABLE UNITS
DISTRICT
(Establishments Responding: 505)

Daily Rates "In-Season"	European Plan			American Plan		
	Single	Double	Cottage	Single	Double	Cottage
Less than \$5.00	64	19	3	4	3	—
\$ 5.00 — 9.99	171	147	33	25	15	6
10.00 — 14.99	32	109	50	38	26	6
15.00 — 19.99	6	18	18	8	8	5
20.00 — 24.99	2	4	4	3	5	2
25.00 — 29.99	1	—	2	—	7	2
30.00 — 34.99	1	—	—	—	6	1
35.00 — over	1	5	2	1	8	6

Within the District, the bulk of the rates are in the range of \$5 — \$15, regardless of the type of plan offered. Rates at a few establishments in the

District exceed \$35 per night, double occupancy, for both American and European Plan.

TABLE XIX
RANGE OF RATES OF RENTABLE UNITS
CARBON COUNTY
(Establishments Responding: 11)

Daily Rates "In-Season"	European Plan			American Plan		
	Single	Double	Cottage	Single	Double	Cottage
Less than \$5.00	2	—	—	1	—	—
\$ 5.00 — 9.99	8	2	—	2	2	—
10.00 — 14.99	—	8	—	—	—	—
15.00 — 19.99	—	—	1	—	—	1
20.00 — 24.99	—	—	—	1	—	—
25.00 — 29.99	—	—	1	—	—	—
30.00 — 34.99	—	—	—	—	1	—
35.00 — over	—	—	—	—	—	—

In Carbon County, the bulk of the rates for a single or a double accommodation range between \$5 —

\$10. Only four establishments offer American Plan Rates.

TABLE XX
RANGE OF RATES OF RENTABLE UNITS
LACKAWANNA COUNTY
(Establishments Responding: 34)

Daily Rates "In-Season"	European Plan			American Plan		
	Single	Double	Cottage	Single	Double	Cottage
Less than \$5.00	6	1	—	1	1	—
\$ 5.00 — 9.99	27	21	—	—	—	—
10.00 — 14.99	1	13	3	2	—	—
15.00 — 19.99	—	—	—	—	—	—
20.00 — 24.99	—	—	—	—	1	—
25.00 — 29.99	—	—	—	—	—	—
30.00 — 34.99	—	—	—	—	—	—
35.00 — over	—	—	—	—	—	—

In Lackawanna County, the European Plan is most widespread. Many of the accommodation establish-

ments are "commercial" hotels catering to transient businessmen.

TABLE XXI
RANGE OF RATES OF RENTABLE UNITS
LUZERNE COUNTY
(Establishments Responding: 50)

Daily Rates "In-Season"	European Plan			American Plan		
	Single	Double	Cottage	Single	Double	Cottage
Less than \$5.00	20	7	—	—	—	—
\$5.00 — 9.99	30	29	—	1	—	—
10.00 — 14.99	7	20	—	—	1	—
15.00 — 19.99	1	4	—	—	—	—
20.00 — 24.99	—	2	—	—	—	—
25.00 — 29.99	—	—	—	—	—	—
30.00 — 34.99	—	—	—	—	—	—
35.00 — over	—	—	—	—	—	—

In Luzerne County, under the European Plan, most rates are under \$15 and a substantial number are under \$10. Only two establishments charge as

much as \$25 per doubles. Only one establishment has American Plan Rates.

TABLE XXII
RANGE OF RATES OF RENTABLE UNITS
MONROE COUNTY
(Establishments Responding: 207)

Daily Rates "In-Season"	European Plan			American Plan		
	Single	Double	Cottage	Single	Double	Cottage
Less than \$5.00	16	4	1	—	—	—
\$5.00 — 9.99	39	34	17	12	5	3
10.00 — 14.99	16	32	31	28	20	6
15.00 — 19.99	3	9	16	6	6	3
20.00 — 24.99	2	1	3	2	4	2
25.00 — 29.99	1	—	1	—	7	2
30.00 — 34.99	1	—	—	—	4	1
35.00 — over	1	4	6	—	7	4

Most of the rates in Monroe County are under \$15 — either European or American Plans, but a few run as high as \$35 or more.

TABLE XXIII
RANGE OF RATES OF RENTABLE UNITS
PIKE COUNTY
(Establishments Responding: 107)

Daily Rates "In-Season"	European Plan			American Plan		
	Single	Double	Cottage	Single	Double	Cottage
Less than \$5.00	7	1	1	1	—	—
\$5.00 — 9.99	33	21	10	3	5	1
10.00 — 14.99	5	20	7	5	4	—
15.00 — 19.99	2	3	—	1	1	—
20.00 — 24.99	—	—	1	—	—	—
25.00 — 29.99	—	—	—	—	—	—
30.00 — 34.99	—	—	—	—	—	—
35.00 — over	—	1	1	1	1	2

The European Plan is predominant in Pike County with the bulk of the rates in the \$5 — \$15 range.

TABLE XXIV
RANGE OF RATES OF RENTABLE UNITS
SCHUYLKILL COUNTY
(Establishments Responding: 22)

Daily Rates "In-Season"	European Plan			American Plan		
	Single	Double	Cottage	Single	Double	Cottage
Less than \$5.00	5	1	—	—	—	—
\$ 5.00 — 9.99	16	11	—	—	—	—
10.00 — 14.99	—	7	—	—	—	—
15.00 — 19.99	—	1	—	—	—	—
20.00 — 24.99	—	—	—	—	—	—
25.00 — 29.99	—	—	—	—	—	—
30.00 — 34.99	—	—	—	—	—	—
35.00 — over	—	—	—	—	—	—

The European Plan prevails in Schuylkill County.
The bulk of the rates range between \$5 — \$10,
for both single and double occupancy.

TABLE XXV
RANGE OF RATES OF RENTABLE UNITS
WAYNE COUNTY
(Establishments Responding: 74)

Daily Rates "In-Season"	European Plan			American Plan		
	Single	Double	Cottage	Single	Double	Cottage
Less than \$5.00	8	5	1	1	2	—
\$ 5.00 — 9.99	18	29	6	7	3	1
10.00 — 14.99	3	9	9	3	1	—
15.00 — 19.99	—	1	1	1	1	1
20.00 — 24.99	—	1	—	—	—	—
25.00 — 29.99	—	—	—	—	—	—
30.00 — 34.99	—	—	—	—	1	—
35.00 — over	—	—	—	—	—	—

The bulk of the rates charged by accommodation establishments in Wayne County are in the \$5 —

\$10 range with some in the \$10 — \$15 range for double occupancy.

TABLE XXVI
SELECTED FACILITIES ON PREMISES
OF DISTRICT ACCOMMODATION ESTABLISHMENTS — 1966

County	No. Responding	Lake	Pool	Riding Stables	Golf Course	Conference Room		Gift Shop	Entertainment
						Number	Capacity		
Carbon	11	3	3	1	1	5	407	4	4
Lehigh	34	4	2	—	—	11	1,170	6	7
Luzerne	50	9	10	1	—	76	6,163	7	10
Morroe	207	71	120	10	28	75	4,151	40	50
Pike	107	49	17	2	7	5	800	12	9
Schuylkill	22	—	1	4	—	12	202	—	4
Wayne	74	29	12	—	1	—	—	—	17
Total	505	165	165	18	37	184	12,893	69	110

Of 505 accommodation establishments responding to a question concerning selected facilities on the premises, nearly two-thirds reported having swimming facilities

(About 11 percent of those who didn't have swimming facilities reported that they thought such facilities were essential to improve business.)

TABLE XXVII
HOME REGION OF OVERNIGHT GUESTS
NORTHEASTERN PENNSYLVANIA DISTRICT — 1965

County	No. of Estab. Surveyed	New York	New Jersey	Phila.	Other Pa.	Other N.E. U.S.	S.E. U.S.	Mid West	Other
Carbon	12	16,782	5,937	27,760	4,668	6,152	696	850	461
Lackawanna	34	53,041	45,027	44,998	21,594	13,367	5,205	1,880	23,051
Luzerne	49	35,138	28,551	33,279	24,872	6,407	180	90	90
Monroe	207	680,566	519,772	454,616	181,334	153,694	64,758	45,330	56,672
Pike	111	111,755	58,458	65,860	7,902	4,613	756	905	1,942
Schuylkill	16	10,201	5,297	10,010	6,814	469	848	128	14,212
Wayne	72	60,716	27,252	21,359	12,273	2,184	1,027	688	2,267
Total	501	969,199	690,294	657,882	259,487	186,886	73,470	52,080	98,698
Percentages		32.4	23.1	22.0	8.6	6.2	2.4	1.7	3.6

A survey of 501 accommodation establishments as to the home region of their guests ranked New York first, Pennsylvania in second, and New

Jersey third. Philadelphia accounts for a surprisingly large portion of the Pennsylvania business (72 per cent).

TABLE XXVIII
LENGTH OF STAY
AT ACCOMMODATION ESTABLISHMENTS — 1965

County	SPRING Number of Days			SUMMER Number of Days			FALL Number of Days			WINTER Number of Days		
	1-3	4-7		1-3	4-7		1-3	4-7		1-3	4-7	
Carbon	—	10	7	3	7	6	7	8	2	7	8	5
Lackawanna	17	30	5	20	30	7	15	29	4	12	29	6
Luzerne	27	39	9	34	37	8	27	38	10	15	31	8
Monroe	91	94	31	97	54	102	68	89	34	50	78	16
Pike	41	26	22	51	35	15	38	34	7	33	28	3
Schuylkill	17	15	3	20	15	4	15	16	3	9	17	2
Wayne	28	20	12	36	29	9	28	26	8	25	17	8
Total	221	254	89	261	207	151	198	240	68	151	208	43

This table shows the number of accommodation establishments reporting average lengths of stay in the categories above. Note that most establishments reported

an average length of stay from 1-3 days, but overnight guests (1-3 day) dominate the business of nearly half the establishments.

TABLE XXIX
ESTIMATED NUMBER OF VISITORS AT
DISTRICT TOURIST ATTRACTIONS — 1965

County	Historic Exhibits	State Parks	Art or Cultural Exhibits	Amusement Park or Swimming Beach	Sports Facility		Gift Shops	Antique Shops	Movie Theaters	Golf Courses	Picnic Groves	Waterfalls, Lakes, and Unique Attractions
					Indoor	Outdoor						
Carbon	200	172,530	2,300	20,000	11,000	70,000	3,700	1,280	80,000	6,000	3,500	3,200
Lackawanna	25,278	10,000	45,000	649,900	100,000	3,375	500	1,400	614,700	68,000	7,880	80
Luzerne	25,000	500,000	60,000	1,789,530	60,000	53,000	85,000	2,850	202,000	84,000	800	80
Monroe	8,200	520,000	62,450	583,000	120,300	113,000	29,850	16,750	98,000	61,000	7,000	1,000
Pike	3,500	58,000	5,000	11,000	2,500	48,650	23,100	17,800	112,000	200	40	80,000
Schuylkill	985	1,200	25,700	75,300	65,200	11,600	1,000	3,000	159,000	6,200	2,000	80,000
Wayne	300	61,648	1,000	19,720	2,500	133,920	12,300	6,850	175,000	7,600	1,000	1,000
Total	64,563	1,107,188	189,450	3,148,550	361,500	334,545	128,450	49,630	1,517,700	148,450	1,090,250	3,728

This table of estimated attendance figures shows which attractions within the District draw the most visitors. The first five, in order of estimated attendance were:

(1) Swimming Beaches and Amusement Parks, (2) Movie Theaters, (3) State Parks, (4) Waterfalls and unique displays or exhibits, and (5) Golf Courses.

TABLE XXX
INTERVIEWER CLASSIFICATION OF DISTRICT
ACCOMMODATION ESTABLISHMENTS

County	Number of Establishments	CLASSIFICATION									
		Excellent I	Good II III		Fair IV	V	VI	Poor VII VIII IX X			
Carbon	12	3	1	2	3	3	—	—	—	—	—
Lackawanna	33	1	5	7	9	3	3	4	—	—	1
Luzerne	49	3	10	13	9	9	3	2	—	—	—
Monroe	203	27	41	50	49	19	7	5	3	—	2
Pike	107	15	11	18	19	24	7	4	5	3	1
Schuylkill	22	1	3	4	5	7	—	—	1	1	—
Wayne	74	2	7	10	11	23	9	6	3	3	—
Total	500	52	78	104	105	88	29	21	12	7	4

The table above shows interviewers' assessments as to quality of accommodation establishments. Class I establishments were those which were comparable to the best motels. Class II were those which were not quite up to this standard. Class III through X were progressively lower. According to the

interviewers' assessments, about 10 percent of the District's accommodation establishments could be rated as "Excellent" and perhaps another 36 percent as "good" to "very good." More than half of the District's accommodation establishments were rated less than "good."

TABLE XXXI
INTERVIEWER CLASSIFICATION OF DISTRICT RESTAURANTS

County	Number of Establishments	CLASSIFICATION									
		Excellent I	Good II III		Fair IV	V	VI	Poor VII VIII IX X			
Carbon	20	2	3	6	4	2	1	—	2	—	—
Lackawanna	49	9	6	10	8	5	3	5	1	2	—
Luzerne	259	21	36	58	59	38	16	16	10	5	—
Monroe	62	7	16	15	12	7	3	1	1	—	—
Pike	50	7	6	8	12	11	3	1	—	2	—
Schuylkill	54	3	6	13	15	14	1	1	—	1	—
Wayne	33	1	3	9	3	8	1	2	2	2	2
Total	527	50	76	119	113	85	28	26	16	12	2

Interviewers were instructed to classify each restaurant as to quality. Outstanding restaurants were rated as Class I and those of lesser accomplishments were rated lower. Within the District, only 9 percent of the restaurants were rated

as "excellent" with another 38 percent considered "good" to "very good." More than half the District's restaurants catering to the tourist trade were considered less than "good."

TABLE XXXII
INTERVIEWER CLASSIFICATION OF DISTRICT
ATTRACTION AND RECREATIONAL FACILITIES

County	Number of Establishments	CLASSIFICATION									
		Excellent I	Good II III		Fair IV	V	VI	Poor VII VIII IX X			
Carbon	12	4	4	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lackawanna	34	1	7	11	5	7	1	1	1	—	—
Luzerne	50	6	9	12	12	5	2	2	1	—	1
Monroe	84	26	15	23	7	4	3	3	2	—	—
Pike	49	10	8	9	11	6	4	1	—	—	—
Schuylkill	29	3	7	5	6	6	2	—	—	—	—
Wayne	43	6	3	8	4	4	7	4	3	2	2
Total	301	56	53	69	48	32	19	11	7	2	4

District tourist attractions and recreational facilities were evaluated by interviewers. Those considered outstanding were rated as Class I and those of lesser quality were rated progressively lower. The interviewers considered 19 percent

of the District's recreation/tourism attractions as Class I with another 41 percent rated as "good" to "very good." About 40 percent of the establishments visited, however, were rated as less than "good."

MANAGERS RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE BUSINESS 1965

COUNTY	Number of Respondents	Expand Facilities	More Advertising	Build Swimming Pool	Modernize Facilities	Improve State Roads	Better Road Signs	More Industry in Community	More Recreational Facilities	Sunday Sales	Beauty Highways	Improve Community Recreation Area	More Area Tourist Promotion	Complete RTE	Better Quality Employees
Carbon	6	3	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lackawanna	20	3	3	—	1	3	3	1	2	—	—	2	—	—	1
Luzerne	30	7	4	1	5	3	2	5	2	1	—	—	—	—	—
Monroe	97	22	15	12	9	6	6	1	3	6	5	—	4	6	2
Pike	46	13	8	9	5	4	—	—	3	—	—	3	1	—	—
Schuylkill	—	1	2	—	1	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wayne	30	7	4	3	3	4	1	3	—	—	2	1	1	—	1
Total	236	56	36	27	24	23	13	11	10	7	—	6	6	6	4

This tabulation shows replies from managers to the question: "What one thing can be done to create the greatest improvement in your business?" Note that heading the list was "expand facilities" (23%), followed by "more advertising" (15%) and "build swimming pool" (11%)

TABLE XXXIV
TYPE OF PROMOTION MEDIA UTILIZED
BY TOURIST-RELATED ESTABLISHMENTS — 1965

County	Number Surveyed	Direct Mail		Newspaper Advertising	Trade or Local Pubs	Bulk Distribution	Cooperative Advertising With TPA	Radio or TV	Other	No Advertising
		Special Lists	Former Lists							
Carbon	45	2	3	24	4	5	9	14	18	10
Lackawanna	123	4	6	60	19	14	6	33	37	23
Luzerne	365	6	10	170	14	20	10	69	89	29
Monroe	410	78	101	178	89	77	95	53	127	44
Pike	244	31	47	91	47	57	42	16	66	47
Schuylkill	111	—	—	71	12	10	—	44	35	12
Wayne	191	3	22	76	13	29	12	23	53	40
Total	1,489	123	189	670	198	212	174	252	425	205

This survey indicated that newspaper advertising was the promotion media utilized most by tourist related establishments. Next was direct mail and third was radio or television.

It was also revealed that many establishments use several different promotion media.

TABLE XXXV

Replies to the following questions were tabulated below:

Question #1: Do you presently contemplate improving, expanding, or otherwise changing the scope of your present operations?

Question #2: Has your business expanded due to an increase, or an improvement in your facilities?

Question #3: What is your best estimate as to the cost of such improvements?

Question #4: What would be the expected return on this investment?

EXPANSION PLANS AND ESTIMATED COSTS
OF ACCOMMODATION ESTABLISHMENTS — 1966

County	Number Responding	#1 Contemplate Improving		#2 Has Business Expanded			#3 Aggregate Cost (Dollars)	#4 Estimated Return on Investment (Percent)
		Yes	No	Yes	No	*		
Carbon	13	7	6	7	2	4	288,000	12.6
Lackawanna	34	14	20	13	13	8	918,800	7.2
Luzerne	50	26	24	26	4	20	2,389,100	11.7
Monroe	207	89	118	106	92	9	2,534,900	10.0
Pike	107	32	75	51	40	16	950,100	10.9
Schuylkill	22	5	17	9	10	3	105,000	8.2
Wayne	74	14	60	29	44	1	432,000	12.6
Total	507	187	320	241	205	61	7,617,900	10.4

* No Improvements

Thirty-seven percent of respondents indicated plans for improvement would cost an aggregate

of \$7,617,900 which would, when completed, yield a 10 percent return.

TABLE XXXVI
RECREATIONAL IMPROVEMENTS DESIRED
BY MANAGERS — 1966

County	Number of Respondents	Lakes & Public Swimming Pools	Public Golf Courses	State Parks	Auto Race-track	DWIGHT	Bowling	Ski Area	Roller Skating	Amusement Parks	Riding Stables	Pocahontas Memorial Parkway	Tennis	Promised Lake Area	Drive-In Movies
Carbon	6	—	1	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Lackawanna	14	4	4	4	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Luzerne	24	6	5	9	2	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Monroe	53	8	5	1	11	8	2	1	2	5	1	4	2	—	3
Pike	23	8	4	1	—	3	—	3	1	—	1	—	2	—	—
Schuylkill	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wayne	25	4	4	—	—	1	5	2	5	—	—	—	—	4	—
Total	146	40	23	17	13	12	9	9	8	5	4	4	4	4	4

This table is a tabulation of managers' replies to the FDC survey question: "Are there any tourist or recreational facilities in your area that you would like to see developed?" Note that lakes and swimming pools head the list. It is significant to note that in a recent survey by the Department of the Interior, Bureau of Out-

door Recreation, walking for pleasure was the #1 outdoor recreational activity and swimming was #2. Swimming was projected to become the #1 outdoor recreational activity in a few years and to remain in the lead through 1980 and the year 2000.

¹ Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area

TABLE XXXVII
ACREAGE AND ATTENDANCE AT NATIONAL PARKS IN
PENNSYLVANIA AND STATE PARK LANDS MAINTAINED BY
THE PENNSYLVANIA DEPARTMENT OF FOREST AND
WATERS, BY COUNTY AND TYPE OF PARK FOR 1965

Utilization of Public Facilities

Some idea of the importance of public recreational facilities of the District's recreational/tourism industry

may be derived from attendance figures at the area's State Parks.

<i>County</i>	<i>State Park</i>	<i>Acreage</i>	<i>Attendance — 1965</i>	<i>Facilities</i>
Carbon	Hickory Run	15,500	527,000	c, f, p, s
Lackawanna	Archibald Pot Hole	150	25,278	p
	Thornhurst	15	41,191	f, p
Luzerne	Bear Creek	10	74,451	b, f, p
	Ricketts Glen	13,134	484,949	b, c, f, p, s
	Francis Slocum	1,000	Under Development	b, c, f, p
Monroe	Big Pocono	1,306	145,348	p
	Gouldsboro	2,800	236,885	b, f, p, s
	Snow Hill	25	7,855	f, p
	Tobyhanna	4,188	254,469	b, c, f, p, s
Pike	Bruce Lake	2,300	12,985	f
	Geo. W. Childs	154	51,220	f, p
	Pecks Pond	305	15,174	b, f, p
	Promised Land	3,342	374,050	b, c, f, p, s
	Stillwater	3,400	3,195	f
Schuylkill	Tuscarora	1,400	Under Development	b, f, p, s
	Locust Lake	1,100	Under Development	c
Wayne	Prompton	972	61,638	b, f

b—boating, c—camping, f—fishing, p—picnicing, s—swimming

APPENDIX 3

TABLE I

CARBON COUNTY

RECREATION OPPORTUNITY

Park Developments

1. Along length of the Lehigh River
2. Historical and scenic sites along old Lehigh Canal
3. Valley View Northeast Extension of Pennsylvania Turnpike.

Water-Oriented Sports

4. East Side Boro
5. Drakes Creek
6. Unnamed Tributary Tunkhannock Creek
7. Bear Creek Dam (Francis Walter)
8. Shingle Hill Run
9. Swamp Run
10. Aquashicola Reservoir
11. Beltzville Reservoir
12. Mauch Chunk Dam (Mauch Chunk Creek)
13. White Bear Creek
14. James Run
15. Nesquehoning Creek
16. Stoney Creek
17. Bear Creek
18. Pine Run
19. Carperocus Creek
20. Wild Creek
21. Hazel Creek (Unnamed Tributary)
22. Hazel Creek (Unnamed Tributary)
23. Buck Mountain Creek
24. Leslie Run
25. Unnamed Swamp (Tributary Lehigh River)
26. Quakake Creek
27. Quakake Creek
28. Lake Harmony
29. Lake Hauto Development

Winter Sports Areas

7. Francis E. Walter Dam
12. Mauch Chunk Creek Watershed Development
23. Buck Mountain Creek (Potential Ski Run)
30. Big Boulder Ski Area
31. Hickory Run State Park
32. Little Gap (Potential Ski Run)
33. Lehigh Furnace Gap (Potential Ski Run)

Scenic Overlooks

34. Future Beltzville Dam Overlooks
35. Flagstaff Mountain
36. Penn Forest Dam
37. Wild Creek Dam
38. Broad Mountain Fire Tower
39. Mauch Chunk Fire Tower
40. Pennsylvania Game Lands 141
41. Pennsylvania Game Lands 141
42. Highway Rest Stop
43. Penn Haven Junction
44. Weatherly Sports Car Hill Climb

Historic Sites

1. Along length of Lehigh River
2. Spots along Old Lehigh River
43. Penn Haven Junction
45. Jim Thorpe
Switchback Railroad Site, Dimmic Memorial Library, Jim Thorpe Mausoleum,
Glen Onoko and Leisureland, St. Mark's Church, Asa Packer Mansion
46. Anthracite Strip Mine Area

TABLE II

LACKAWANNA COUNTY

APPRAISAL GUIDE TO RECREATION ENTERPRISES

<i>Types of Recreation Enterprises</i>	<i>Some Factors To Consider</i>												
	Climate	Scenery and Scenic Areas	Natural Areas	Historic Areas	Soils	Existing Water Areas	Water Improvement Sites	Wildlife Habitat	Wildlife Population	Population Size and Distribution	Population Age and/or Occupation	Population Income Levels	Proximity To Cities
1. Vacation Cabins, Cottages, Homesites	X*	X*	X		X*	X	X			X		X	X
2. Camping Grounds													
Vacation Type	X*	X*	X		X*	X	X						
Transient Type	X	X			X*		X						
3. Picnic and Field Sports Areas													
Game and Play Areas	X				X*					X	X	X	X*
Picnicking Area	X	X			X*	X	X			X		X	X*
4. Fishing Water													
Warm Water	X					X*	X			X			X
Cold Water	X					X*	X				X		X
5. Golf Courses													
Standard and Par-3		X			X*					X	X	X	X
Driving Ranges					X*					X	X	X	X
6. Hunting Areas													
Small Game	X				X			X	X	X			X
Big Game	X				X			X	X				
Waterfowl	X				X	X	X	X	X			X	
7. Natural, Scenic, Historic Areas													
Natural		X*	X*					X	X	X			X
Scenic		X*	X							X			X
Historic				X*						X			X
8. Riding Stables	X		X							X	X	X	X*
9. Shooting Preserves	X*	X			X					X	X	X	X
10. Vacation Farms	X*	X*	X		X					X	X		X
1. Water Sports Areas	X*	X				X*	X*			X	X		X
2. Winter Sports Areas	X*	X			X*	X	X			X	X	X	X

*An asterisk indicates that the factor may be a limiting one, and therefore, should be given special attention when evaluating potential of a recreation site.

TABLE III
EXISTING PUBLIC RECREATIONAL LANDS - MONROE COUNTY

	<u>Number</u>	<u>Acres</u>
Federal		
Military Installation Recreational Area	1	1,400
State		
Parks	3	11,294
Forests	2	8,637
Game Lands	7	39,107
Roadside Rests	4	20*
Fish Access	2	575
County and Local	6	75
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total Public Lands	25	61,108

*Estimated

TABLE IV
INVENTORY OF STREAMS - MONROE COUNTY

	<u>Trout</u>	<u>Trout and Warm Water</u>	<u>Miles</u> <u>Main Stem</u>	<u>Tributaries</u>
Cherry Creek	x	x	14	40
Aquashicola*	x	x	11	
Valhallo		x	3	
Sanibo		x	2	
Sand Hill		x	3	
Bushkill Creek*	x	x	11	5
Marshall Creek	x	x	10	
Brodhead Creek*	x	x	20	30
Analomink	x	x	6	6
Paradise Run	x		5	
Pocono*	x		12	
McMichaels*	x	x	25	30
Appenzel Creek	x	x	6	
Tunkhannock Creek	x	x	10	
Tobyhanna*	x		15	
Trout Creek	x		6	
Pohopoco*	x		14	22
Buckwa Creek	x	x	12	12
			<hr/>	<hr/>
			185	145
			<hr/>	<hr/>
			TOTAL	330

*Streams stocked by Pennsylvania Fish Commission. These total 125 miles.


MAP IV

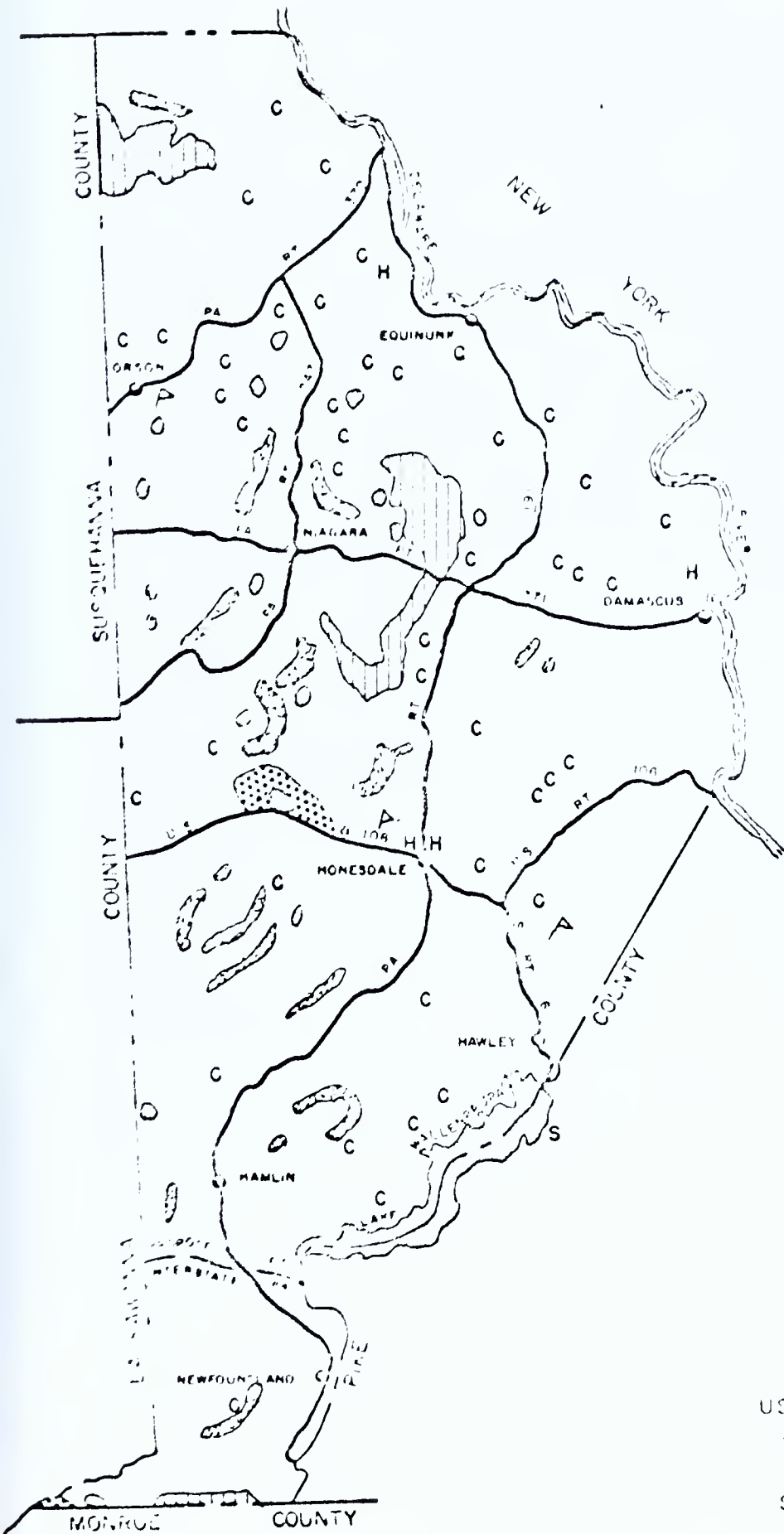
RECREATION MAP

Existing

-  State Park
-  State Game Lands
-  Stocked Lakes Public Fishing
-  Golf Course
-  Camps
-  Ski Slopes
-  Historical Sites

Potential

-  Areas with potential water impoundment sites for recreational development such as,
Campgrounds
Camps (Group)
Vacation Areas
Fishing and/or Hunting



WAYNE COUNTY

PENNSYLVANIA

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE

SCALE  MILES

TABLE V

INVENTORY OF GAME SPECIES - MONROE COUNTY

<u>Species</u>	<u>Relative Abundance</u>	<u>Management Potential</u>	<u>Game Range Zone</u>
Ruffed Grouse	High at present; species cyclic	Excellent	Woodland portion of the county
Wild Turkey	Low	Good	Limited to extensive areas of mature woodland
Cottontail Rabbit	Moderate to high	Excellent	County-wide
Squirrels	High	Excellent	County-wide
Woodcock	High	Excellent	Wooded swamps and stream bottoms
Pheasant	Low	Limited	Restricted to extreme southwestern portion of county in agricultural areas
Doves	Low	Limited	Agricultural areas
Waterfowl	Moderate	Excellent	Delaware River and tributaries, glaciated lakes, ponds
Deer	High; good physical condition	Excellent	County-wide
Bear	Moderate	Unknown	Primarily extensive woodland areas

TABLE VI

EXISTING PRIVATE RECREATIONAL DEVELOPMENT - MONROE COUNTY

<u>Type</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Major facilities</u>
Farm Museum	1	
Tennis, Basketball, & Volley Ball Courts	155	
Youth Camps	17	
Vacation Farms	6	
Resorts, Vacation Areas, Lodges, etc.	161	60 miles of bicycle trails; 135 miles of hiking trails
Fishing Waters	33	975 acres of water
Riding Stables	7	120 miles riding trails
Golf Courses	33	Total golf holes: 442
Water sports areas	35	Beach (develop/ac.)= 150 33 Marinas (slips) 1650 parking spaces
Shooting Preserves	4	10,000 acres
Hunting Clubs	16	
Camp Grounds	35	8,000 acres
Animal Farm	2	
Summer Homes, Cabins, Cottages	5,915	
Winter Sports Areas	4	30 sledding slopes Total chairlift cap. = 3,000 per hr.

* Source: Soil and Water Conservation District Inventory of Private Recreation Enterprises

TABLE VII

PIKE COUNTY

PUBLIC OPEN SPACE AND RECREATIONAL LANDS

<u>Open Space</u>	<u>Acreage</u>	<u>Type or Number</u>	<u>Recreation Facilities</u>
<u>State Park Lands</u>			
a. Bruce Lake	2,300	Natural Area	Fishing
b. George W. Childs	154	State Park	Fishing, Picnicking
c. Pecks Pond	305	State Forest Picnic Area	Boating, Fishing, Picnicking
d. Promised Land	3,342	State Park	Boating, Camping, Fishing, Picnicking, Swimming
e. Stillwater	3,400	Natural Area	Fishing
<u>State Forest</u>	62,985	1	Hiking, Hunting, Nature Study, Cabin Sites
<u>State Fish and Game Lands</u>	20,981	7	Hunting, Fishing
<u>County and Local Lands</u>	-	0	----
TOTAL	93,467	-	----

TABLE VIII

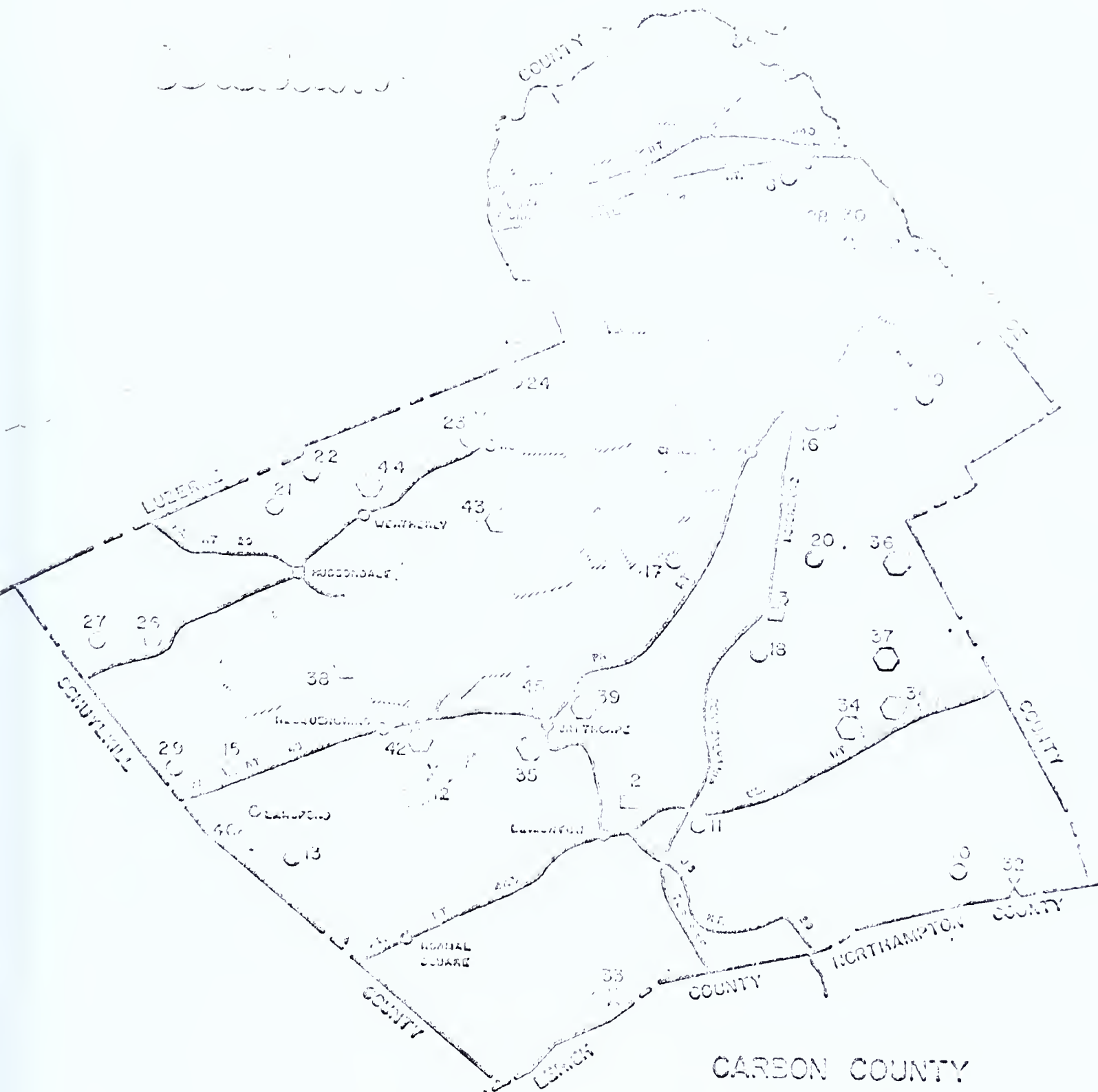
PIKE COUNTY

PROPOSED NATIONAL RECREATION AREA

<u>Area</u>	<u>Proposed Acres</u>	<u>Proposed Facilities</u>
Egypt Mills	3,000	Tent and organized camp groups, all water based sports, picnicking
Hornbeck Gorge	750	Tent camping, scenic hiking
Dingman Gorge	3,200	All water based sports, scenic hiking, picnicking
The Knob	<u>650</u>	Beaches, boat marinas, fishing, swimming, and related water sports
TOTAL	7,600	

TABLE IX
EXISTING RECREATION LANDS
WAYNE COUNTY

Type	Number	Acres		Facilities
		Water	Land	
A. Federal Lands				
1. Flood control dams	2	280	1,000	Reservoir leased for Prompton State Park
B. State Lands				
1. Park and forest land	3	70	972	Picnicking, camping, hunting, fishing, swimming, 850 acres available for hunting
2. Game lands	2	0	14,160	Hunting
3. Fish lands	<u>19</u>	<u>1,350</u>	<u>2,593</u>	Fishing
Subtotal	24	1,420	17,725	
C. County and Local Lands (historical sites)	5	0	26	Historical points of interest
D. Private				
1. Children's and group camps	62	728	5,959	
2. Camp grounds and cabins	6	20	560	
3. Fishing areas	5	398	302	
4. Winter sports	1	0	75	
5. Ski slopes	2	0	50	
6. Water sports	6	26	95	
7. Golf courses	6	3	471	
8. Farm vacation homes	8	7	417	
9. Hunting and trap shooting areas	7	1	1,225	
10. Public hunting on private vacation homes	<u>5,987</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>10,062</u>	
Subtotal Private	6,097	1,183	20,116	



CARBON COUNTY

PENNSYLVANIA

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE

SCALE 0 1 2 3 MILES

- PARK DEVELOPMENTS
- WATER ORIENTED SPORTS
- △ WATER SPORTS AREAS
- SCENIC OVERLOOKS
- HISTORIC SITES
- △ STATE GAME LAND
- 17 HICKORY RUN STATE PARK

LEGEND



LACKAWANNA COUNTY
PENNSYLVANIA

US DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE

SCALE 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 MILES

MAP III

RECREATION MAP



MONROE COUNTY

PENNSYLVANIA

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE

Scale 0 1 2 3 5 Miles




LEGEND FOR RECREATION MAP

MONROE COUNTY

EXISTING PUBLIC RECREATION LANDS

-  FARM GAME PROJECT
-  STATE GAME LAND
-  STATE FOREST LAND
-  STATE PARK
-  ROADSIDE REST
- ¹² LAKES
-  SKI RESORTS
-  MILITARY RESERVATION
-  FISH ACCESS AREAS
-  APPALACHIAN TRAIL

POTENTIAL RECREATION LANDS

-  NATIONAL RECREATION AREA
-  POTENTIAL FOR PRIVATE DEVELOPMENT
-  POTENTIAL IMPOUNDMENT SITES WITH RECREATION POSSIBILITIES

A P P E N D I X 4

CARBON COUNTY

I. Cabins, Cottages, and Homesites

*Additions to State Inventory

Lake Hauto
Blue Ridge

Ukranian Homestead
Mahoning Township

Bear Creek Lake Estates
Penn Forest

Camp Chickawaki
Towamensing

Mosey Wood Camp
Star Road
White Haven, Pa. 18661

Baptist Youth Camp
Towamensing

Holiday Pocono

Guy's Vacation Land
East Penn Township

II. Camping Grounds

Hickory House Trailer
Kidder Township

III. Field Sports Area

Ralph Neeb
Towamensing

IV. Fishing Waters

John Vaughn Sport & Hunting Club
Towamensing

V. Golf Courses

*Mahoning Valley Country Club
Mahoning Township

Evergreen Par 3
Mahoning Township

Blue Ridge Country Club
Lower Towamensing Township

VII. Natural, Scenic and Historical Areas

Sacred Heart Parish
Knights of Columbus Ground
Towamensing Township

*Eurana Park
Blakeslee Avenue
Weatherly, Pa. 18255

Flagstaff Park
Route 93
Box 185
Jim Thorpe, Pa. 18229

*Donald George
Towamensing

XII. Winter Sports Area

*Big Boulder Ski Area

*Split Rock Lodge Ski Area
Lake Harmony, Pa. 18624

XIII. Resorts, Hotels and Motels

Split Rock Lodge
Lake Harmony, Pa. 18624

*Bon Ed Motel
Route 940
White Haven, Pa. 18661

*The Edgemont
Lansford, Pa. 18232

*Harmony Motel
Lake Harmony, Pa. 18624

*Haydt's Hotel
Littel Gap
R. D. #2
Palmerton, Pa. 18071

*Henning Hotel
Albrightsville, Pa. 18210

*Kurtz Hotel
524 White Street
Bowmanstown, Pa. 18030

*Mahoning Court
Route 443
Lehighton, Pa. 18235

*Plateau Motel & Restaurant
Route 940
White Haven, Pa. 18661

*Poho Poco Motel
R. D. #3
Lehighton, Pa. 18235

*Richie's Motel
Route 940
White Haven, Pa. 18661

*Scotty's Motel
Route 940
Star Route
White Haven, Pa. 18661

*The Sportsman's Motel
Blakeslee
Pennsylvania 18610

WAYNE COUNTY

I. Cabins, Cottages, and Homesites

*Additions to State Inventory

Camp Delview
(Manchester Township)

Patterson Camp
(Salem Township)

Lake Florence
(Paupack Township)

Camp High Lake Winona

Camp Skycrest
R. D. Honesdale, Pa. 18431

Camp Trails End
Beach Lake, Pa. 18405

Camp Cherokee
(Berlin Township)

Erhardt Cabins
Route 371
Tyler Hill, Pa. 18460

Camp Goose Pond
Hamlin, Pa. 18427

Lake Locklin

Camp Island Head
(Scott Township)

Camp Edward
(Preston Township)

Camp Echo Lake
Poyntelle, Pa. 18454

Camp St. Basil

Sky Lake Camp

I. (Continued)

Camp B'nai Brith
Starlingt, Pa. 18461

Camp Cayugo
R. D. #1
Honesdale, Pa. 18431

Camp Chicopee
Galilee, Pa. 18423

*Camp Elekton
R. D. #1
Hawley, Pa. 18428

Camp Equinunk & Camp Blue Ridge
Off Route 191
Equinunk, Pa. 18417

*Camp Geneva
Lake Como, Pa. 18437

Camp Indian Head
Lookout, Pa. 18442

*Kawameek Camp
Off Route 347
Honesdale, Pa. 18431

*Camp Keeyumah
Routes 370 and 670
Orson, Pa. 18449

*Camp Kwahote
Route 191
Wayne County, Pa.

Camp Lohican
Lake Como, Pa. 18437

Camp Morosha
Route 247
Lake Como, Pa. 18437

I. (Continued)

* Camp Moshaua

R. D. #4

Honesdale, Pa. 18431

* Camp Munsee, Inc.

Beach Lake, Pa. 18405

Camp Onibar

Route 247

Preston Township

Lake Como, Pa. 18437

Camp Poyntelle

Poyntelle, Pa. 18454

Camp Ramah

Lake Como, Pa. 18437

* Camp Rosemont & Rose Lake

R. D.

Honesdale, Pa. 18431

* Camp Seneca Lake

Off Route 191

Honesdale, Pa. 18431

Camp Shawnee

R. D. #1

Waymart, Pa. 18472

Camp Spruks

Poyntelle, Pa. 18454

* Camp Starlight

Starlight, Pa. 18461

Camp Swago

Damascus, Pa. 18415

* Camp Thunderbird

Pleasant Mount, Pa. 18453

I. (Continued)

Camp Tioga
Route 247
Lake Como, Pa. 18437

Camp Wayne
Preston Park, Pa. 18455

Camp Weeguahic
Route 247
Lake Como, Pa. 18437

*Weequrahir
Lakewood, Pa. 18439

Camp Willoway
Winterdale, Pa.

*Camp With-a-Wind
Route 943

*Lake Bryn Mawr Camp
R. D. #1, Honesdale, Pa. 18431

*Laurel lake Camp
Tyler Hill, Pa. 18469

Navajo Camp & School
Route 100
R. D. #4
Honesdale, Pa. 18431

*Pocono Camp
Route 590
Lake Wallenpaupack
Hawley, Pa. 18428

Sno-Hill Camp
lake Como, Pa. 18437'

*Towanda Camp
Route 191
Honesdale, Pa. 18431

I. (Continued)

*Tyler Hill Camp
Off Route 106
Tyler Hill, Pa. 18469

*Walts Landing & Trucks Camp
Route 590
Star Route

Brookmere Cottages
(Paupack Township)

*Indian Rock Cabins
Ledgedale Park Area

*Keens Cottages
R. D. #1
Waymart, Pa. 18472

*Lake Quinn Cottages
Memimal

*Lakeside Farms
R. D. E4
Honesdale, Pa. 18431

*Lorelei House on the Delaware
Damascus Township
Millonville, Pa. 18415

*Open Wood Lake Cottages
Berlin Township
Honesdale, Pa. 18431

*Pine Annex Tourist Home
Route 6

*Pine Grove Cottages & Tuscarora House
Beach Lake, Pa. 18405

*Silver Lake House
Route 371

I. (Continued)

Camp Bluridge
Manchester Township

*Camp David
Waymart, Pa. 18472

*Lake LaDora
Waymart, Pa. 18472

*Marion Hill Farms
Lake Ariel, Pa. 18436

*Pocono Ridge
South Sterling, Pa. 18460

*Camp Watonka
Box 127
Hawley, Pa. 18428

Dyberry Glen

Genero Enterpirse, Inc.
Paupack Township

Twin Falls
Buckingham Township

Camp Kiowa
Berlin Township

Jo Jo's Cabins
Damascus Township

I. (Continued)

* Sleepy Hollow Tourist Home
Route 6
Hawley, Pa. 18428

* Tall Trees Cottages
R. D. #4
Honesdale, Pa. 18431

* Twin Maple Tourist
1239 Main Street
Honesdale, Pa. 18431

* Weeks Cottage Colony
Star Route 1
Hawley, Pa. 18428

* Ariel Land Owners, Inc.
Route 191
lake Ariel, Pa. 18436

II. Camping Grounds

Edwendy Tent & Trailer Sites
R. D. #1 Box 9
Narrowsburg, N. Y. 18405

* Northern Campsites, Inc.
Route 247
Niagara R. D.
Pleasant mount, Pa. 18453

* Twin Falls Camp Grounds
Winterdale Road

III. Field Sports Area

* Gibbon Park
Honesdale, Pa. 18431

* Lake Moc-a-Tek Picnic Grove
Route 590
Lakeville, Pa. 18438

IV. Fishing Waters

* Pleasant Mount Fish Hatchery
Route 371
Pleasant Mount, Pa. 18453

* Blacks Landing
Lake Henry

Lake Quinn

V. Golf Courses

Bethany Homestead Golf Course
Off 670
Honesdale, Pa. 18431

* Red Maples Golf Course
Route 296
South Canaan, Pa. 18459

"

* Crickett Hill Golf Course
Hawley

* Forrest Lakes Golf Course
Hawley

* Lake Como Golf Course
Lake Como

* Newfoundland Golf Course
Newfoundland

* Lake Lorian Golf Course
Poyntelle

* Golf Hill Golf Course
Honesdale, Pa.

VI. Hunting Area

*Game Farm
Route 6
Honesdale, Pa. 18431

Mr. L. Zan
(Damascus Township)

Ray Englert
(Damascus Township)

VII. Natural, Scenic and Historical Areas

*Wagnum Falls
Middle Creek

VIII. Riding Stables

*Bert Rich Stables
Route 247

*Double W Riding Stables
Off Route 943
Palmyra Township

*Millers Saddle Horses
Lackawanna Township
Hawley, Pa. 18428

*Timberton Stables
Gouldsboro, Pa. 18424

X. Vacation Farm or Dude Ranch

Welsh's Boarding House

Holzil's Boarding House
Damascus Township

Lorelei
Damascus Townshi

Peggy Runway Lodge
Damascus Township

Silver Lake House
Damascus Township

Hillside Acres
Damascus Township

*Sunnybrook Farm
Route 106
Beach Lake, Pa. 18405

*Trails End Farm
Route 191

*Village View Farm
Route 106
Beach Lake, Pa. 18405

*Malibu Ranch
Seventh Street
Milford, Pa. 18337

Widmers Brookmeadow Farm
Route 191

*Lazy J Farm
Beach Lake, Pa. 18405

*El Pocono Ranch Resort
Thornhurst, Pa.

XI. Water Sports Area

* Paddle Wheel Boat Cruise
Wallenpaupack Motor Lodge

* Beach Lake
Route 106
Beach Lake, Pa. 18405

* Genero Enterprises
Route 590
Arlington Township
Lake Ariel, Pa. 18436

* Hawleywood Outlet
Route 590
Hawley, Pa. 18428

* Lake Ariel Beach
Route 191
Lake Ariel, Pa. 18436

* Lake Lorain
Route 370
Poyntelle, Pa. 18454

* Lake Quinn
South Canaan, Pa. 18459

* Lake Wallenpaupack
Hawley, Pa. 18428

Nevelles Lake
R. D. #1
Moscow, Pa. 18444

* Rosengrants Landing
Lake Henry

* Tallmans Landing
Texas Township

Mrs. Genna Giombette
Salem Township

XII. Winter Sports Area

*Elk Mountain Ski Lodge
Route 644

Hickory Ridge Ski Area
Cherry Ridge Township

*Poco-North Ski Area
Cherry Ridge Road
Cherry Ridge, Pa.

XIII. Resorts, Hotels and Motels

*Bethany Resort
Route 670
Honesdale, Pa. 18431

*Hiris Hawley Hotel Inn
Route 6
Hawley, Pa. 18428

*Hunts Motel and Trailor Court
Route 106
Honesdale, Pa. 18431

*Jo Jo's
Damascus Township
Pa. 18415

*Keene Lake Lodge
R. D. #1
Waymart, Pa; 18472

*Lake Ariel Hotel
Route 191
Lake Ariel, Pa. 18436

*Lake Como Inn
Route 247
Lake Como, Pa.

*Lake Moc-a-Tek Motel
Route 590

XIII. (Continued)

*Lake Tedyuskung Lodge
Off Route 590
Hawley, Pa. 18428

*Lakewood Hotel
Route 370
Lakewood, Pa. 18439

*The Lancaster Hotel
Route 191
South Sterling, Pa. 18460

*Marlyne Roudge
Route 590
Star Route

*Orchard Motel
Route 590
Hamlin Village, Pa. 18427

*Peggy Runway Lodge
Route 106
Narrowsburg, Pa. 18415

*Poyntelle Hotel
Route 370
Poyntelle, Pa. 18454

*Rebas Haven
Route 590

*River Dale Motel
Route 6
Hawley, Pa. 18428

*Spry's Country Inn
Beach Lake, Pa. 18405

*Starlight Inn
Starlight, Pa. 18461

XIII. (Continued)

* Stony Brook Lodge
Route 590
Hawley, Pa. 18428

* Treverton House
Beach Lake, Pa. 18405

* Twin Willows
Route 106
Beach Lake, Pa. 18405

* Waymart Hotel
205 Carbondale Road
Waymart, Pa. 18472

* Wayside Haven
Route 590

* Widmers Brookmeadow Farm
Route 191

* Will Frieds Central House
Beach Lake, Pa. 18405

* Woodlock Pines
R. D. #1 Box 80
Hawley, Pa. 18428

* Woodside Park Hotel
Route 670
Bethany, Pa.

Brookside Motel
Buckingham Township

SCHUYLKILL COUNTY

I. Cabins, Cottages, and Homesites

*Additions to State Inventory

* Filbert's Tourist Home & Restaurant
210 South Main Street
Pine Grove, Pa. 17963

* John Bookholt Tourist Home
Routes 895 and 443
New Ringgold, Pa. 17960

* Monaghan's Tourist Home
100 Broad Street
Fountain Springs
Ashland, Pa. 17921

Stone Mountain Manor
Route 895
Summit Station, Pa. 17979

* Mountain Valley Lake
R. D.
Ashland, Pa. 17921

Sweet Arrow Lake
Pine Grove & Washington

Blue Ridge Cabins
Wayne

Willow Dale
Washington

II. Camping Grounds

* Lighthouse Camp
Roedersville
Pine Grove, Pa. 17963

Red Ridge Lake
R. D. #1 Box 59
Zion's Grove, Pa. 17985

Rosemount Camping Grounds
R. D. #1
Tamaqua, Pa. 18252

Echo Valley Park
Tremont, Pa. 17981

Red Hill Farm Camp
(South Manheim)

III. Field Sports Area

Pine Forest Park
(Washington)

* Happy Holiday Recreation Area
Route 895
Summit Station, Pa. 17979

* Lakewood Park
Route 54
Barnesville, Pa. 18214

* Paradise Park (Recihwein's Pool) 7
Mowry, Pa. 17956

* Stauffer's Park
R. D.
Ringtown, Pa. 17967

* Willowdale Recreation Area
Route 443
Pine Grove, Pa. 17963

IV. Fishing Waters

Little Mountain Trout Lakes
Ringtown, Pa. 17967

S & A Trout Ponds
R. D. #1
Orwigsburg, Pa. 17961

Paradise Lake
Washington

IV. (Continued)

Stoyers Dam
Schuylkill Haven

Blue Mountain Lakes
Off Route 895
Summit Station, Pa. 17979

Park Crest Fish & Game
Ryan

Belmont Minnow Creek
Norweigen

Tropp's Pond
Norweigen

Buck Horn Lake
Barry

V. Golf Courses

White Birch Golf
Ryan

Hidden Valley Golf Course
Washington

Mt. Valley
Barry

Mahoning Valley Public Golf Course
R. D. #3
Tamaqua, Pa. 18252

Pinedale Driving Range
West Brunswick, Pa.

Mazyr Driving Range
Rush

VIII. Riding Stables

Circle J Ranch
Panther Valley Road
Pottsville,
R. D. #1
Pa. 17901

XI. Water Sports Area

Reichwein Pool
Barry

Willow Lake Pool
Schuylkill Haven

Lakewood Park Pool
Ryan

Happy Holiday Pool
South Manheim

Lakeside
Ryan

*Blue Mountain Lakes
Off Route 895
Summit Station, Pa. 17979

*Buck Horn Lake
Mt. Pleasant, Pa.

*Spring Crest Lake
R. D. #1
Ashland, Pa. 17921

XII. Winter Sports Area

Sharp Mt. Ski Slope & Lodge
West City Line
Pottsville, Pa. 17901

XIII. Resorts, Hotels, and Motels

- * The Barn Motel & Restaurant
Route 209
730 West Grand Ave.
Tower City, Pa. 17980

- * Bel Air Motel
501 South Middle Street
Frackville, Pa. 17931

- * Deer Lake Motel & Restaurant
Route 61
R. D. #1
Orwigsburg, Pa. 17961

- * Dusselfink Motel
R. D. #3
Pottsville, Pa. 17901

- * Falkowski's Motel
Route 209
Branchdale, Pa. 17923

- * H - W Boulevard Motel
P. O. Box 146
Pottsville, Pa. 17901

- * Inn 83 Motel
R. D.
Schuylkill Haven, Pa 17972

- * J - M Motel
Route 61
C. A. Lord Boulevard
Pottsville, Pa. 17901

- * Longo's Restaurant & Motel
Box 93
St. Clair Boulevard
St. Clari, Pa. 17970

- * Majestic Hotel
Pine & Broad Streets
Tamaqua, Pa. 18252

XIII. (Continued)

- * Maple Shade Motel
Third and Middle Streets
Ashland, Pa. 17921

- * Marko Town House Hotel
9th and Centre Streets
Ashland, Pa. 17921

- * Monfort Motel & Restaurant
Route 924
Sheppton, Pa. 18248

- * Necho Allen Hotel
Route 209
101 South Center Street
Pottsville, Pa. 17901

- * Pines Motel
Route 309
Ginther, Pa.

- * Rokosz's Hotel
155 Sunbury Street
Minersville, Pa. 17954

- * Roxy Hotel
Route 309
South Tamaqua, Pa. 18252

- * Scrafford's Motel
Jct. Routes 309 & 54
Hometown
Tamaqua, Pa. 18252

- * Tamaqua Motel
Route 309
South Tamaqua, Pa. 18252

PIKE COUNTY

I. Cabins, Cottages, and Homesites

*Additions to State Inventory

*Pocono Highland Camps
Route 402

*River Beach Camp
Route 6

*Sunnybrook Camp
*Route 209

*Blue Jay Cottages
Off Route 507
Lake Wallenpaupack

*Branches Cottages
Route 390
Promised Land State Park

*Camp Wallenpaupack
Off Route 507

*Care Free Cottages
Route 402
Blooming Grove
Hawley, Pa. 18428

*Collinwood & Cabins
Jct. Route 6 and 209
Milford, Pa. 18337

*Duffy's Cottages
Route 408

*Fair Oaks Cottages
Off Route 390
Greentown, Pa. 18426

*Perncove Deluxe Cottage Colony
Route 407
Tafton, Pa. 18464

*Fords Acres Cottages
Off Route 507

I. (Continued)

Camp James M Speers
Dinghams Ferry, PA 18328

Camp Massad Beth
Dinghams Ferry, PA 18328

Camp Akenac Sisters of the Good Shephard
Dinghams Ferry, PA 18328

Camp Madeleine Mulford
Dinghams Ferry, PA 18328

Camp Hugh Beaver
Bushkill, Pa. 18324

New Jersey "Y" Camps
R. D.
Milford, PA 18337

Christian Herald Childrens Camp
Campmont Lawn

Workers Unity House, Inc.
(Lehman Township)

Camp Hidden Falls (Girl Scouts)
Dinghams Ferry, PA 18328

Camp Lenape
Lake Fairview
Tafton, PA 18464

* Green Manor Tourist Home
Route 6
Milford, Pa. 18337

Camp Brooklyn
Blooming Grove to Paupack Road
Palymyra, New York 14522

I. (Continued)

* Camp Colang
W. Colang Park
Lackawaxen, Pa. 18435

* Log & Twig
Dingman's Ferry, Pa. 18328

* Camp Delanores Delwapn
Off 590

* Madelon Mulford
(Girl Scouts of Greater Essex Co.
N. J.)
Dingman's Ferry, Pa. 18328

* Camp Indian Trail
Milford, Pa. 18337

* Lee Mar
Lackawaxen, Pa. 18435

* Netimus
Milford, Pa. 18337

* Camp Shokola
Greeley Road
Greeley, Pa. 18425

* Nichecrank
Dingman's Ferry, Pa. 18328

* Camp Timber Tops
Greeley, Pa. 18425

* Stoney Hollow
Bushkill, Pa. 18324

* Indian Lake Camp
Route 209

* Pine Crest
Dingman's Ferry, Pa. 18328

Boys Club of Newark, Inc.
Milford, Pa. 18337

* Lake Owego Camp
Route 6
Hawley, Pa. 18428

* Oneka
Tafton, Pa. 18464

* Lahikan Camps
Greeley, Pa. 18425

* Kittatinny
Dingmans Ferry, Pa. 18328

* Pine Forest Camp
Greeley, Pa. 18425

II. Camping Grounds

* Ironwood Park
Route 507
Greentown, Pa. 18426

* Ledgesdale Park
Lake Wallenpaupack

* Wilsonville Park
Route 6
Hawley, Pa. 18428

Rock Hill Scout Reservation

III. Field Sports Area

* Sterlings Bait & Tackle
Route 6
Lake Wallenpaupack
Hawley, Pa. 18428

Porters' Lake Club
Dinghams Ferry

Beaver Run Hunting & Fishing Club
Marshall, Pa.

Saw Creek Hunting & Fishing Club
Marshall's Creek, Pa.

Blue Heron Lake Hunting & Fishing Club
Dinghams Ferry, Pa.

Forest Lake Club
(Lackawaxen)

Welcome Lake Club

Glen Ridge Hunting & Fishing Club
(Lehman Township)

V. Golf Courses

- * Cliff Park Golf Course & Inn
Milford, Pa.
- * Twin Lakes Golf Course
Myersville, Pa.
- * Bushkill Falls Lodge Golf Course
Bushkill
- * Tamiment Golf Course
Bushkill
- * Tamiment-in-the-Poconos
Tamiment

VI. Hunting Area

Porter's Lake Club
Dingham's Ferry, Pa.

Mink Pond Hunting & Fishing Club

Beaver Run Hunting & Fishing Club
Saw Creek Hunting & Fishing Club
Marshalls Creek, Pa.

Blue Heron Lake Hunting & Fishing Club
Dingham's Ferry, Pa.

Welcome Lake Club

Glen Ridge Hunting & Fishing Club
(Lehman Township)

Blooming Grove Hunting & Fishing Club
R. D.
Hawley, Pa. 18428

Saw Creek Hunting & Fishing Club
Marshalls Creek, Pa.

VIII. Riding Stables

* Circle C Ranch
Route 507

* Circel D Ranch
Route 590

* Lords Valley Stables
Route 940
Lords Valley
Hawley, Pa. 18428

XI. Water Sports Area

* Bakers Marina Company
Lake Wallenpaupack
Hawley, Pa. 18428

* Bob's Beach
Route 209
Milford, Pa. 18337

* Lake Harbor Marina
Route 507

* Mansuy Sailing Center
Route 507

* Seeley's Landing
Route 507
Lake Wallenpaupack
Hawley, Pa. 18428

* Tafton Beach
Route 6
Lake Wallenpaupack
Hawley, Pa. 18438

* Wallenpaupack Marina
Route 507

XII. Winter Sports Area

- * Paper Birch Ski Run
Route 390
Tafton, Pa. 18464

XIII. Resorts, Hotels and Motels

- * Al's & Ev's Motel
Route 390
Promised Land State Park
- * Arlington Hotel
Milford, Pa. 18337
- * Bellevue Hotel
Route 209
Dingmans Ferry, Pa. 18328
- * Blue Spruce Motel
Route 6
- * Breitfellows Motel
Route 6 and 209
Milford, Pa. 18337
- * Cliff Park Inn
- * Dela-Shore Motel
Route 6
- * Dingmans House
Route 209
Dingmans Ferry, Pa. 18328
- * Dirks Cabin
Route 390
Hawley, Pa. 18428
- * Earl Lodge
Route 507
- * Echo Lake Hotel
Route 209

XIII. (Continued)

* Echo Lake Lodge
Route 209

* Fetzer
Route 6
Lords Valley
Hawley, Pa. 18428

* Garmons Motor Court
Int. of Routes 390-507

* Greeley Casino
Route 590
Greeley, Pa. 18425

* Green Circle Cottages & Motel
Route 507

* Hawley Motel
Route 6
Hawley, Pa. 18428

* Hill Top Lodge
Off Route 6 to Millrift
Milford, Pa. 18337

* Honeymoon Haven
Dingmans Ferry, Pa. 18328

* Hotel Fauchere
Route 6

* Hotel Pines
Route 209

* Lake Side Motel
Route 507

* Lake View Motel
Route 6

* Loch Highlands
Paupack, Pa. 18451

XIII. (Continued)

- * Locust Lodge
Blooming Grove,
Hawley, Pa. 18428

- * Marien Terrance Inn
Off Route 507
Hawley, Pa. 18428

- * Merit Motel
Route 6
Westfall Township
Matamoras, Pa. 18336

- * Midway Motel
Route 6 and 209
Pike County

- * Milford Motel
Route 209
Milford, Pa. 18337

- * Millers Modern Motels
Route 590
Greeley, Pa. 18425

- * Mount Breezer Lodge
Route 390

- * Mountain Lake House
Route 209

- * Myers Motel
Route 6 and 209
Milford, Pa. 18337

- * Narvels Lodge
Route 507
Greentown, Pa. 18426

- * Nemanie Lodge
Lake Wallenpaupack
Paupack, Pa. 18451

XIII. (Continued)

* Norms haven
Route 507
Greentown, Pa. 18426

* Old Homestead Inn
Blooming Grove Road
Hawley, Pa. 18428

* Owego Lodge
Route 6
Lords Valley
Hawley, Pa. 18428

* Panther Lodge
R. D. #1
Newfoundland, Pa. 18446

* Peggy & Whitey's
Intersection of 390

*Peps Inn
Route 507

* Phils Echo Valley
Route 209
Dingmans Ferry, Pa. 18328

* Poco-Fairview Colony
Fairview Lake
Route 390

* Rau's Shadow Brook
Route 106
Beach Lake

* Sandy Beach Motel
Route 6
Hawley, Pa. 18428

* Semper Mount Lake Resort
R. D. #1
Hawley, Pa. 18428

XIII. (Continued)

*Shady Lawn
Dinghams Ferry, Pa. 18328

*Sherelyn Motel
Route 6
Milford, Pa. 18337

*The Shohola Falls Inn
R. D. #1
Shohola, Pa. 18458

*Silver Birches Motel
Route 507

*Ski High Lodge
Route 209

*Sky's Edge
Route 209
Dingmans Ferry, Pa. 18328

*Sommas Lakeside Pines
Route 507

*Spinback Cottages & Motel
Route 390
Promised Land Park

*Sunset Village
Lake Wallenpaupack
Route 507

*Tafton Manor
Route 6
Tafton, Pa. 18464

*Tauschmans Motel
Route 390
Promised Land State Park

*Terrace Gardens
Spinners Point

XIII. (Continued)

* Tourist Village Motel
Routes 6 and 209
Milford, Pa. 18337

* Vandermark Hotel
Route 6
Milford, Pa. 18337

* Valley View Hotel
Route 209
Egypt Mills, Pa. 18047

* Van Tyne Hotel
Route 6
Milford, Pa. 18337

* Vinabona Hotel
Route 447

* Wallenpaupack Motor Lodge
Int. of Route 6 and 507
Tafton, Pa. 18464

* The Watson House
Twin Lakes Road
Milford, Pa. 18337

* Werys Motel
Route 209

* West Fall Gardens
Routes 209 and 6
Matamoras, Pa. 18336

* White Beauty View Resort
Route 507
Lake Wallenpaupack
Hawley, Pa. 18428

* Wilson Inn
Route 390
Promised Land Park

XIII. (Continued)

- * Witty House
Witty House, Pa.

- * Winona Falls Lodge
Route 209

- * Wrights Crystal Spring House
Woodstown Road
Shohola, Pa. 18458

LACKAWANNA COUNTY

I. Cabins, Cottages, and Homesites

*Additions to State Inventory

Camp Kewanne
La Plume, Pa. 18440

Scranton Pocono Girl Scout Camp
Roaring Brook

Harmony Heart Camp
(Route 107)
Box 251
Jermyn, PA 18433

Primitive Methodist Bible Camp
(Lehigh Township)

Tony Di Blassi
Scott

Jewish Community Center

Holy Family Social Club

Bear Lake Association
(Lehigh Township)

Moosic Lake Association
Jefferson

Baylors Lake
(Benton Township)

Lake Sheridan
Benton

Chapman Lake
(Scott Township)

Newton Lake
(Greenfield Township)

I. (Continued)

(Greenfield Township)

* Del View Camp
Off Route 191
Equinunk, Pa. 18417

Handsance Lake Association
(Benton Township)

Basset Pond
Benton

Heart Lake Bible Camp
(Scott Township)

Gravel Pond
(Glen Burn Township)

Deer Lake Association
(Benton Township)

Lake Monataku
(Benton Township)

Tamarack Lake
(Clifton Township)

Champayne Lake

Lake Spangenberg Association
(Jefferson Township)

II. Camping Grounds

Pennbrook Picnic Grove
La Plume, PA 18440

III. Field Sports Area

*Glenwood Lake
(Moosic Borough)

III. (Continued)

Holiday Lake
(Greenfield Township)

Glenwood Lake
(Moosic Borough)

Rocky Glen Amusement Park
(Moosic Borough)

IV. Fishing Waters

Glen Burn Pond
(Glen Burn Township)

Swartz's Grove
(Springbrook Township)

* Lake Sacona
(Benton Township)

Fords Lake
Newton

Sicklers Pond
(Greenfield Township)

Lake Ulike
(Jefferson Township)

Maroon Lake
R. D. #3
Moscow, PA 18444

Crystal Lake Hotel
(Greenfield Township)

V. Golf Courses

Glen Oak Country Club
(Abbingdon Township)

Elk View Country Club
Greenfield

Elmhurst Country Club
(Roaring Brook Township)

Sky Line Golf Course
(Greenfield Township)

Scott View Golf Course
(Scott Township)

Lake Land Golf Course
(Benton Township)

Homestead Golf Course
(Greenfield Township)

Scranton Municipal Golf Course
(Jefferson Township)

Pine Hills Country Club
Taylor Borough

Scranton Country Club
South Abington Township

Elk View Country Club
(Greenfield Township)

* Apawa Golf Course
Scranton, Pa.

* Mt. Cobb Golf Land
Corner Routes 348 and 247
Mt. Cobb, Pa. 18436

V. (Continued)

Serine Chip & Putt Golf Course
La Plume, PA 18440

Belmont Driving Range
(Dickson City Borough)

Lelago Driving Range
(Covington Township)

VI. Hunting Area

Moosic Sportsmen's Club
(Springbrook Township)

Covington Rod & Gun Club
(Covington Township)

Clifton Gun Club
(Clifton Township)

Lobo Gun Club
(Madison Township)

Gas Hollow Sportsmen's Club

Lacka Rora Rod & Gun Club
(Clifton Township)

Wyoming Rod & Gun Club
(Clifton Township)

Waverly Sportsmen's Club
(La Plume Township)

Moscow Sportsmen Club
(Covington Township)

Flint Kill Conservation Club
Lehigh

VIII. Riding Stables

Clarks Riding Stables
(Scott Township)

El Pocono Dude Ranch
Thornhurst, Pa.

Golden Eagle Riding Academy
(Dalton Borough)

Justus Corners Stables
(Scott Township)

X. Vacation Farm or Dude Ranch

* El Pocono Dude Ranch & Country Club
Thornhurst, Pa.

XI. Water Sports Area

Akens Beach
(Springbrook Township)

Sandy Beach
(Covington Township)

* Arkers Beach

Oakmont Cabana Club
Scranton, Pa.

Hammond Swim Club
(South Abington Township)

Redoak Lake
(Ranson Township)

Rocky Glen Lake
(Moosic Borough)

* Martin's Boat Rental
Off Lake Sheridan
Benton Township, Pa. 17814

XII. Winter Sports Area

Elmo Baldassari
(Ranson Township)

XIII. Resorts, Hotels and Motels

*Adrian Motel
Route 6 and 11
Clark Summit, Pa. 18411

*Barons Hotel
Route 106 North
Crystal Lake, Pa.

*Blue Ridge Motel and Restaurant
Route 106
West of Carbondale

*Casey Hotel
Adams and Lackawanna Avenues
Scranton, Pa. 18503

*Country Surrey Inn
Gouldsboro, Pa. 18424

*Davies Motel
Route 6 and 11
Churchill, Pa.

*Fleetville Inn
Near Fleetville Corners
Route 407
Benton Township, Pa. 17814

*Greenwood Motor Inn
4130 Birney Avenue
Scranton, Pa. 18505

*Hillcrest Motel
R. D. #1
Clark Summit, Pa. 18411

XIII. (Continued)

- * Hilltop Motel
Route 6 and 106
Canarn Street
Carbondale, Pa. 18407
- * Holiday Motel
Route 6 and 11
Clarks Summit, Pa. 18411
- * Jermyn Motor Inn
Wyoming and Spruce Streets
Scranton, Pa. 18509
- * Lake Sheridan Motel
Route 107
Benton Township, Pa. 17814
- * Lamplighter Motel
R. D. #2
Clark Summit, Pa. 18411
- * Larsons Motel
Intersection of Route 611-502
Daleville, Pa. 18444
- * Mid-Valley Motel
Route 6
Olyphant, Pa. 18447
- * Pelican Hotel
Past Daleville Corners
Daleville, Pa. 18444
- * Penn Can Motel
Route 6 and 11
Chinchilla, Pa. 18410
- * The Pleasantview
Route 6 and 11
R. D. #2
Clark Summit, Pa. 18411
- * Rocky Glen Motel
Route 11
Moosic, Pa. 18505

XIII. (Continued)

- * Rocky Glen Motel
4124 Birney Avenue
Scranton, Pa. 18505

- * San-Aw
Route 6
Scranton-Carbondale Hgwy.
Childs, Pa. 18407

- * 611 Motel
265 North Main Street
Moscow, Pa. 18444

- * Sleeping Beauty Motel
Daleville Corners
Daleville, Pa. 18444

- * Terry's Diner & Motel
Route 11
4118 Birney Avenue
Scranton, Pa. 18505

- * Thotters Motel
Route 11
Moosic, Pa. 18505

- * Trail Motel
Route 6 and 11
Glenburn, Pa.

- * Trotters Motel
4217 Birney Avenue
R. D. #2
Avoca, Pa. 18505

LUZERNE COUNTY

I. Cabins, Cottages, and Homesites

*Additions to State Inventory

* Wagon Wheel Trailer Court
Mountain Lake Road
Mountain Lake, Pa. 18424

* White Birch Parks
Red Rock, Pa. 17814

* White Birch Trailer Ranch & Sales
Route 309
Dallas, Pa. 18612

Camp Wildwood

Camp Joi-Lo

Camp Kresge
White Haven, Pa. 18661

Orchard Camps
R. D. #3
Dallas, Pa. 18612

* Carroll's Tourist Home
650 Wyoming Avenue
Wyoming, Pa. 18644

* Framar Tourist House
80 North Church Street
Hazleton, Pa 18201

* Lake Front Cottages
Pole 266
Harvey's Lake, Pa. 18618

* Marchetti's Tourist Home
149 South Susquehanna Boulevard
West Hazleton, Pa. 18201

* Oak Grove Tourist Home
Route 309
Hazleton, Pa. 18201

I. (Continued)

- * Orchard Trailer Park
R. D. #1, Box 98
White Haven, Pa. 18661

- * Pine Grove Cottages
R. D. #1
Harvey's lake, Pa. 18618

- * Stonehurst Cottages
89 Lakeside Drive
Harvey's Lake, Pa. 18618

- * Uncle Bill's Cottages
R. D. #1 Pole 5
Harvey's Lake, Pa. 18618

- * White House Tourist Home
211 Wyoming Avenue
Wyoming, Pa. 18644

II. Camping Grounds

Wyoming Camp Grounds
(Exeter Township)

- * Good's Camp Site
R. D. #2
Benton, Pa. 17814

III. Field Sports Area

Moyers Grove

Palace Park
Hunlock Creek Township

Cy's Grove

Schoomier's Grove

Lake T-J
(Dallas Township)

III. (Continued)

Lakeside

Hanson's Amusement Park
Harvey's Lake Borough
Pole 151 Route 415
Harvey's Lake, Pa. 18618

San Souci Park
(Hanover Township)

Angela Park
(Butler Township)

Forget Me Not

Scarlett Lake
(Lehman Township)

O'Connells Twin Lakes
(Lehman Township)

* Auto Bowl
Entrance to Harvey's Lake
Harvey's Lake, Pa. 18618

Fanti's Park
R. D. #3
Dallas, Pa. 18612

* Justofin's Grove
R. D.
Rock Glen, Pa. 18246

* Konefal's Acres
Chase Road
Chase, Pa. 18612

* Markewiez Grove
R. D. #1
Sylvan Lake
Hunlocks Creek, Pa. 18621

III. (Continued)

Melody Park
R. D. #1
Dallas, Pa. 18612

*Rock Glen Area
Park Street
Rock Glen, Pa. 18246

Wasko's Picnic Grove
Franklin Township
Perrens Pond, Pa. 18612

IV. Fishing Waters

*Stradnick's Trout Pool
North St.
Johns, Pa. 18247

V. Golf Courses

Hollenback Golf Course
North Washington Street
Wilkes-Barre, Pa. 18701

Orange Golf Course
(Franklin Township)

Irem Temple Country Club
Dallas, Pa.

Fox Hill Country Club
Exeter Township

Charles Volack
Orange, Pa.

Dallas Driving Range
Dallas Township

Sweet Valley Golf Course
(Ross Township)

V. (Continued)

Happy Valley Golf Course
Exeter, Pa.

* Host White Birch Golf Course
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

* Glenwood Golf Course
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

* Wilkes-Barre Municipal Golf Course
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

* Hazleton Golf Course
Hazleton, Pa.

VIII. Riding Stables

Meadow Brook Stables
Wright Township
Mountaintop, Pa.

* Lobitz Stables
Route 940 West
548 West Maple Street
Hazleton, Pa. 18201

* Riverside Stables
158 North River Road
Plainsville, Pa. 18650

* Sandy Valley Stable
Sandy Run, Pa.

XI. Water Sports Area

Valley Tennis and Swim Club
(Kingston Township)

Perons Marsh
(Franklin Township)

XI. (Continued)

*Aqua Lung Rentals & Water Skiing
Entrance to Harvey's Lake
Harvey's Lake, Pa. 18618

*Lake Jean Boat Rental
Ricketts Glen State Park
Ricketts Glen
R. D.
Benton, Pa. 17814

Mt. Laurel Pool
Route 309
Hazleton, Pa. 18201

Old Sandy Bottom Beach
Box 196A
Harvey's Lake, Pa. 18618

*Sandy Beach Drive-In and
Amusement Center
Harvey's Lake, Pa.

*Stadt's Boat Rental
R. D. #2
Hunlock's Creek, Pa 18621

Stoffa's Pool
Route 940 R. D.
Drums, Pa. 18222

*Wasenda Boat Rental
R. D. #1
Hunlock's Creek, Pa. 18621

Boat Rentals
Lake Township
Harvey's Lake, Pa.

XIII. Resorts, Hotels, and Motels

- * Barre Motel
Route 115 and 315
Wilkes-Barre, Pa. 18701
- * Capri Motel
Second and Alter Streets
Hazleton, Pa. 18201
- * Carousel Motel
400 Kidder Street
Wilkes-Barre, Pa. 18702
- * Cool Nook Motel
Route 11
Shickshinny, Pa. 18655
- * Cottage Hotel
Corner Main & Washington Streets
Freeland, Pa. 18224
- * Crestwood Motel
Route 309
Fairview Heights
Mountaintop, Pa. 18707
- * Florence Motel Gardens
R. D. #2
East End Boulevard
Wilkes-Barre, Pa. 18702
- * Fort Durkee Hotel
62-70 Public Square
Wilkes-Barre, Pa. 18701
- * Gus Genetti Motor Lodge
Route 309
Hazleton, Pa. 18201
- * Genetti Hotel
77 East Market Street
Wilkes-Barre, Pa. 18701
- * Georgie's Motel
Flint Hill Road
Bear Creek, Pa. 18601

XIII. (Continued)

- * Granite Motel
Route 309
Mountaintop, Pa. 18707

- * Grove Motel
Route 11
Berwick, Pa. 18603

- * Harding Motel
Route 92
R. D. #1
Harding, Pa. 18643

- * Hazleton Hotel
Broad and Wyoming Streets
Hazleton, Pa. 18201

- * Holiday Inn
Route 315
Post Box 450
Wilkes-Barre, Pa. 18703

- * Hotel Berwick
300 Market Street
Berwick, Pa. 18603

- * Hotel Hart
East Market Street
Wilkes-Barre, Pa. 18701

- * Hotel Shickshinny
Route 11
23 South Main Street
Shickshinny, Pa. 18655

- * Howard Johnson's Motor Lodge
Route 315
Avoca, Pa. 18641

- * Jays Motel
Route 177
Shawnee
Harvey's Lake, Pa. 18618

XIII. (Continued)

* Lakeside Inn, Hotel, Restaurant
Box 28
Harvey's Lake, Pa. 18618

* Lily Lake Hotel
Lily Lake Road
Dalton, Pa. 18414

* Mount Laurel Motel
Route 309
Hazleton, Pa. 18201

* Mussaris Sun Valley
Route 309
R. D. Drums, Pa. 18222

* Nesco Manor Inc. Motel
Route 309
Hazleton, Pa. 18201

* Delight Motel
Route 309
Hazleton, Pa. 18201

* Park Motel
R. D. #2
Carverton Road
Wyoming, Pa. 18644

* Quaker Courts Motel
P. O. Box 15B
Dallas, Pa. 18612

* Ricketts Glen Hotel
R. D. #2
Benton, Pa. 17814

XIII. (Continued)

* Riverview Motel
Route 11
Berwick, Pa. 18603

* Scandinavia Motel
R. D. #1
Sweet Valley, Pa. 18656

* Sorber's Hotel
R. D. #2
Hunlock's Cree, Pa. 18621

* Sterling Hotel
River and Market Streets
Wilkes-Barre, Pa. 18703

* Taylor's Hotel and Motel
45 South Laurel Street
Hazleton, Pa. 18201

* Velley Hotel
Route 309
Hazleton, Pa. 18201

* Valmont Motel
Route 93
West Hazleton, Pa. 18201

* West Wyoming Hotel
1000 West Eithth Street
West Wyoming, Pa. 18644

* White Haven Hotel
302 Main Street
White Haven, Pa. 18661

Woodland Park Updyke Berry Farm
Sweet Valley Road
R. D. #1
Hunlocks, Creek, Pa. 18621

* Yale's Motel
Route 309
Mountaintop, Pa. 18707

XIII. (Continued)

* YMCA Hotel
34 Broad Street
Pittston, Pa. 18640

* YMCA Hotel
40 West Northampton Street
Wilkes-Barre, Pa. 18701

MONROE COUNTY

I. Cabins, Cottages, and Homesites

*Additions to State Inventory

*Abeel's Hearthstone Cottages
Cherry Lane Road
Tannersville, Pa. 18372

*Arnold's Cottages
Route 611
Stroudsburg, Pa. 18360

*Chestnut Ridge Estates
Mount Eaton Road
Saylorsburg, Pa. 18353

*Cordial Cottage
Route 611
Swiftwater, Pa. 18370

*Countryside Housekeeping Cottages
R. D. #3
Stroudsburg, Pa. 18360

*Fairview Cottages & Lodge
Off 611
Mount Pocono, Pa. 18344

Fern Rocks Cottages
Scotrun, Pa. 18355

*Fisher Cottages
Route 940
Pocono Pines, Pa. 18350

*Greenview Farms
R. D. #1
Saylorsburg, Pa. 18353

*Heigh Ho Housekeeping Lodge
Route 314
Swiftwater, Pa. 18370

Laurelbrook Cottages
R. D. #2
East Stroudsburg, Pa. 18301

*Laurel Ledge Cottages
Sullivan Trail Road
Tannersville, Pa. 18372

I. (Continued)

*Log Cabin Farm
Route 447
R. D. #2
East Stroudsburg, Pa. 18301

Manitou Cottages
R. D. #3
Stroudsburg, Pa. 1836-

*McCard Cottages
45031 Off Route 447
Canadensis, Pa. 18325

*Minisink Hills Bungalows
Route 45061
Minisink Hills, Pa. 18341

*Mountain Rest Farm
Route 115
Effort, Pa. 18330

*Mountain Top Cottages
Off 611
Swiftwater, Pa. 18370

Naomi Cottages
Route 390
Mountainhome, Pa. 18342

*Pasold Farm Cottages
Canadensis, Pa. 18325

Pine-O-Rama Farm & Cottages
R. D. #5 Box 172
Stroudsburg, Pa. 18360

*Pine Ridge Housekeeping Cottages
R. D. #2 Box 192
Route 45049
Stroudsburg, Pa. 18360

*Pocono Valley Farm
R. D. #1
Kunkletown, Pa. 18058

I. (Continued)

*Rippling Brook Cottages
Route 390
Canadensis, Pa. 18325

*Chickagami & Nawakwa
Pocono Pines, Pa. 18350

*Rocky Lane Farm
R. D. #2
Stroudsburg, Pa. 18360

London Cottages
Swiftwater, Pa. 18370

*Rose Leaf Cottage
Route 390
Cresco, Pa. 18326

*Saylor's Cottages
Old Route 115
Saylorsburg, Pa. 18353

*Scerbo's Cottages
Old Route 115
Saylorsburg, Pa. 18353

*Segelkens Cottages
R. D. #5
Stroudsburg, Pa. 18360

Leisure Lake
Pocono Township

*Trailside Cottages
Sullivan Trail
Pocono Pines, Pa. 18350

*Camp Owaissa
Pocono Pines, Pa. 18350

*Camp Twin Pine
R. D. #2
Stroudsburg, Pa. 18360

I. (Continued)

Evergreen Lake
Kunkletown, PA 18058

Hemlock Lake
Property Owners Association

Kingswood Estate
Kunkletown, PA 18058

Pleasant Valley Estate
Kunkletown, PA 18058

Meadow Lake
Sciota, PA 18354

Bartons Glen Lake & Village
Bartonsville, PA 18321

Pocono Farms
(Coolbaugh Township)
Tobyhanna, PA 18466

Mountain Manor
Marshalls Creek, PA 18335

*Camp Harlam
R. D.
Kunkletown, Pa. 18058

Freedom Valley
Girl Scout Council
(Paradise Township)

Dawn Hill Cottages
Route 390
Canadensis, PA 18325

Troutlake Cottages
(Jackson Township)

I. (Continued)

Grand St. Settlement Camps
R. D. # 2
East Stroudsburg, PA 18301

Golden Slipper Square Club Camp
R. D. #3
Stroudsburg, PA 18360

Camp William Penn
Route 402
R. D. #2
East Stroudsburg, PA 18301

Camp Wildwood Manor for Girls
(Barrett Township)
Canadensis, PA 18325

Camp Truder
R. D. #1
Kunkletown, PA 18058

Camp Tegawitha
Off Route 611
Tobyhanna, PA 18366

Camp Tanalo
R. D. #3
East Stroudsburg, PA 18301

Massad Camp, Inc.
Massad "Beth" Dingman's Ferry, Pa. 18328
Massad "Aleph" Tannersville, Pa. 18370

Little Flower Camp
(Coolbaugh Township)
Tobyhanna, PA 18466

Kirkwood Presbyterian Camp
R. D. #3
Stroudsburg, PA 18360

Indian Lake
Bushkill, PA 18324

I. (Continued)

Mountain Rest Farm
Route 115
Effort, PA 18330

Manitou Cottages
R. D. #3
Stroudsburg, PA 18360

Rip Van Winkle House
(Middle Smithfield Township)

Blue Mountain Camp
R. D. #2
East Stroudsburg, PA

Camp Minsi
Stillwater Lake
Mt. Pocono, PA 18344

Camp Lindenmere
R. D. #1
Tannersville, Pa. 18372

Camp Innifree
Henryville, PA 18332

Camp Akiba
R. D. #2, Stroudsburg, Pa. 18360

Camp Miller
Shawnee on Delaware, PA 18356

Camp Hagen
Shawnee on Delaware, PA 18356

Camp Canadensis
Geese Hill Road
Canadensis, PA 18325

*Camp Nausakwa
Box 101
Mt. Pocono, Pa. 18344

I. (Continued)

Stout Acres Camp
(Smithfield Township)

Brainerd Presbyterian Center
R. D. #2
Stroudsburg, PA 18360

Camp Big Pocono
R. D. #1
Stroudsburg, PA 18360

Camp Cherith
R. D. #3, Stroudsburg, Pa. 18360

Sunnybrook Conference Center
(Middlesmithfield Township)

Pocono Highland Camp
Marshalls Creek, Pa. 18335

Pinemere Camp
R. D. #3
Stroudsburg, PA 18360

Ministerium Camp
Shawnee on Delaware, PA 18356

Nan-Ro Cottages
(Barrett Township)

Mountain Lake House
Marshalls Creek, PA 18335

Naomi Cottages
Route 390
Mountainhome, PA 18342

Sun Valley
Effort, PA 18330

I. (Continued)

Stillwater Lake Estates
Pocono Pines, PA 18350

Willow Dell House
East Stroudsburg, PA 18301

Meadowbrook Manor Riding Farm
R. D. #3
East Stroudsburg, PA 18301

Ewe's Housekeeping Cottages
Route 715
McMichaels
R. D. #5 Route 211
Stroudsburg, PA 18360

Minisink Acres

Birchwood

The Robbins Farm
(Chestnut Hill Township)
R. D.
Saylorsburg, PA 18353

Spruce Mountain House
Route 447
Buckhill, PA 18324

Red Rock Cottages
R. D. #3
East Stroudsburg, PA 18301

Lake Mount Farm
(Hamilton Township)

* Camp Achela
Blakeslee, Pa. 18610

II. Camping Grounds

Bethlehem Area Council
Boy Scouts of America
(Tobyhanna Township)

* Chicola Lake Traylor Park
R. D. #1
Saylorsburg, Pa. 18353

Arrowhead Camp
R. D. #2
Stroudsburg, PA

Camp Sun Mountain
Smithfield

Camp Swiftwater
Canadensis, Pa. 18325

Camp Streamside
R. D. #3 (Jackson)
Stroudsburg, PA

Trexler Scout Reservation
R. D. #1, Kunkletown, Pa. 18058

John Alberts
Mt. Pocono, PA

* Tent and Trailer Camp Grounds
Coolbaugh
Mt. Pocono

IV. Fishing Waters

Ruben Treible
East Stroudsburg

Pocohontas Resort

Tobyhanna Ice Dam
Tobyhanna

Parkside Fishing Assoc.
East Stroudsburg, Pa.

* Mountain Spring Lake
Jackson

Brown's Lake
Barrett

V. Golf Courses

Blue Mountain Golf Club
R. D. #4 (near Saylorsburg)
Stroudsburg, Pa. 18360

*Brookdale-on-the-Lake
Scotrun, Pa. 18355

Buck Hill Falls Golf Course
Buck Hill Falls
Pa. 18323

Bush's Golf Course
R. D. #2, Box 223
Stroudsburg, Pa. 18360

Bushkill Falls Lodge
Bushkill, Pa. 18324

*Chestnut Ridge Estates
& Golf Course
R. D. #1
Saylorsburg, Pa. 18353

*Dreamy Acres
(Barrett Township)

*East Valley Miniature Golf Course
East Stroudsburg, Pa.

*Echo Lake Hotel & Country Club
R. D. #1 (Echo Lake)
East Stroudsburg, Pa. 18301

*Evergreen Park Golf Course
Analomink, Pa. 18320

*Fernwood Golf Course
Route 209
Bushkill, Pa. 18324

*Fred Waring's
Shawnee Inn & Country Club
Shawnee on Delaware, Pa. 18356

V. (Continued)

Glenbrook Country Club
R. D. #4
Stroudsburg, Pa. 18360

*Glenwood Hotel Golf Club
Delaware Water Gap, Pa. 18327

*Indian Echo Farm Golf Course
Port Allegheny

*Laurel Grove Inn
Canadensis, Pa. 18325

Megargel's Bartonsville Golf Course
Route 611
Bartonsville, Pa. 18321

Megargel's Blakeslee Golf Course
Blakeslee, Pa. 18610

Megargel's Golf Course
Cresco, Pa. 18326

*Megargel's Golf Course
Pocono Lake, Pa. 18347

Megargel's Indian Mountain Golf Club
Route 209
Kresgeville, Pa. 18333

Megargel's Wiscasset Golf Course
Mt. Pocono, Pa. 18344

Mo-Nom-O-Nock Inn & Motor Lodge
Mountainhome, Pa. 18344

*Mountain Manor Inn & Golf Club
Marshalls Creek, Pa. 18335

Mt. Pocono Golf Club
Mt. Pocono, Pa. 18344

V. (Continued)

Pine Hollow Golf Course
Canadensis, Pa. 18325

*Pocono Farms, Inc.
R. D. #1
Tobyhanna, Pa. 18466

*Pocono Lake Golf Club
Pocono Lake, Pa.

*Pocono Manor Inn & Golf Club
Pocono Manor, Pa. 18349

*Randall's Woodmont Golf Course
Tannersville, Pa. 18372

Skytop Lodge Golf Course
Skytop, Pa. 18357

Terra Greens Golf Course
R. D. #3
East Stroudsburg, Pa. 18301

*Vacation Valley
R. D. #1
East Stroudsburg, Pa. 18301

Water Gap Country Club
Delaware Water Gap, Pa. 18327

VI. Hunting Area

*Greenview Farm
(Hamilton)

Hiawatha Hunting & Fishing Club
R. D.
Eas. Stroudsburg, Pa.

Manzaneta Rod & Gun Club, Inc.
(Price)

Mr. Allen Hunting Club Assoc.
East Stroudsburg, Pa.

Crescent Lake Club
Crescent Lake

XIII. (Continued)

*Lake Tedyuskung Lodge
Off Route 590
Hawley, Pa. 18428

*Lakewood Hotel
Route 370
Lakewood, Pa. 18439

*The Lancaster Hotel
Route 191
South Sterling, Pa. 18460

*Marlyne Roudge
Route 590
Star Route

*Orchard Motel
Route 590
Hamlin Village, Pa. 18427

*Peggy Runway Lodge
Route 106
Narrowsburg, Pa. 18415

*Poyntelle Hotel
Route 370
Poyntelle, Pa. 18454

*Rebas Haven
Route 590

*River Dale Motel
Route 6
Hawley, Pa. 18428

*Spry's Country Inn
Beach Lake, Pa. 18405

*Starlight Inn
Starlight, Pa. 18461

X. Vacation Farm or Dude Ranch

*Sunnybrook Riding Farm
Chestnuthill

* Sunnybrook Riding Farm
R. D. #1
Saylorsburg, Pa. 18353

Wieland's Pocono Valley Farm
(Eldred)

XI. Water Sports Area

Sandy Beach
East Stroudsburg

Pardee Beach Club, Inc.
Route 45012
Shawnee-on-Delaware, Pa. 18356

XII. Winter Sports Area

Camelback Ski Area
Tannersville

Timber Hill, Inc.
(Paradise)
Route 447
Cresco, Pa. 18326

*Snow Hill
Canadensis, Pa. 18325

XIII. Resorts, Hotels, and Motels

Vacation Valley
Echo Lake, PA 18329

Shawnee Inn
Shawnee on Delaware, PA 18356

Penns Hills Lodge Resort
Route 447 & 191
Analomink, PA 18320

Germond Hotel & Cottages
Bushkill, PA 18324

Echo Valley Lodge
R. D. #1
East Stroudsburg, PA 18301

Blue Ridge Inn Resort
Echo Lake, PA 18301

The Antlers
Swiftwater, PA 18370

Skyline Inn & Cottages
Off Route 940
Mt. Pocono, PA 18344

Ski-Hi Lodge
R. D. #1
East Stroudsburg, PA 18301

Pocono Mountain Inn
Route 191
Cresco, PA 18326

Pocono Manor Inn
Off Route 314
Mt. Pocono, PA 18344

Pococabana Lodge
Minisink Hills, PA 18341

XIII. (Continued)

Honeymoon Hiway
Kresgeville, PA 18333

Bishop's Colony
Old Route 115
Saylorsburg, PA 18353

Winona Falls Lodge
Bushkill, PA 18324

Pocono Charm Resort
Chestnuthill

The Lake House
Lake Side Drive
Tobyhanna, PA 18466

Humble Rest
R. D. #1
Route 402
East Stroudsburg, PA 18301

Hill Motor Lodge
Tannersville, PA 18372

Pine Knob Inn
Route 447
Canadensis, PA 18325

Glenwood Hotel & Resort Motel
Route 611
Delaware Water Gap, PA 18327

Stricklands Mountain Inn
Woodland Road
Mt. Pocono, PA 18344

Norway House Restaurant & Motel
Paradise Valley, PA 18326

XIII. (Continued)

The Pines Hotel & Motel
Route 447
Canadensis, PA 18325

Spruce Lake Resort
Canadensis, PA 18325

Kanes Motel
Box 24
Bartonsville, PA 18321

Pocono Crest
Pocono Pines, PA 18350

Mount Airy Lodge
Woodland Road
Mount Pocono, PA 18344

Lords Resort
Pocono, PA 18346

Pocohontas Resort
Bartonsville, PA 18321

The Overlook Hotel
Dutch Hill Road
Canadensis, PA 18325

Mountain Crest Lodge
Stroudsburg, PA 18360

Merrill Breezewood
Off Route 611
Mt. Pocono, PA 18344

Swiftwater Inn
Route 611
Swiftwater, PA 18370

XIII. (Continued)

Starlit Lidge
Route 390
Buckhill Falls, PA 18323

Holiday Glen, Inc.
Henryville Road
East Swiftwater, PA 18370

Hillcrest Farms Resort
Stroudsburg, PA 18360

Henryville Lodge
Henryville, PA 18332

Hawthorne Inn & Cottages
South Route 611
Mt. Pocono, PA 18344

The Harvest Moon
Chestnut Hill
Effort, PA 18330

Glen Mere Hotel
Route 390
Canadensis, PA 18325

Sunset Hill Resort
R. D. #1
East Stroudsburg, PA 18301

Leisure Lake Resort
Route 611
Swiftwater, PA 18370

Butes Lodge
Woodland Road
Mt. Pocono, PA 18344

XIII. (Continued)

*Alenias Inn
Box re
Kubal Township, PA.

*Alpine Lodge
Route 611
Woodlawn, Pa.

*Altiers Inn & Motel
Route 209
Box 5027
Marshalls Creek, PA 18335

*Al Vere Lodge
Route 191
Mountainhome, PA 18342

*American Hotel
Route 209
Kresgeville, PA 18333

*American Hotel
Route 560
Kunkletown, Pa. 18058

*Arlington Martin
Effort, PA 18330

*Ashover Motel
940 Paradise Valley, PA

*Beechwood Inn
Lake Road
Saylorsburg, PA 18353

*Birchwood Lodge
Off Route 611
E. of Tannersville, PA 18372

*Blake's Beechwood
Route 423
Tobyhanna, PA 18466

XIII. (Continued)

- * Blakeslee Inn & Beech Motel
Route 940 & 315
Blakeslee Corners, PA 18610
- * Bon Air Motor Lodge
Route 940
Pocono Summit, PA 18346
- * Bridge View Inn
Box 154
Delaware Water Gap, PA 18327
- * Brookdale-On-the-Lake
Scotrun, PA 18355
- * Buck Hill Falls Inn
Route 191
Cresco, PA 18326
- * Canadensis Hotel
Route 447
Canadensis, PA 18325
- * Carl's Hidden Valley
R. D. #2
Stroudsburg, PA 18360
- * Centennial Hotel
Route 196
Kubal Township, PA
- * Chariton's Motel
Business Route 209
R. D. #2
East Stroudsburg, PA 18301
- * The Chester House
Route 611
Tobyhanna, PA 18466
- * Chestnut Grove Lodge
Paradise Township
Swiftwater, PA 18370

XIII. (Continued)

*Circle Motel

Business Route 209
Snydersville, PA 18360

*Clearview Inn

Route 209
Snydersville, PA 18360

*Cloud Crest Motel

Route 611
Mt. Pocono, PA 18344

*Congress Motor Hotel

Keystone Motor Lodge
Route 209
East Stroudsburg, PA 18301

*Coral Reef, Inc.

Tannersville, PA 18372

*Country Surrey Inn

Off Pocono Peak Lake
Gouldsboro, PA 18424

*Crescent Lodge

Route 940 & 196
Cresco, PA 18326

*Deerhead Inn Hotel

Route 611
Delaware Water Gap, PA 18327

*Deni-Lyn Motel

Saylorsburg, PA 18353

*Effort Village Inn

Route 115
Effort, PA 18330

*Elmer's Motel

Route 611
Tannersville, PA 18372

XIII. (Continued)

*Evergreen Motel
Route 209
Sciota
R. D. #2
Stroudsburg, PA 18354

*Frank's
Route 447
Canadensis, PA 18325

*Garden Motel
Route 611
Mt. Pocono, PA 18344

*Gateway Motel
Route 115
Wind Gap, PA 18091

*Goose Pond
Route 390
Canadensis, PA 18325

*The Greenwa
Route 715
Henryville, PA 18332

*Grove Cottage Motel
Route 611
Mount Pocono, PA 18344

*Hawthorne Inn & Cottages
South Route 611
Mount Pocono, PA 18344

*Hemlock Hollow
Tannersville, PA 18372

*Highland Inn
Route 611
Mount Pocono, PA 18344

*High Mount Lodge
Tannersville, PA 18372

XIII. (Continued)

*Hillside Lodge
Route 390
Canadensis, PA 18325

*Kieseling's Motel
Route 611
Stroudsburg, PA 18360

*The Lake House
Old Route 115

*Lake Naomi Motor Lodge
Route 940
Pocono Pines, PA 18350

*Laural Grove
Route 447
Canadensis, PA 18325

*Maple Lawn Inn
Route 191
Cresco, PA 18326

*Millside Motel
Business Route 209
Sciota, PA 18354

*Mo-Nom-O-Nock
Route 191
Mountainhome, PA 18342

*Monroe Hills Motel
Route 447
E. Stroudsburg, PA 18301

*Motel Inn Towne
Park Ave.
Stroudsburg, PA 18360

*Mountain House
Delaware Water Gap, PA 18327

XIII. (Continued)

*Mountain Lodge
Pocono Pines, PA 18350

*Mt. Pocono Motel
Mt. Pocono, PA 18344

*Murrays Forest Lodge
Swiftwater, PA 18370

*Oak Grove Hotel
Route 209
Marshalls Creek, PA 18335

*Onawa Resort
Route 191
Mountainhome, PA 18342

*Osborn Motel
Delaware Water Gap, PA

*Otto's Motel and Restaurant
Route 611
Stroudsburg, PA 18360

*Pam-Lyn Motel
Route 447
Canadensis, PA 18325

*Pam-Lyn Motel
Route 447
Canadensis, PA 18325

*Paradise Valley Lodge
Mt. Pocono, PA 18344

*Paramount Motel
Business Route 209
R. D. #2
E. Stroudsburg, PA 18301

*PennStroud Hotel
Stroudsburg, PA 18360

XIII. (Continued)

*Skyline Inn & Cottages
Off Route 940
Mt. Pocono, PA 18344

*Smith Hotel
R. D. #1
Saylorsburg, PA 18353

*Staudts Motel & Restaurant
Route 611
Mt. Pocono, PA 18344

*Spanglers Motel
Route 611
Swiftwater, PA 18370

*Storers Gaslight Village
Route 611
Swiftwater, PA 18370

*Stroudsmoor Resort
Box 187
Stroudsburg, PA 18360

*Sunset Motel
Route 209
Stroudsburg, PA 18360

*Sylvan Lodge
Route 191
Mountainhome, PA 18342

*Tannersville Inn
Tannersville, PA 18372

*Timber Lane Motel
Route 940
Pocono Lake, PA 18447

*Tobys Motel and Tavern
Route 611
Tobyhanna, PA 18466

XIII. (Continued)

*Town & Country Motel
Route 611
Mt. Pocono, PA 18344

*Towne Motor Court
Route 590
Canadensis, PA 18325

*Two Sisters Inn
Route 115
Blakeslee, PA 18610

*Varkony's Country Inn
Route 209
Saylorsburg, PA 18353

*Walker's Motor Lodge
Route 903
Blakeslee, PA 18610

*Walter's Motel
Route 209
Stroudsburg, PA 18360

*Fred Warings Shawnee Inn
Route 45061
Shawnee-on-Delaware, PA 18356

*Warner's Motel
Saylorsburg, PA 18353

*Whispering Hills Motel & Cottages
Grange Road
Mount Pocono, PA 18344

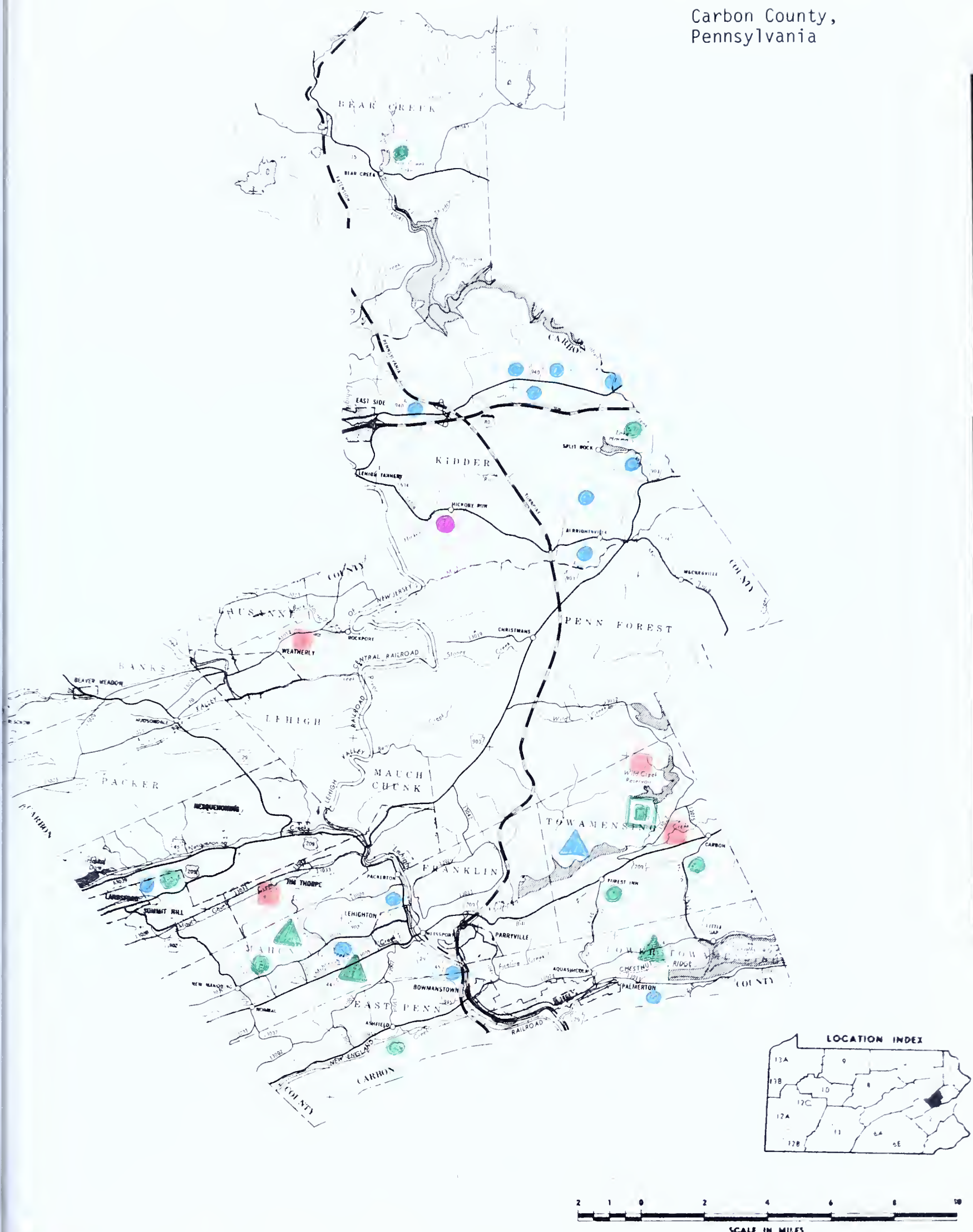
*Williams Motel
Tannersville, PA 18372

*Ye Old Sailor's Inn
Old Route 115
Saylorsburg, PA 18353

*Young's Mansion House
Route 209
Kresgeville, PA 18333

XIII. (Continued)

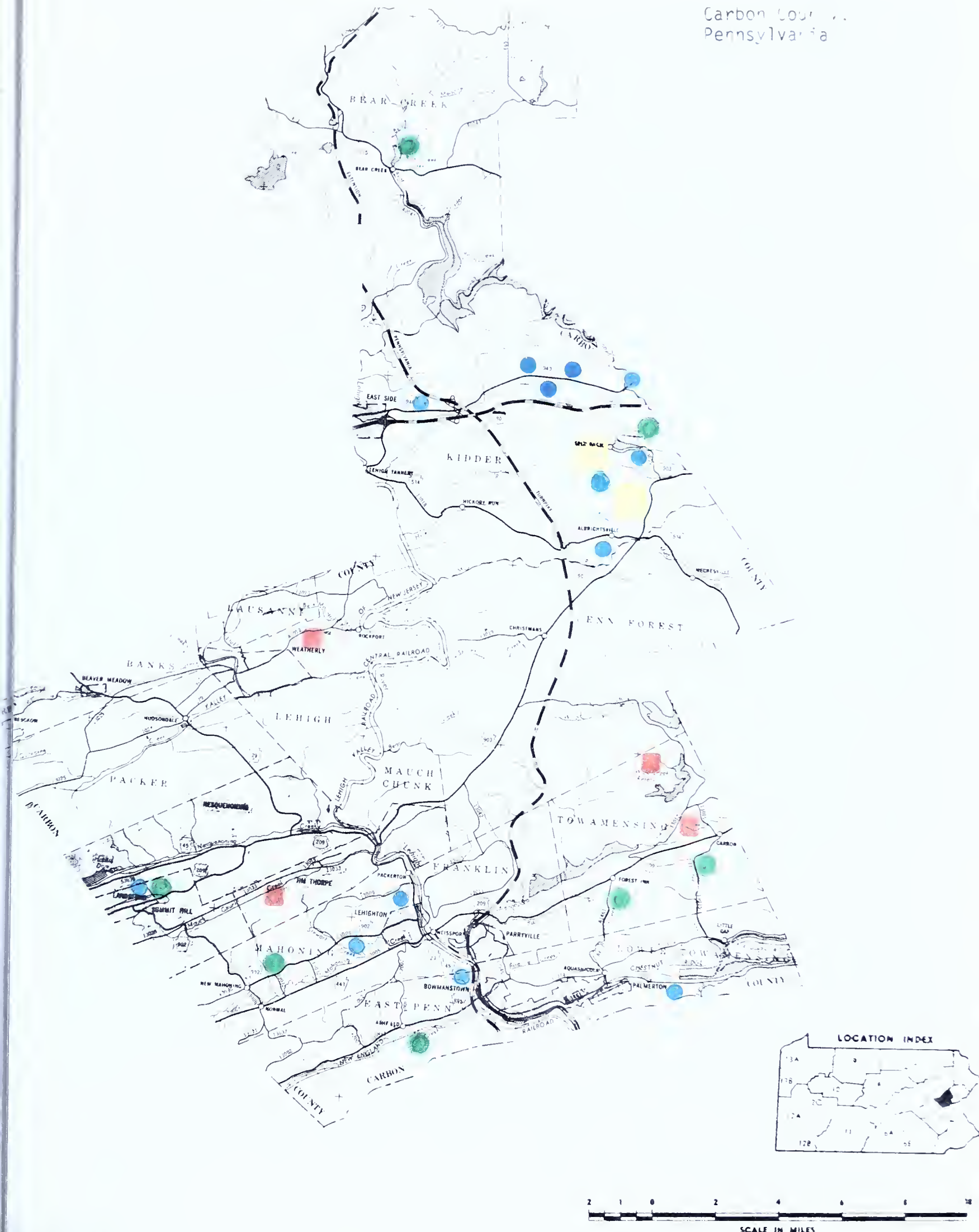
- * Penn's Wood Motel
Box 106
R. D. #3
Stroudsburg, PA 18360
- * The Pines
Route 447
Canadensis, PA 18325
- * Pocono Gardens Lodge
Route 940
Mount Pocono, PA 18344
- * Rainbow Motel
R. D. #1
Stroudsburg, PA 18360
- * Rimrock Country
R. D. #5
Stroudsburg, PA 18360
- * Rockledge Manor
Route 447
Canadensis, PA 18325
- * Rose Tree Inn
611 & 314
Swiftwater, PA 18370
- * Sand-Lynn Motel
Route 940
Pocono Lake, PA 18447
- * Shafer's Motel
Box 155
Delaware Water Gap, PA 18327
- * Sharbaugh Motel
Route 611
Mt. Pocono, PA 18344
- * Silver Valley
Brodheadsville, PA 18322



POLYCONIC PROJECTION

- I. Cabins, Cottages and Homesites - Total 7
- II. Camping Grounds - Total 1
- III. Field Sports Area - Total 1
- IV. Fishing Waters - Total 1
- V. Golf Courses - Total 3
- VII. Natural, Scenic and Historical Areas - Total 4
- XII. Winter Sports Area - Total 2
- XIII. Resorts, Hotels and Motels - Total 13

SYMBOL	DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL	DESCRIPTION
(81)	INTERSTATE TRAFFIC ROUTE	---	STATE BOUNDARY
11	U.S. TRAFFIC ROUTE	---	COUNTY BOUNDARY
274	PENNSYLVANIA TRAFFIC ROUTE	---	TOWNSHIP BOUNDARY
RAILROAD	RAILROAD	---	CITY OR BOROUGH
+	AIRPORT—HARDSURFACED RUNWAY OVER 5000 FEET	---	UNINCORPORATED TOWN
+	AIRPORT—HARDSURFACED RUNWAY LESS THAN 5000 FEET	---	STREAM
+	AIRPORT—GRAVEL OR DIRT RUNWAY LESS THAN 5000 FEET	---	LAKE
---	CONTROLLED ACCESS HIGHWAY	---	RESERVED
---	PROPOSED INTERSTATE HIGHWAY AND INTERCHANGE		
---	MULTIPLE LANE DIVIDED HIGHWAY		
---	UNDIVIDED HIGHWAY		
---	LEGISLATIVE ROUTE AND NUMBER		



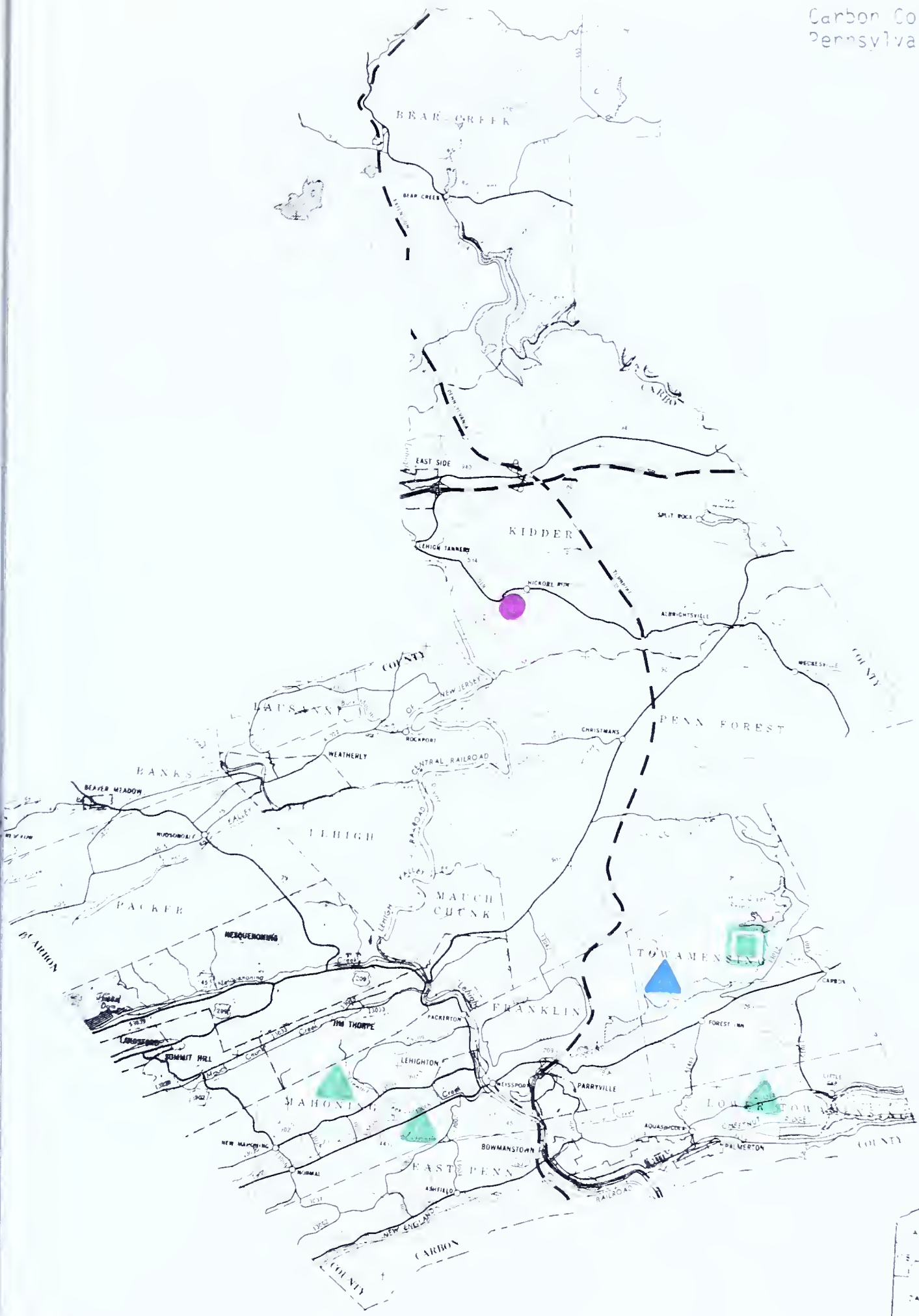
2 1 0 2 4 6 8 10
SCALE IN MILES

RELATIVE PROJECTION

- I. Cabins, Cottages and Homesites - Total 7
- VII. Natural, Scenic and Historical Areas - Total 4
- XII. Winter Sports Area - Total 2
- XIII. Resorts, Hotels and Motels - Total 13

LEGEND

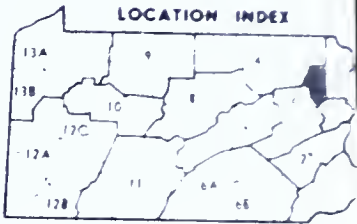
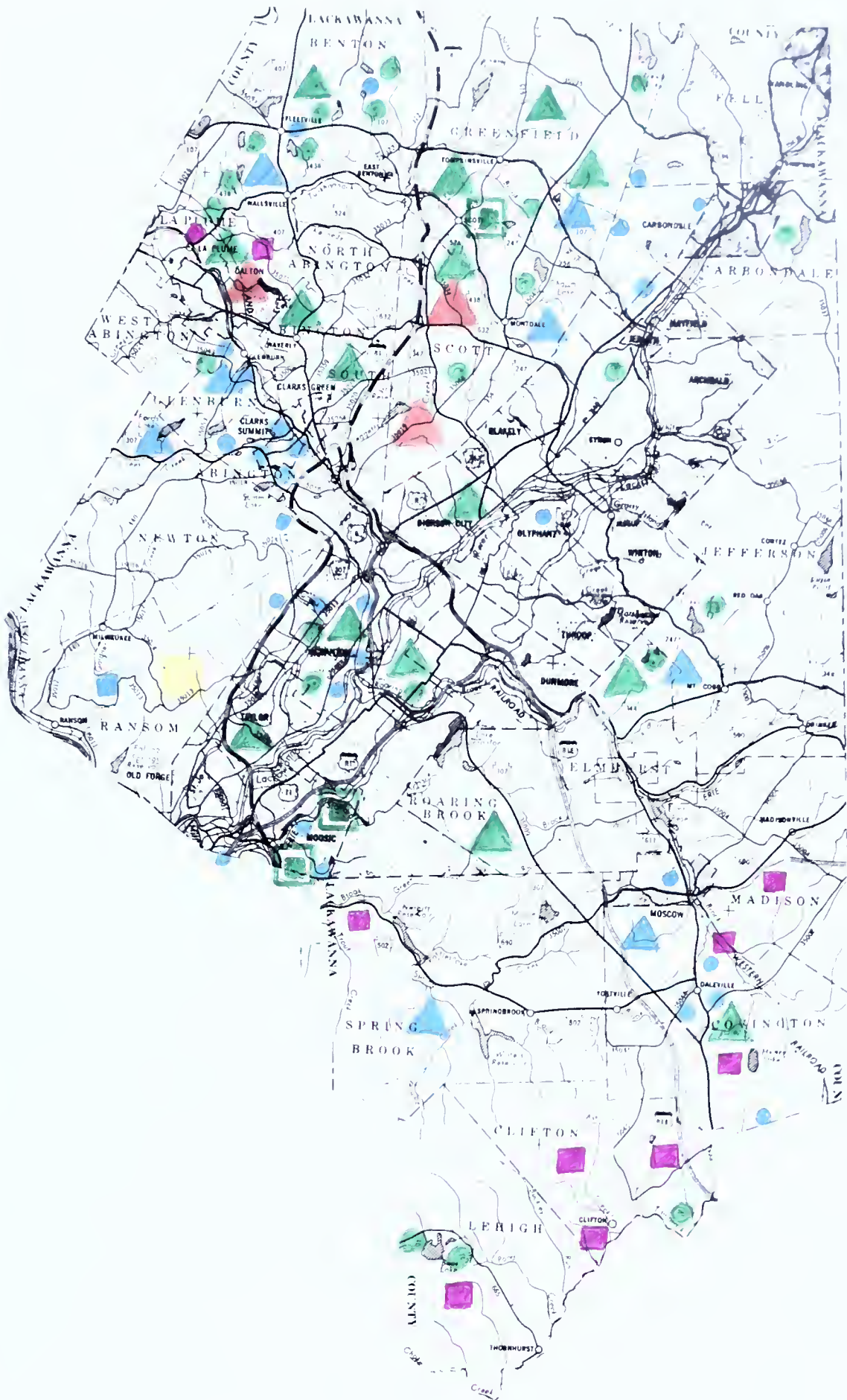
SYMBOL	DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL	DESCRIPTION
	INTERSTATE TRAFFIC ROUTE		STATE BOUNDARY
	U.S. TRAFFIC ROUTE		COUNTY BOUNDARY
	PENNSYLVANIA TRAFFIC ROUTE		UNIMPROVED ROAD
	RAILROAD		LAKE
	AIRPORT		RIVER
	CONTROLLED ACCESS HIGHWAY		PROPOSED INTERSTATE HIGHWAY AND INTERCHANGE
	PROPOSED INTERSTATE HIGHWAY AND INTERCHANGE		MULTIPLE LANE DIVIDED HIGHWAY
	MULTIPLE LANE DIVIDED HIGHWAY		UNDIVIDED HIGHWAY
	UNDIVIDED HIGHWAY		LEGISLATIVE ROUTE AND NUMBER
	LEGISLATIVE ROUTE AND NUMBER		APPALACHIAN TRAIL
	APPALACHIAN TRAIL		



- II. Camping Grounds - Total 1
- III. Field Sports Area - Total 1
- IV. Fishing Waters - Total 1
- V. Golf Courses - Total 3

LEGEND

SYMBOL	DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL	DESCRIPTION
	INTERSTATE TRAFFIC ROUTE		COUNTY ROAD
	U.S. TRAFFIC ROUTE		PENNSYLVANIA TRAVEL ROUTE
	PENNSYLVANIA TRAVEL ROUTE		RAILROAD
	RAILROAD		AIRPORT
	AIRPORT		CONTROLLED ACCESS HIGHWAY
	CONTROLLED ACCESS HIGHWAY		PROPOSED INTERSTATE HIGHWAY AND INTERCHANGE
	PROPOSED INTERSTATE HIGHWAY AND INTERCHANGE		MULTIPLE LANE DIVIDED HIGHWAY
	MULTIPLE LANE DIVIDED HIGHWAY		UNDIVIDED HIGHWAY
	UNDIVIDED HIGHWAY		LEGISLATIVE ROUTE AND NUMBER
	LEGISLATIVE ROUTE AND NUMBER		APPALACHIAN TRAIL
	APPALACHIAN TRAIL		

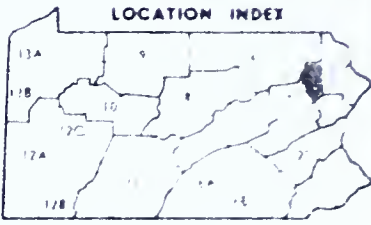
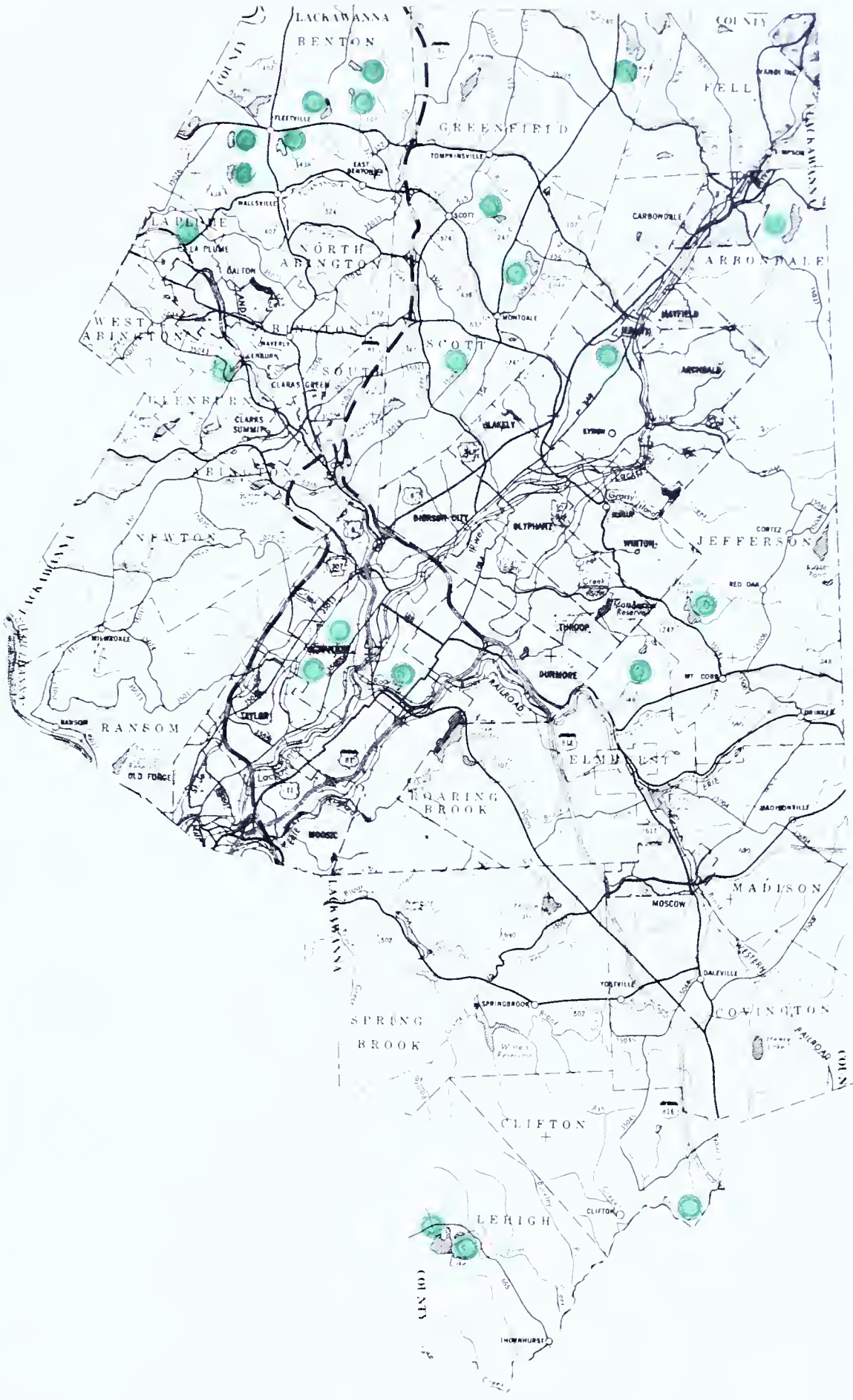


MERCATOR PROJECTION

- I. Cabins, Cottages, and Homesites - Total 22
- II. Camping Grounds - Total 1
- III. Field Sports Area - Total 3
- IV. Fishing Waters - Total 8
- V. Golf Courses - Total 15
- VI. Hunting Areas - Total 9
- VIII. Riding Stables - Total 3
- X. Vacation Farm or Dude Ranch - Total 1
- XI. Water Sports Area - Total 7
- XII. Winter Sports Area - Total 1
- XIII. Resorts, Hotels and Motels - Total 28

LEGEND

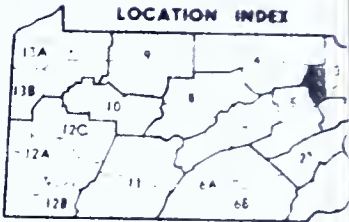
SYMBOL	DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL	DESCRIPTION
	INTERSTATE TRAFFIC ROUTE		STATE BOUNDARY
	U.S. TRAFFIC ROUTE		COUNTY BOUNDARY
	PENNSYLVANIA TRAFFIC ROUTE		TOWNSHIP BOUNDARY
	RAILROAD		CITY OR BOROUGH
	AIRPORT—HARDSURFACED RUNWAY OVER 5000 FEET		UNINCORPORATED TOWN
	AIRPORT—HARDSURFACED RUNWAY LESS THAN 5000 FEET		STREAM
	AIRPORT—HARD SURF—H.A.—RUNWAY LESS THAN 5000 FEET		LAKE
	CONTROLLED ACCESS HIGHWAY		BL. BRIDGE
	PROPOSED INTERSTATE HIGHWAY AND INTERCHANGE		
	MULTIPLE LANE DIVIDED HIGHWAY		
	UNDIVIDED HIGHWAY		
	LEGISLATIVE ROUTE AND NUMBER		
	APPALACHIAN TRAIL		



I. Cabins, Cottages and Homesites - Total 22

LEGEND

SYMBOL	DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL	DESCRIPTION
	INTERSTATE TRAFFIC ROUTE		STATE BOUNDARY
	U.S. TRAFFIC ROUTE		COUNTY BOUNDARY
	PENNSYLVANIA TRAFFIC ROUTE		TOWNSHIP BOUNDARY
	RAILROAD		CITY OR BOROUGH
	AIRPORT - HARD SURFACED RUNWAY OVER 5000 FEET		UNINCORPORATED TOWN
	AIRPORT - HARD SURFACED RUNWAY LESS THAN 5000 FEET		STREAM
	AIRPORT - GRAVEL OR DIRT RUNWAY LESS THAN 5000 FEET		LAKE
	CONTROLLED ACCESS HIGHWAY		BOUNDARY
	PROPOSED INTERSTATE HIGHWAY AND INTERCHANGE		
	MULTIPLE LANE DIVIDED HIGHWAY		
	UNDIVIDED HIGHWAY		
	LEGISLATIVE ROUTE AND NUMBER		
	APPALACHIAN TRAIL		

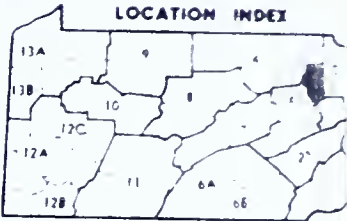
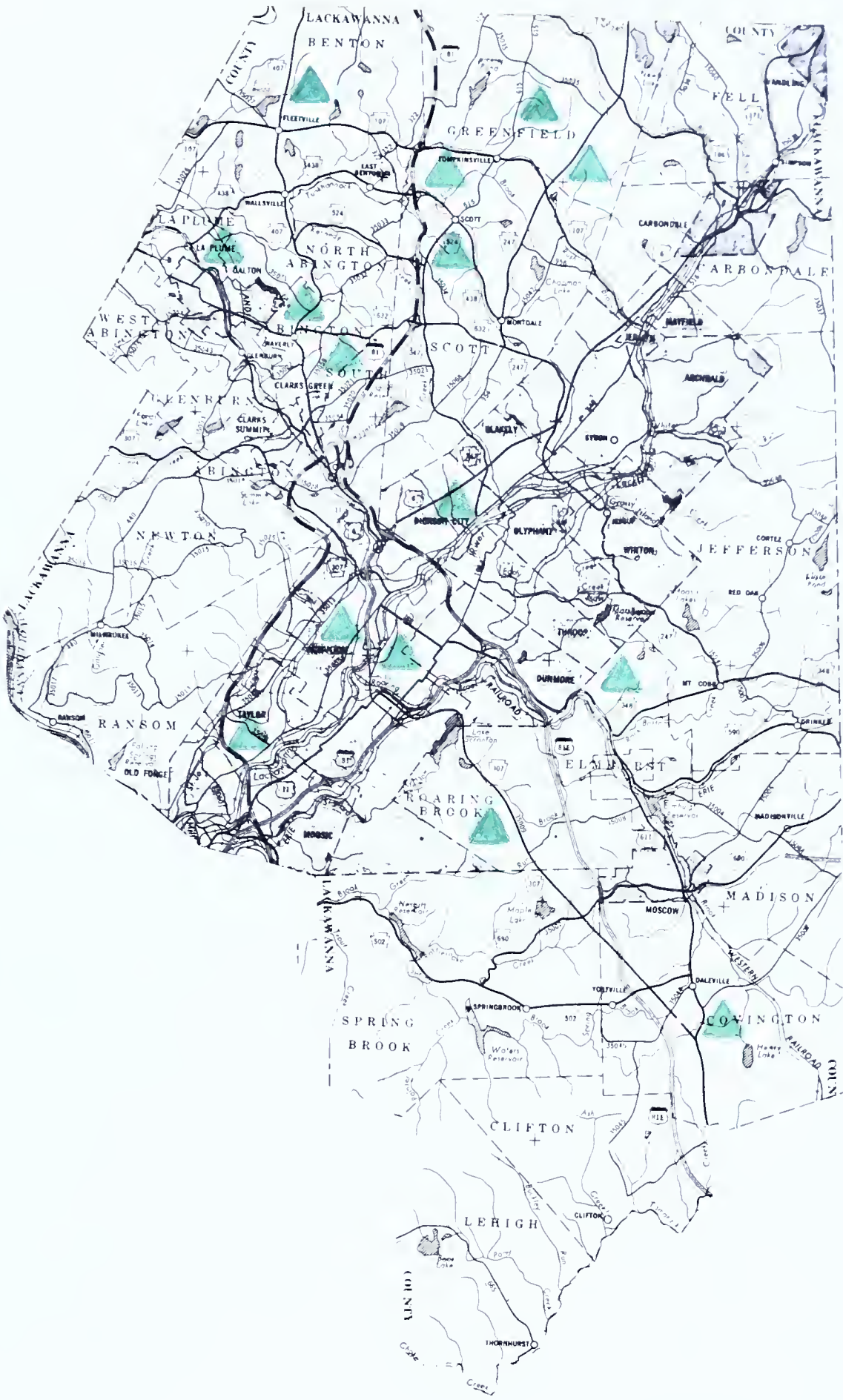


POLYCONIC PROJECTION

- II. Camping Grounds - Total 1
- III. Field Sports Area - Total 3
- IV. Fishing Waters - Total 8

LEGEND

SYMBOL	DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL	DESCRIPTION
	INTERSTATE TRAFFIC ROUTE		STATE BOUNDARY
	U.S. TRAFFIC ROUTE		COUNTY BOUNDARY
	PENNSYLVANIA TRAFFIC ROUTE		TOWNSHIP BOUNDARY
	RAILROAD		CITY OR BOROUGH
	AIRPORT—HARDSURFACED RUNWAY OVER 5000 FEET		UNINCORPORATED TOWN
	AIRPORT—HARDSURFACED RUNWAY LESS THAN 5000 FEET		STREAM
	AIRPORT—HARDSURFACED RUNWAY LESS THAN 5000 FEET		LAKE
	CONTROLLED ACCESS HIGHWAY		RESERVOIR
	PROPOSED INTERSTATE HIGHWAY AND INTERCHANGE		
	MULTIPLE LANE DIVIDED HIGHWAY		
	UNDIVIDED HIGHWAY		
	LEGISLATIVE ROUTE AND MAPPER		
	APPALACHIAN TRAIL		

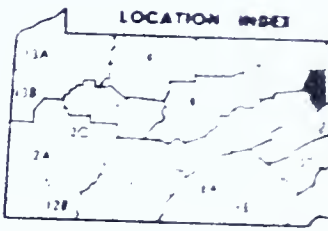
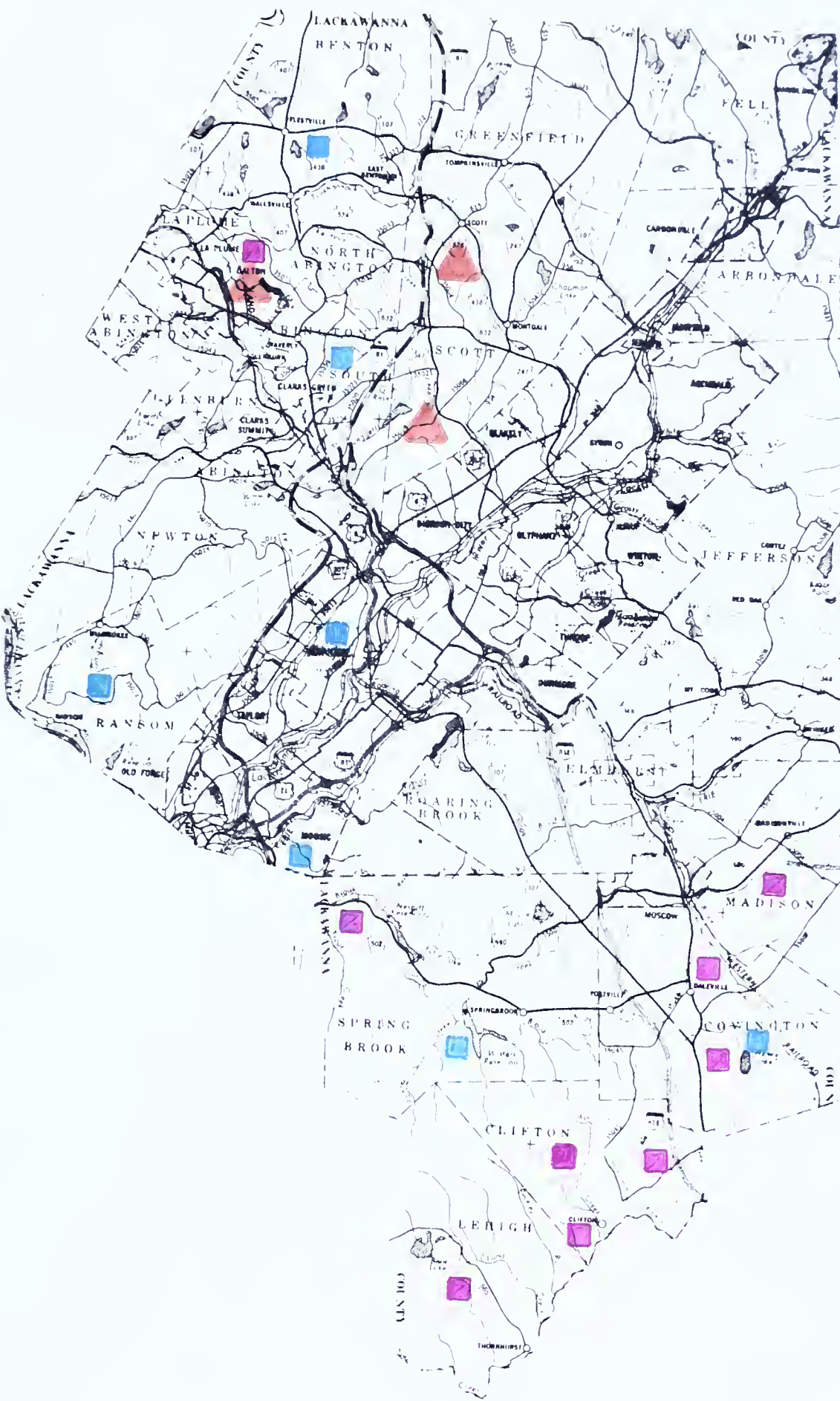


POLYCONIC PROJECTION

V. Golf Courses - Total 15

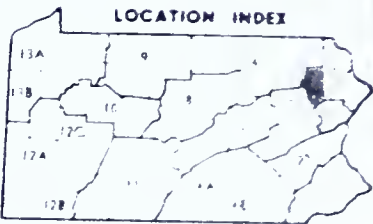
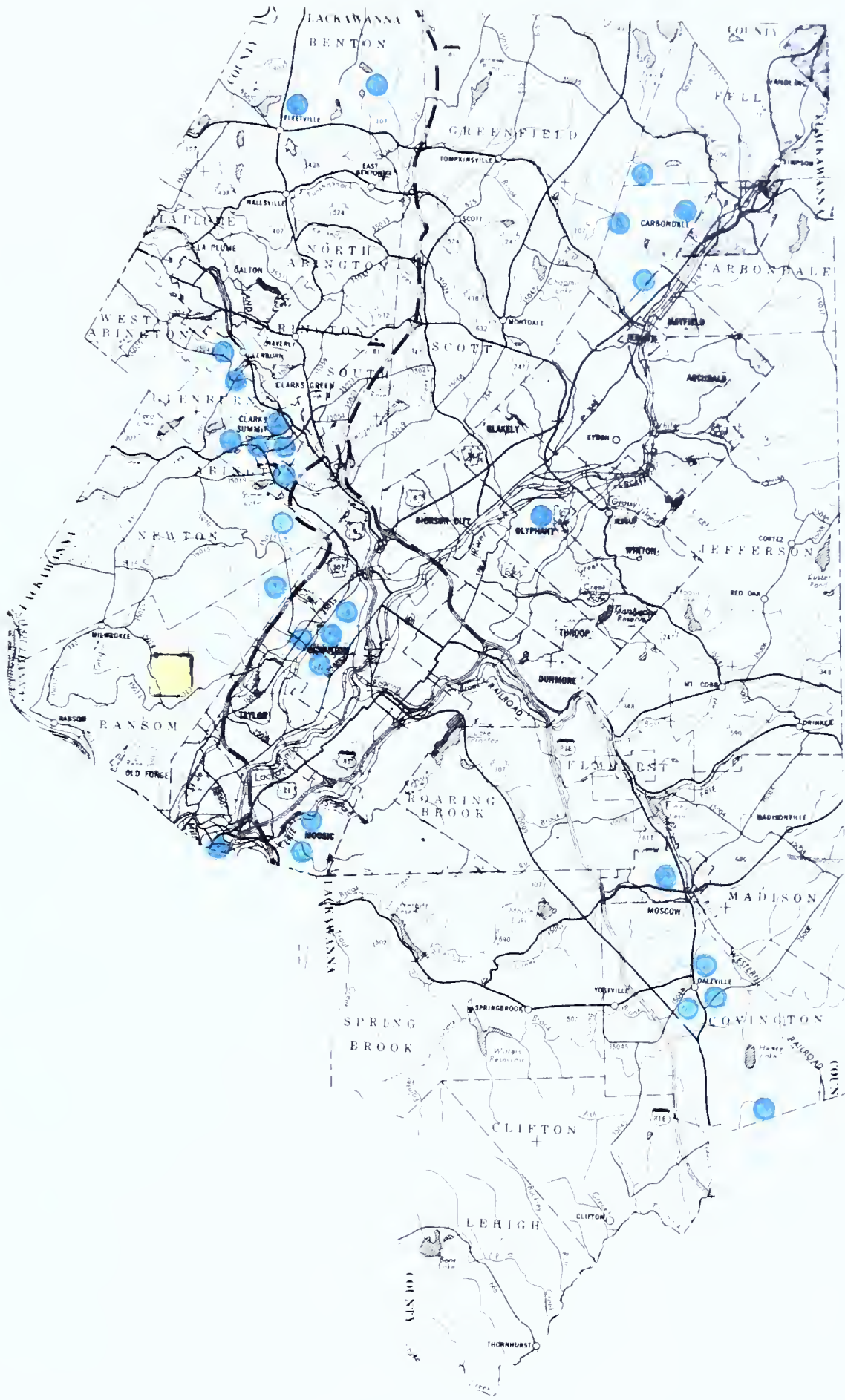
LEGEND

SYMBOL	DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL	DESCRIPTION
	INTERSTATE TRAFFIC ROUTE		STATE BOUNDARY
	U.S. TRAFFIC ROUTE		COUNTY BOUNDARY
	PENNSYLVANIA TRAFFIC ROUTE		TOWNSHIP BOUNDARY
	RAILROAD		CITY OR BOROUGH
	AIRPORT—HARDSURFACED RUNWAY OVER 5000 FEET		UNINCORPORATED TOWN
	AIRPORT—HARDSURFACED RUNWAY LESS THAN 5000 FEET		STREAM
	AIRPORT—HARDSURFACED RUNWAY LESS THAN 5000 FEET		LAKE
	CONTROLLED ACCESS HIGHWAY		RESERVOIR
	PROPOSED INTERSTATE HIGHWAY AND INTERCHANGE		
	MULTIPLE LANE DIVIDED HIGHWAY		
	UNDIVIDED HIGHWAY		
	LEGISLATIVE ROUTE AND NUMBER		
	APPALACHIAN TRAIL		



- VI. Hunting Areas - Total 9
- VIII. Riding Stables - Total 3
- X. Vacation Farm or Dude Ranch - Total 1
- XI. Water Sports Area - Total 7

LEGEND			
SYMBOL	DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL	DESCRIPTION
	INTERSTATE TRAFFIC ROUTE		STATE BOUNDARY
	U.S. TRAFFIC ROUTE		COUNTY BOUNDARY
	PENNSYLVANIA TRAFFIC ROUTE		MUNICIPAL BOUNDARY
	RAILROAD		UNINCORPORATED PLACE
	AIRPORT - HARD SURF - 1/2 RUNWAY OVER 500 FEET		STREAM
	AIRPORT - HARD SURF - 1/2 RUNWAY LESS THAN 500 FEET		LAKE
	AIRPORT - GRASS - 1/2 RUNWAY LESS THAN 500 FEET		PUBLIC LAND
	CONTROLLED ACCESS HIGHWAY		
	PROPOSED INTERSTATE HIGHWAY AND INTERCHANGE		
	MULTIPLE LANE DIVIDED HIGHWAY		
	UNDIVIDED HIGHWAY		
	LEGISLATIVE ROUTE AND NUMBER		
	APPALACHIAN TRAIL		



PHYSICAL PROJECTION

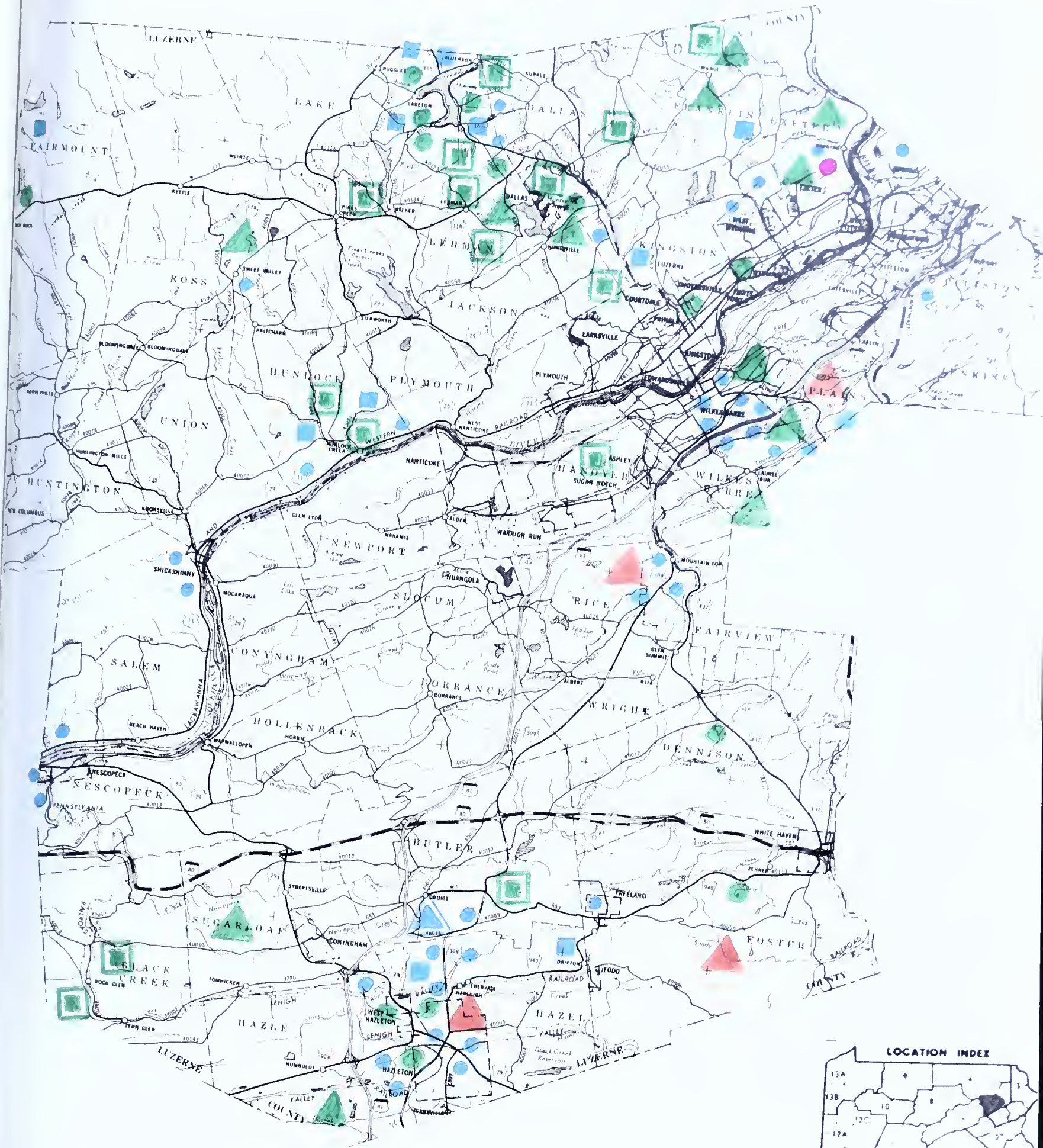
XII. Winter Sports Area - Total 1

XIII. Resorts, Hotels and Motels - Total 28

LEGEND

SYMBOL	DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL	DESCRIPTION
	INTERSTATE TRAFFIC ROUTE		STATE BOUNDARY
	U.S. TRAFFIC ROUTE		COUNTY BOUNDARY
	PENNSYLVANIA TRAFFIC ROUTE		TOWNSHIP BOUNDARY
	RAILROAD		CITY OR BOROUGH
	AIRPORT - HARD SURFaced RUNWAY OVER 6000 FEET		UNINCORPORATED TOWN
	AIRPORT - HARD SURFaced RUNWAY LESS THAN 6000 FEET		CREEK
	AIRPORT - HARD SURFaced RUNWAY LESS THAN 6000 FEET		LAKE
	CONTROLLED ACCESS HIGHWAY		PROPOSED INTERSTATE HIGHWAY AND INTERCHANGE
	PROPOSED INTERSTATE HIGHWAY AND INTERCHANGE		MULTIPLE LANE DIVIDED HIGHWAY
	MULTIPLE LANE DIVIDED HIGHWAY		UNDIVIDED HIGHWAY
	UNDIVIDED HIGHWAY		LEGISLATIVE ROUTE AND NUMBER
	LEGISLATIVE ROUTE AND NUMBER		APPALACHIAN TRAIL
	APPALACHIAN TRAIL		

Luzerne County, Pennsylvania



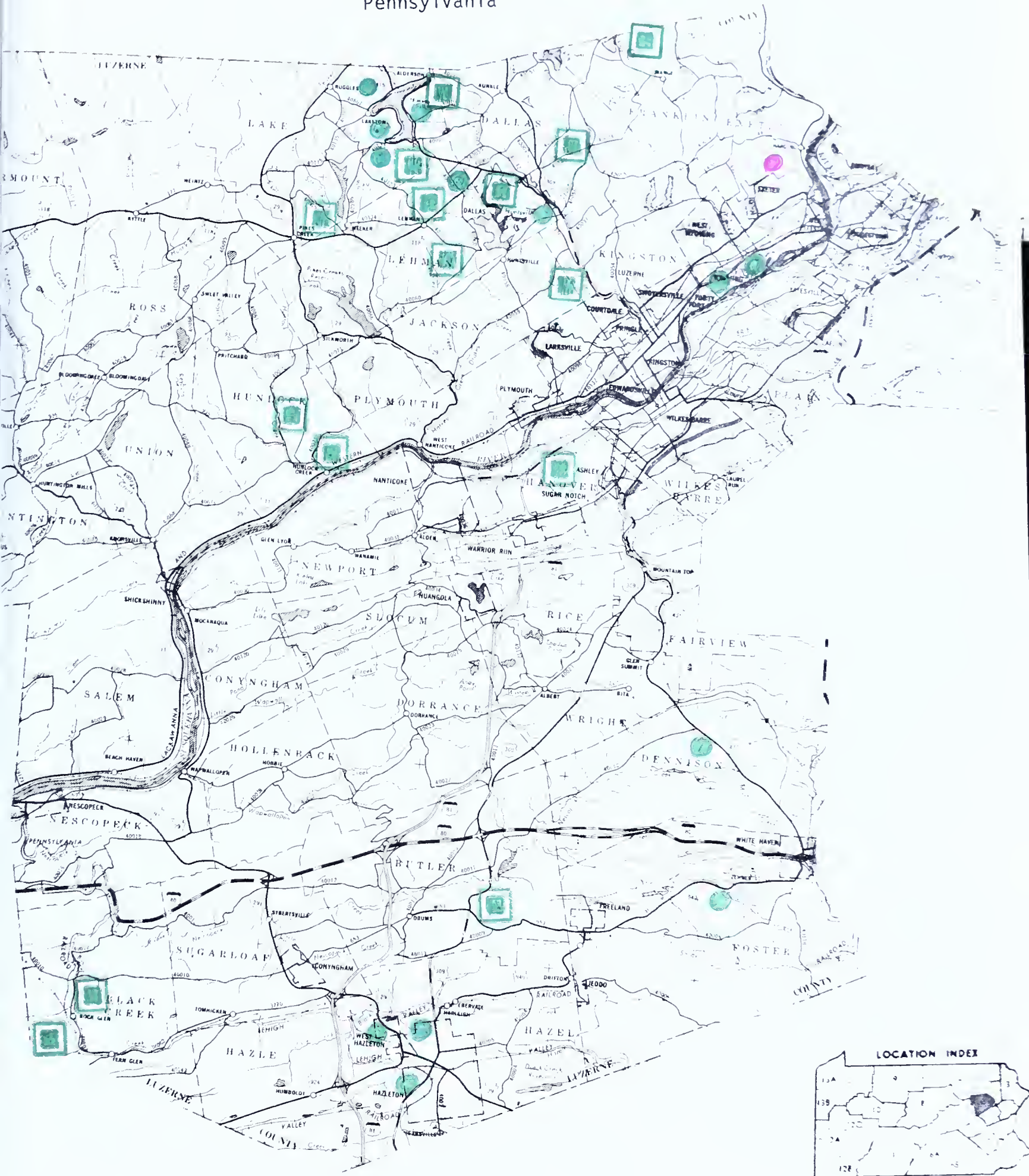
- I. Cabins, Cottages and Homesites - Total 14
- II. Camping Grounds - Total 2
- III. Field Sports Area - Total 15
- IV. Fishing Waters - Total 1
- V. Golf Courses - Total 11
- VIII. Riding Stables - Total 4
- XI. Water Sports Area - Total 11
- XIII. Resorts, Hotels and Motels - Total 42



LEGEND

SYMBOL	DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL	DESCRIPTION
	INTERSTATE TRAFFIC ROUTE		STATE BOUNDARY
	U.S. TRAFFIC ROUTE		COUNTY BOUNDARY
	PENNSYLVANIA TRAFFIC ROUTE		TOWNSHIP BOUNDARY
	RAILROAD		UNINCORPORATED TOWN
	AIRPORT—HARDSURFACED RUNWAY OVER 5000 FEET		STREAM
	AIRPORT—HARDSURFACED RUNWAY LESS THAN 5000 FEET		LAKE
	AIRPORT—HARD PAVED RUNWAY LESS THAN 5000 FEET		RESERVOIR
	CONTROLLED ACCESS HIGHWAY		
	PROPOSED INTERSTATE HIGHWAY AND INTERCHANGE		
	MULTIPLE LANE DIVIDED HIGHWAY		
	UNDIVIDED HIGHWAY		
	LEGISLATIVE ROUTE AND NUMBER		
	APPALACHIAN TRAIL		

Luzerne County,
Pennsylvania



- I. Cabins, Cottages and Homesites - Total 14
- II. Camping Grounds - Total 2
- III. Field Sports Area - Total 15

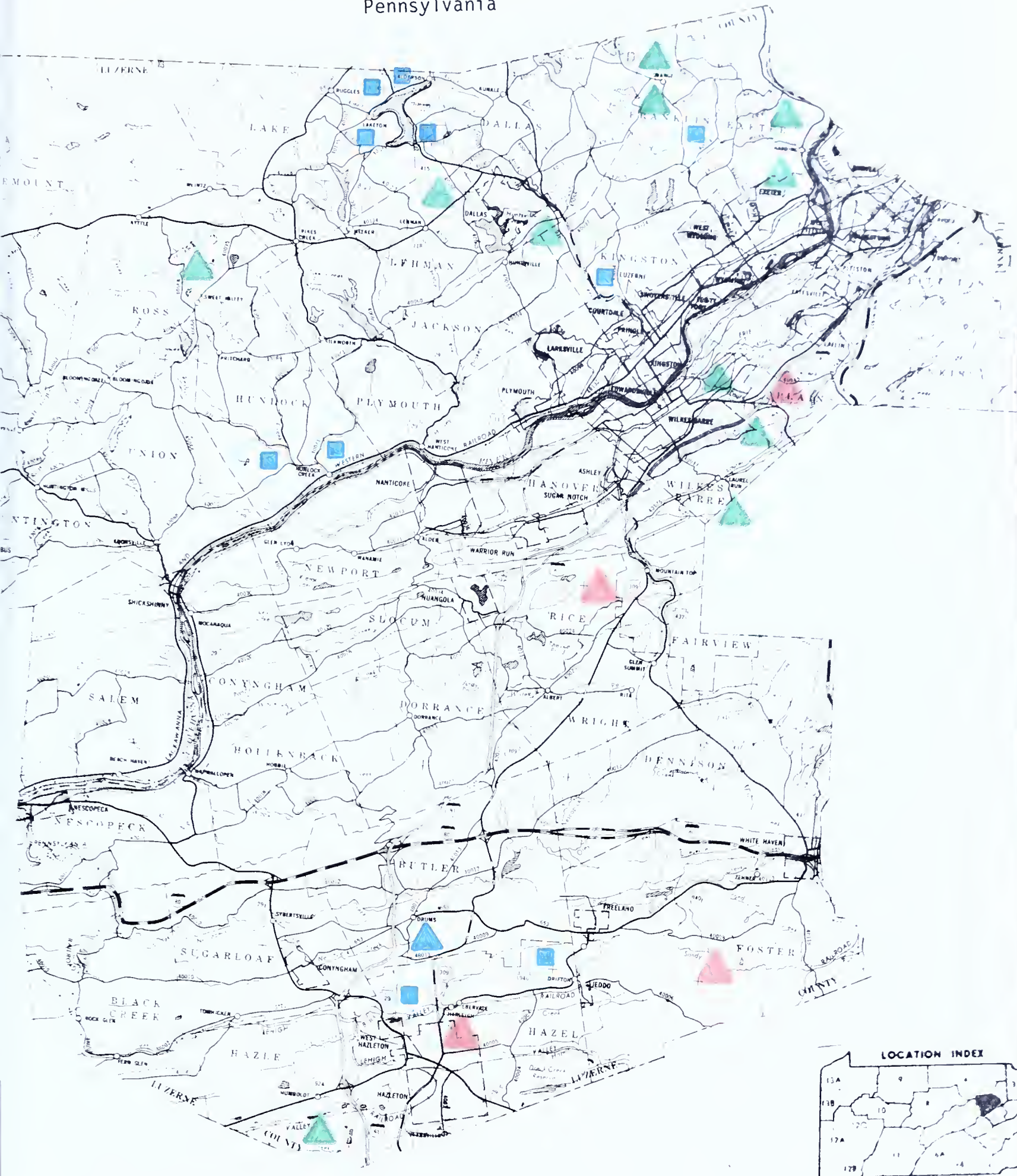


HORTON COLLECTION





LEGEND

SYMBOL	DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL	DESCRIPTION
	INTERSTATE TRAFFIC ROUTE		STATE ROAD
	U.S. TRAFFIC ROUTE		COUNTY ROAD
	PENNSYLVANIA TRAFFIC ROUTE		TOWNSHIP ROAD
	RAILROAD		LAKE
	AIRPORT—HARDSURFACED RUNWAY OVER 5000 FEET		RIVER
	AIRPORT—HARDSURFACED RUNWAY LESS THAN 5000 FEET		DAM
	AIRPORT—GRASSY RUNWAY LESS THAN 5000 FEET		FOREST
	CONTROLLED ACCESS HIGHWAY		LAKE
	PROPOSED INTERSTATE HIGHWAY AND INTERCHANGE		LAKE
	MULTIPLE LANE DIVIDED HIGHWAY		LAKE
	UNDIVIDED HIGHWAY		LAKE
	LEGISLATIVE ROUTE AND NUMBER		LAKE
	APPALACHIAN TRAIL		LAKE


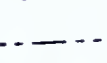

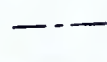













Luzerne County, Pennsylvania



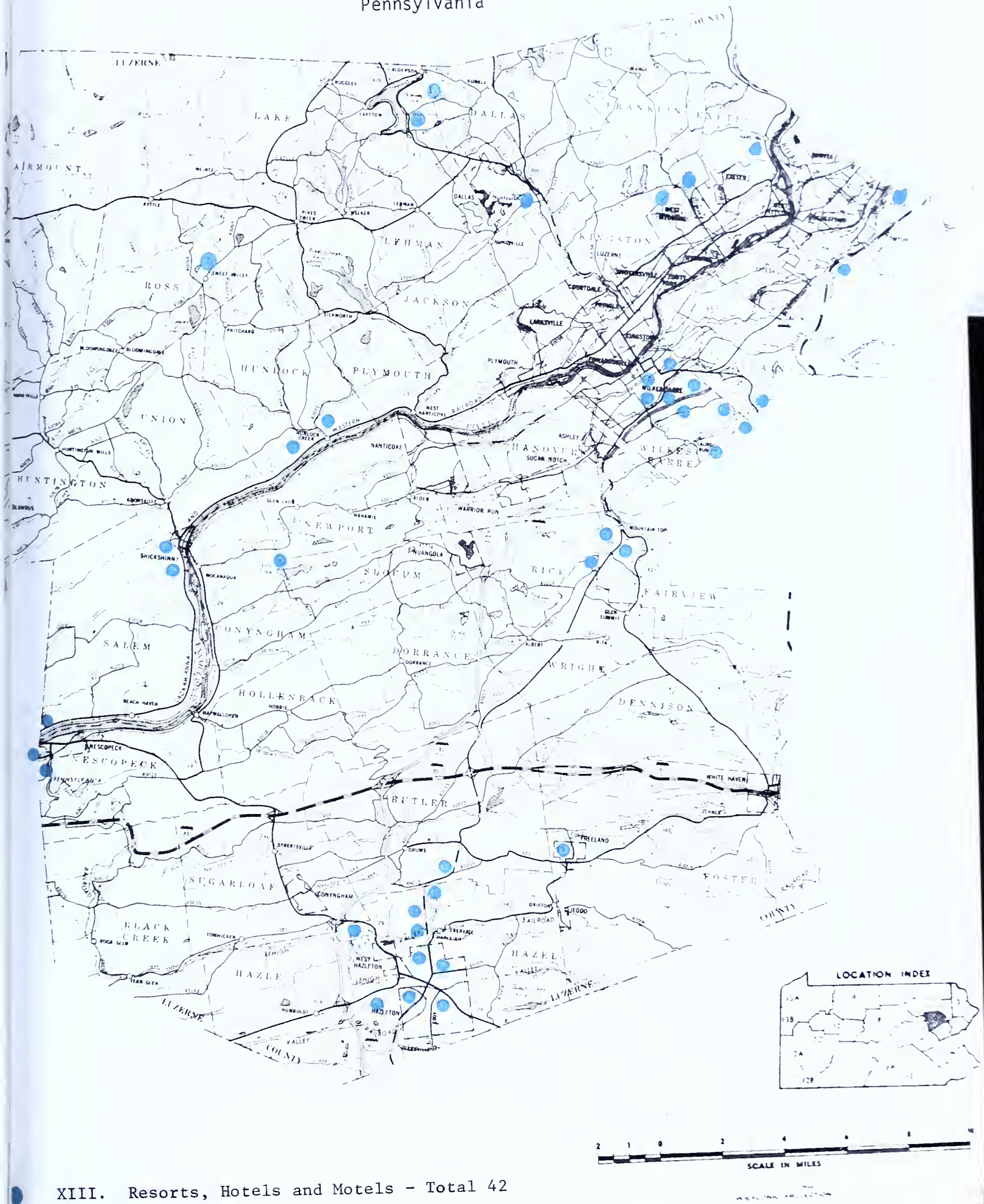
PICTONIC PROJECTION

-  IV. Fishing Waters - Total 1
-  V. Golf Courses - Total 11
-  VIII. Riding Stables - Total 4
-  XI. Water Sports Area - Total 11

LEGEND

SYMBOL	DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL	DESCRIPTION
	INTERSTATE TRAFFIC ROUTE		STATE BOUNDARY
	U.S. TRAFFIC ROUTE		COUNTY BOUNDARY
	PENNSYLVANIA TRAFFIC ROUTE		TOWNSHIP BOUNDARY
	RAILROAD		UNINCORPORATED TOWN
	AIRPORT - HARDSURFACED RUNWAY OVER 5000 FEET		STREAM
	AIRPORT - HARDSURFACED RUNWAY LESS THAN 5000 FEET		LAKE
	AIRPORT - GRASS RUNWAY LESS THAN 5000 FEET		ESTABLISHED
	CONTROLLED ACCESS HIGHWAY		
	PROPOSED INTERSTATE HIGHWAY AND INTERCHANGE		
	MULTIPLE LANE DIVIDED HIGHWAY		
	UNDIVIDED HIGHWAY		
	LEGISLATIVE ROUTE AND APPALACHIAN TRAIL		

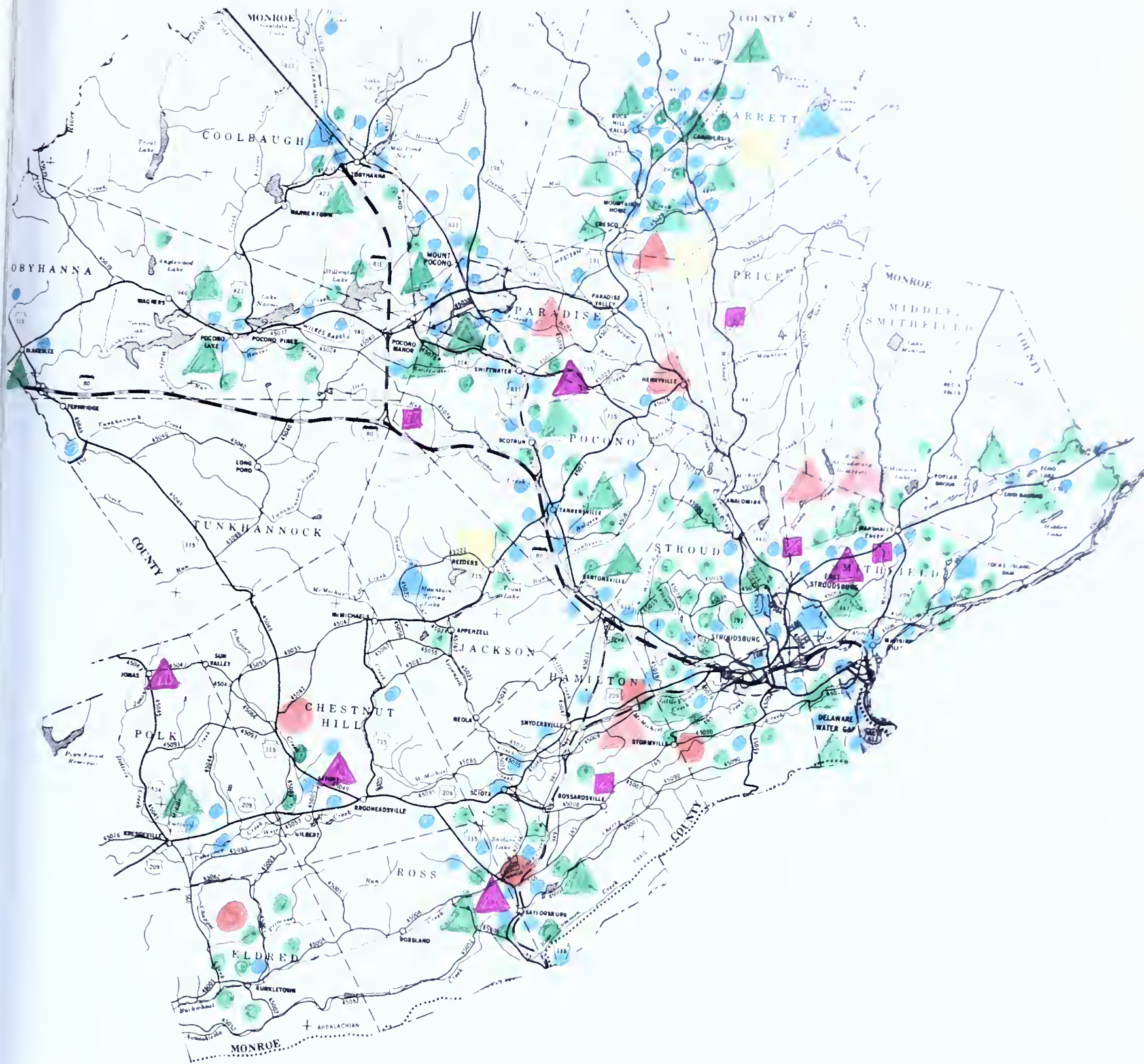
Luzerne County, Pennsylvania



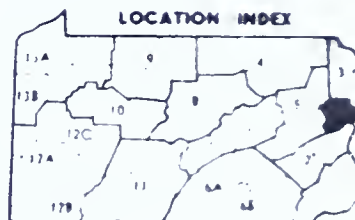
XIII. Resorts, Hotels and Motels - Total 42

SYMBOL	DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL	DESCRIPTION
	INTERSTATE TRAFFIC ROUTE		STATE ROAD
	U.S. TRAFFIC ROUTE		RAILROAD
	PENNSYLVANIA TRAFFIC ROUTE		RAILROAD
	RAILROAD		RAILROAD
	AIRPORT—HARDBEAMED RUNWAY OVER 5000 FEET		RAILROAD
	AIRPORT—HARDBEAMED RUNWAY LESS THAN 5000 FEET		RAILROAD
	AIRPORT—HARDBEAMED RUNWAY LESS THAN 5000 FEET		RAILROAD
	CONTROLLED ACCESS HIGHWAY		RAILROAD
	PROPOSED INTERSTATE HIGHWAY AND INTERCHANGE		RAILROAD
	MULTIPLE LANE DIVIDED HIGHWAY		RAILROAD
	UNDIVIDED HIGHWAY		RAILROAD
	LEGISLATIVE ROUTE AND NUMBER		RAILROAD
	APPALACHIAN TRAIL		RAILROAD

Monroe County, Pennsylvania



- I. Cabins, Cottages and Homesites - Total 102
- II. Camping Grounds - Total 9
- IV. Fishing Waters - Total 5
- V. Golf Courses - Total 33
- VI. Hunting Areas - Total 5
- VII. Natural, Scenic and Historical Areas
Total 3
- VIII. Riding Stables - Total 6
- IX. Shooting Preserve - Total 5
- X. Vacation Farm or Dude Ranch - Total 3
- XI. Water Sports Area - Total 2
- XII. Winter Sports Area - Total 3
- XIII. Resorts, Hotels and Motels - Total 142

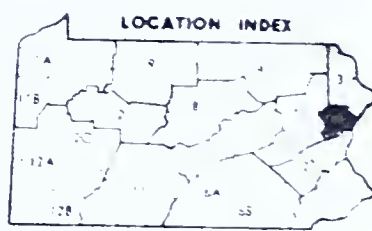
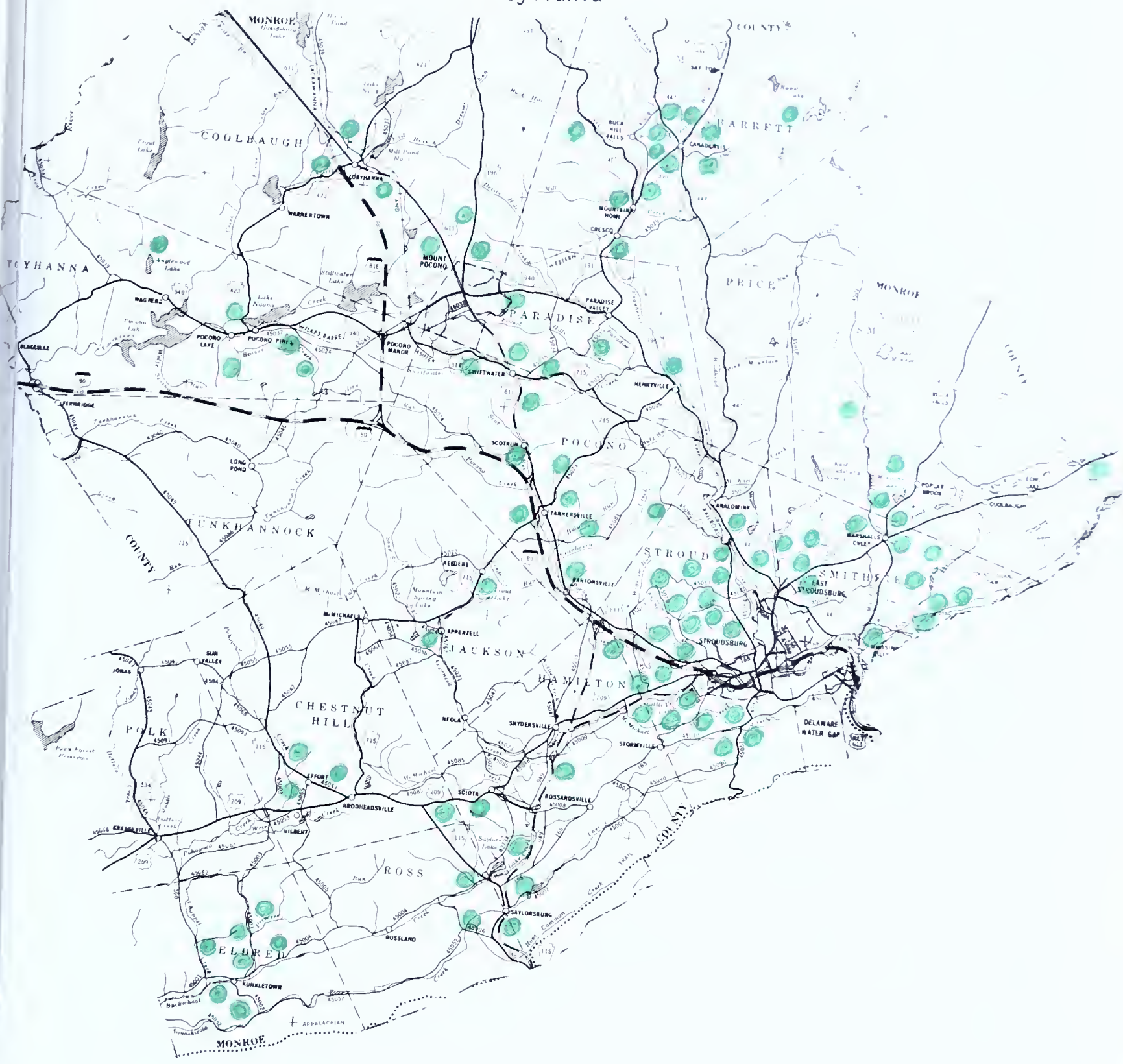


POLYCONIC PROJECTION

LEGEND

SYMBOL	DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL	DESCRIPTION
	INTERSTATE TRAFFIC ROUTE		STATE BOUNDARY
	U.S. TRAFFIC ROUTE		COUNTY BOUNDARY
	PENNSYLVANIA TRAFFIC ROUTE		TOWNSHIP BOUNDARY
	RAILROAD		CITY OR BOROUGH
	AIRPORT - HARD SURFACED RUNWAY OVER 5000 FEET		UNINCORPORATED TOWN
	AIRPORT - HARD SURFACED RUNWAY LESS THAN 5000 FEET		STREAM
	AIRPORT - GRASS RUNWAY LESS THAN 5000 FEET		LAKE
	CONTROLLED ACCESS HIGHWAY		RESERVOIR
	PROPOSED INTERSTATE HIGHWAY AND INTERCHANGE		
	MULTIPLE LANE DIVIDED HIGHWAY		
	UNDIVIDED HIGHWAY		
	LEGISLATIVE ROUTE AND NUMBER		
	APPALACHIAN TRAIL		

Monroe County, Pennsylvania

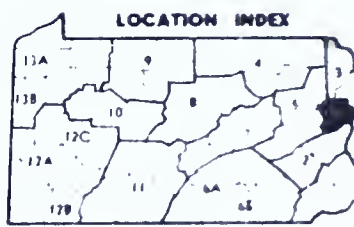
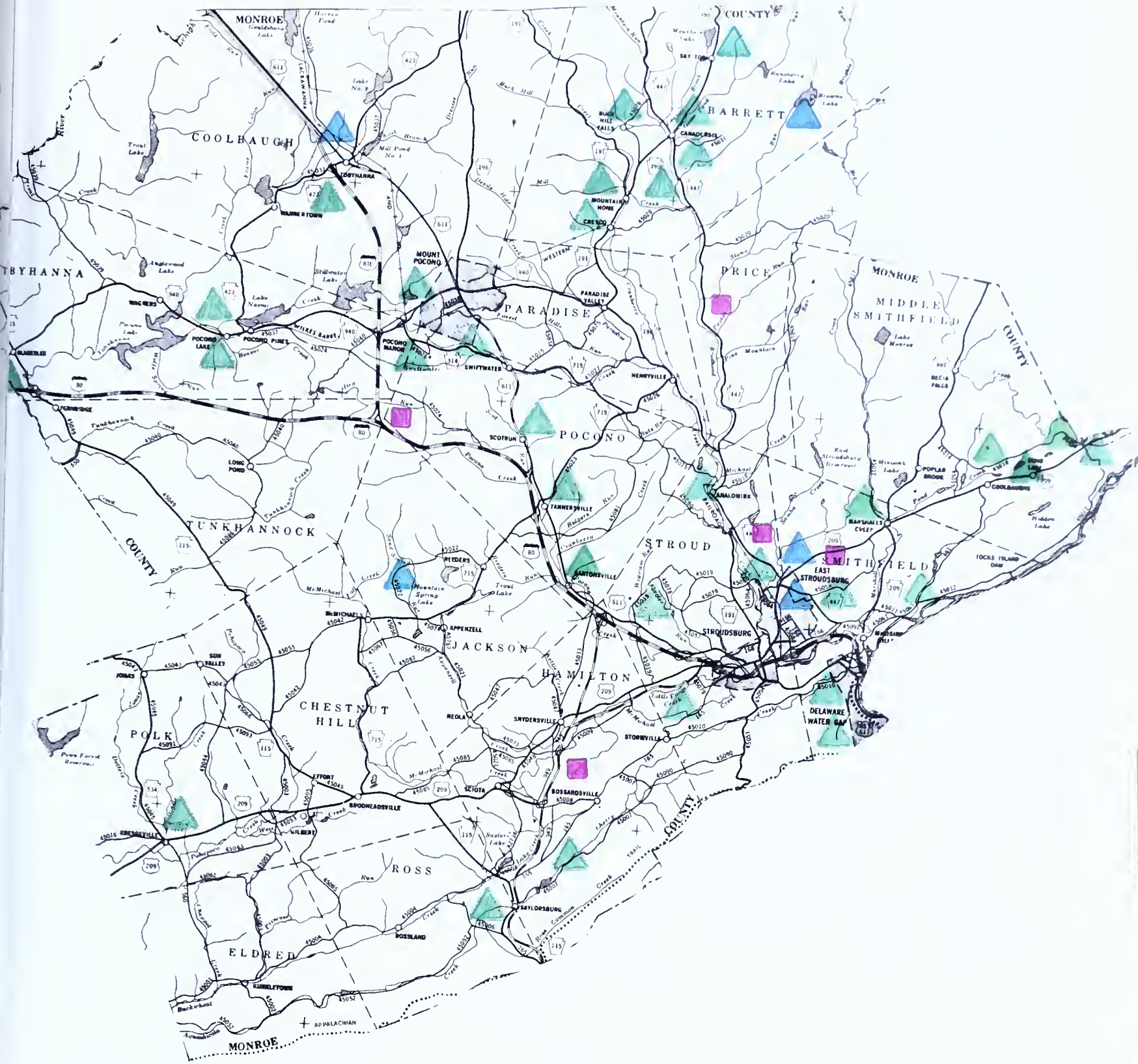


I. Cabins, Cottages and Homesites - Total 102




POLYCONIC PROJECTION






















SYMBOL	DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL	DESCRIPTION
	INTERSTATE TRAFFIC ROUTE		STATE BOUNDARY
	U.S. TRAFFIC ROUTE		COUNTY BOUNDARY
	PENNSYLVANIA TRAFFIC ROUTE		TOWNSHIP BOUNDARY
	RAILROAD		UNINCORPORATED TOWN
	AIRPORT—HARDS, GRADED RUNWAY OVER 5000 FEET		STREAM
	AIRPORT—HARDS, GRADED RUNWAY LESS THAN 5000 FEET		LAKE
	AIRPORT—HARDS, GRADED RUNWAY LESS THAN 500 FEET		RESERVED
	CONTROLLED ACCESS HIGHWAY		
	PROPOSED INTERSTATE HIGHWAY AND INTERCHANGE		
	MULTIPLE LANE DIVIDED HIGHWAY		
	UNDIVIDED HIGHWAY		
	LEGISLATIVE ROUTE AND NUMBER		
	APPALACHIAN TRAIL		

Monroe County, Pennsylvania

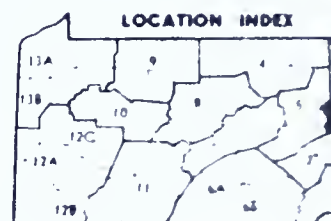


POLYCONIC PROJECTION

-  IV. Fishing Waters - Total 5
-  V. Golf Courses - Total 33
-  VI. Hunting Areas - Total 3

SYMBOL	DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL	DESCRIPTION
	INTERSTATE TRAFFIC ROUTE		STATE BOUNDARY
	U.S. TRAFFIC ROUTE		COUNTY BOUNDARY
	PENNSYLVANIA TRAFFIC ROUTE		TOWNSHIP BOUNDARY
	RAILROAD		CITY OR BOROUGH
	AIRPORT—HARDSURFACED RUNWAY OVER 5000 FEET		UNINCORPORATED TOWNSHIP
	AIRPORT—HARDSURFACED RUNWAY LESS THAN 5000 FEET		STREAM
	AIRPORT—HARDSURFACED RUNWAY LESS THAN 500 FEET		LAKE
	CONTROLLED ACCESS HIGHWAY		RESERVOIR
	PROPOSED INTERSTATE HIGHWAY AND INTERCHANGE		
	MULTIPLE LANE DIVIDED HIGHWAY		
	UNDIVIDED HIGHWAY		
	LEGISLATIVE ROUTE AND NUMBER		
	APPALACHIAN TRAIL		

Monroe County, Pennsylvania



POLYCONIC PROJECTION

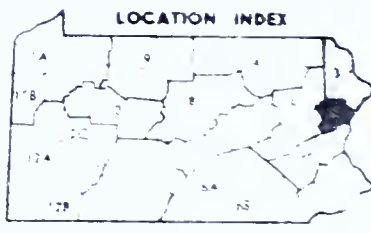
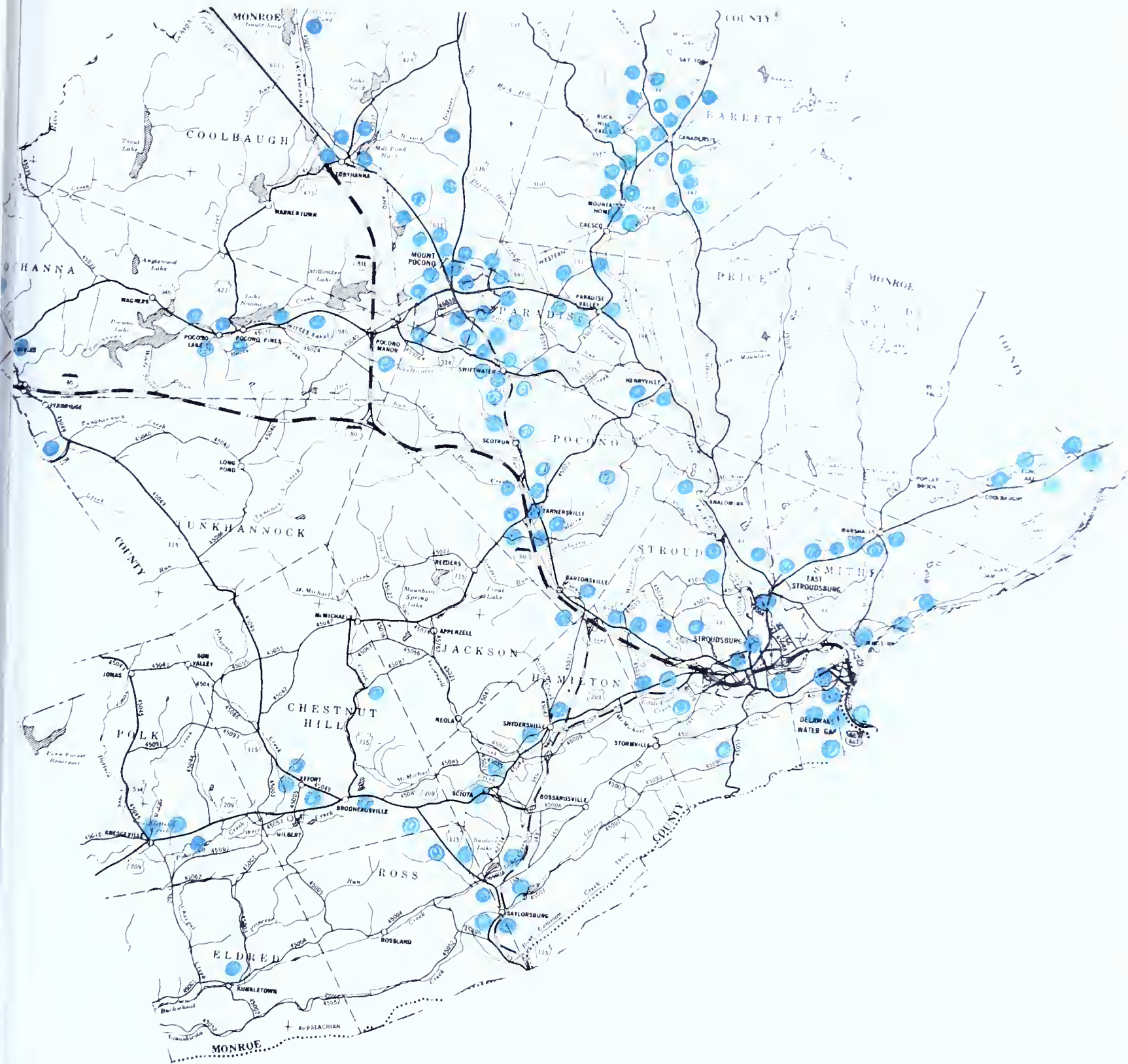
X. Vacation Farm or Dude Ranch - Total 3

XI. Water Sports Area - Total 2

XII. Winter Sports Area - Total 3

SYMBOL	DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL	DESCRIPTION
	INTERSTATE TRAFFIC ROUTE		STATE BOUNDARY
	U.S. TRAFFIC ROUTE		COUNTY BOUNDARY
	PENNSYLVANIA TRAFFIC ROUTE		TOWNSHIP BOUNDARY
	RAILROAD		CITY OR BOROUGH
	AIRPORT—HARDSURFACED RUNWAY OVER 5000 FEET		UNINCORPORATED
	AIRPORT—HARDSURFACED RUNWAY LESS THAN 5000 FEET		STREAM
	AIRPORT—RUNWAY LESS THAN 5000 FEET		LAKE
	CONTROLLED ACCESS HIGHWAY		RESERVOIR
	PROPOSED INTERSTATE HIGHWAY AND INTERCHANGE		
	MULTIPLE LANE DIVIDED HIGHWAY		
	UNDIVIDED HIGHWAY		
	LEGISLATIVE ROUTE AND NUMBER		
	APPALACHIAN TRAIL		

Monroe County,
Pennsylvania



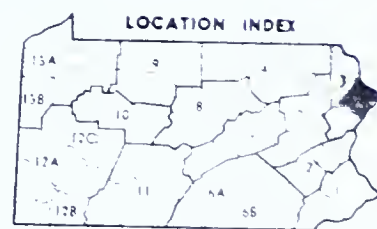
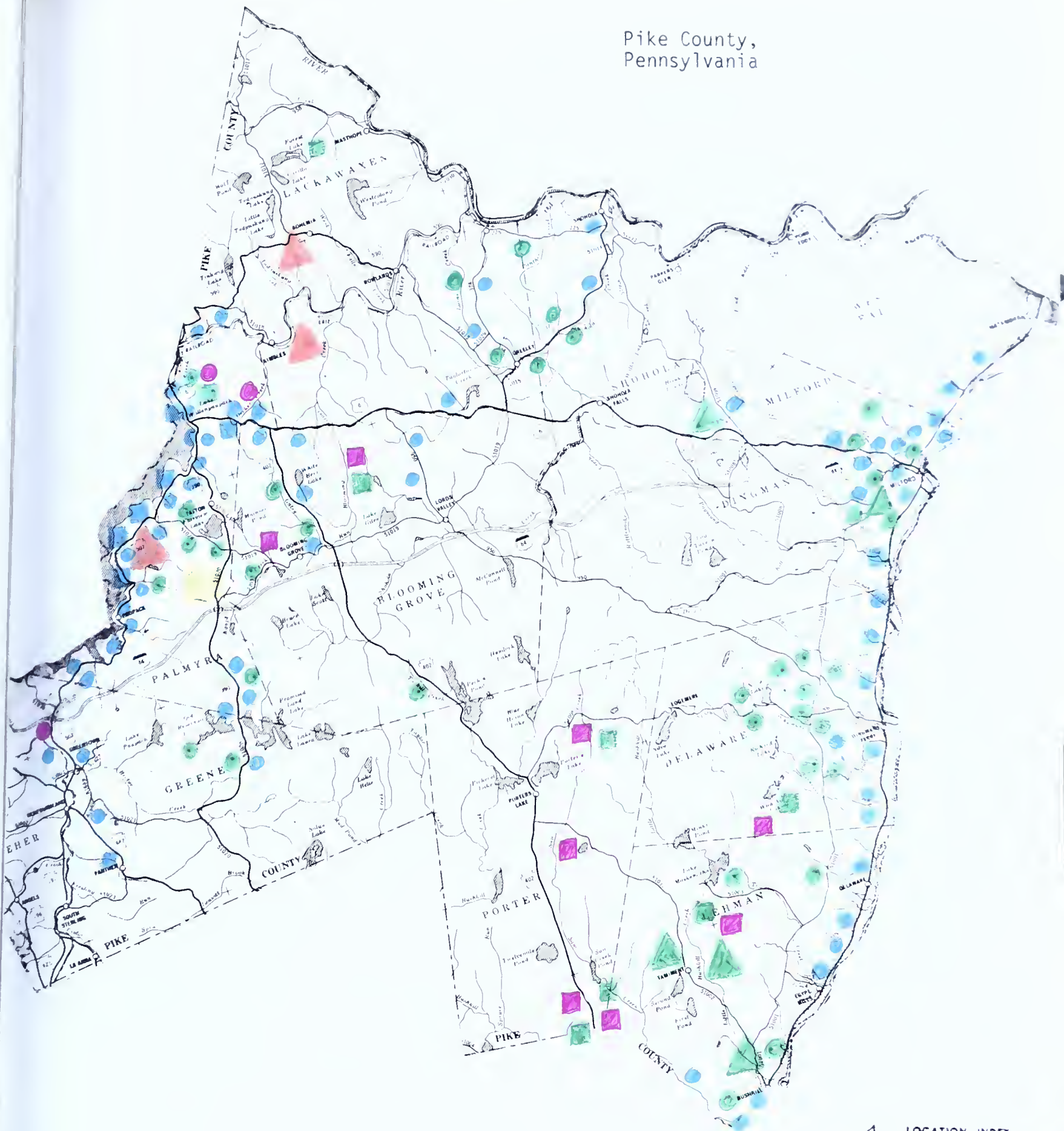
HOLYCONIC PROJECTION

XIII. Resorts, Hotels and Motels - Total 142

LEGEND

SYMBOL	DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL	DESCRIPTION
	INTERSTATE TRAFFIC ROUTE		STATE BOUNDARY
	U.S. TRAFFIC ROUTE		COUNTY BOUNDARY
	PENNSYLVANIA TRAFFIC ROUTE		UNINCORPORATED TOWN
	RAILROAD		STREAM
	AIRPORT - HARD-SURFACED RUNWAY OVER 5000 FEET		LAKE
	AIRPORT - HARD-SURFACED RUNWAY LESS THAN 5000 FEET		RESORT
	AIRPORT - UNIMPROVED RUNWAY LESS THAN 5000 FEET		
	CONTROLLED ACCESS HIGHWAY		
	PROPOSED INTERSTATE HIGHWAY AND INTERCHANGE		
	MULTIPLE LANE DIVIDED HIGHWAY		
	UNDIVIDED HIGHWAY		
	LEGISLATIVE ROUTE AND NUMBER		
	APPALACHIAN TRAIL		

Pike County, Pennsylvania

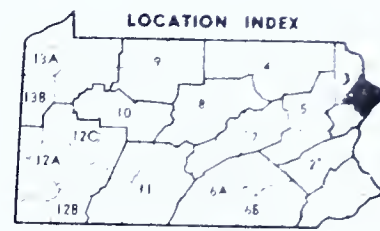
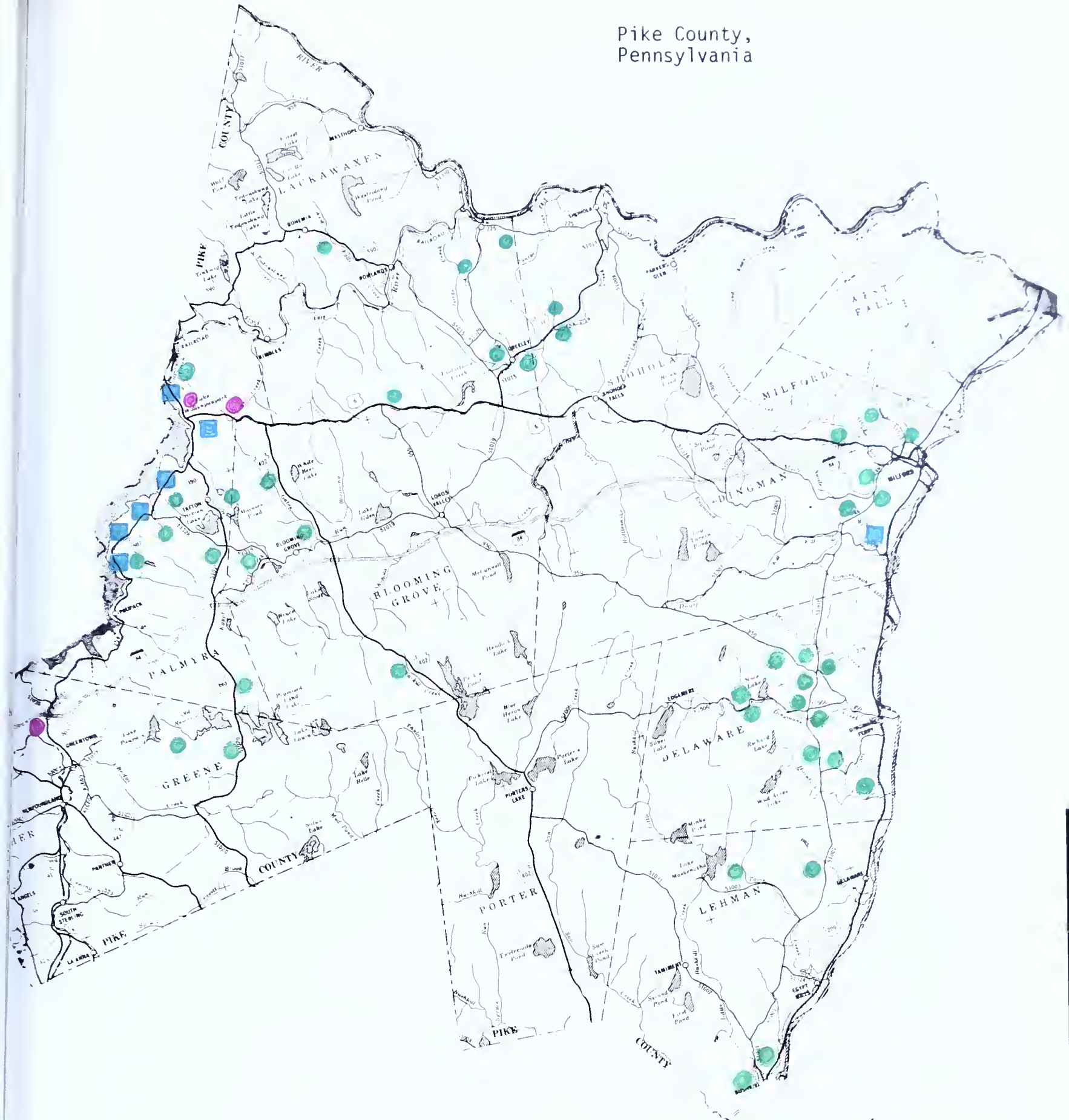


POLYCONIC PROJECTION

- I. Cabins, Cottages and Homesites - Total 42
- II. Camping Grounds - Total 3
- III. Field Sports Area - Total 8
- V. Golf Courses - Total 5
- VI. Hunting Area - Total 8
- VIII. Riding Stables - Total 3
- XI. Water Sports Area - Total 7
- XII. Winter Sports Area - Total 1
- XIII. Resorts, Hotels and Motels - Total 69

SYMBOL	DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL	DESCRIPTION
	INTERSTATE TRAFFIC ROUTE		STATE BOUNDARY
	U.S. TRAFFIC ROUTE		COUNTY BOUNDARY
	PENNSYLVANIA TRAFFIC ROUTE		TOWNSHIP BOUNDARY
	RAILROAD		CITY OR BOROUGH
	AIRPORT—HARDSURFACED RUNWAY OVER 5000 FEET		UNINCORPORATED TOWN
	AIRPORT—HARDSURFACED RUNWAY LESS THAN 5000 FEET		STREAM
	AIRPORT—HARDSURFACED RUNWAY LESS THAN 500 FEET		LAKE
	CONTROLLED ACCESS HIGHWAY		RESERVOIR
	PROPOSED INTERSTATE HIGHWAY AND INTERCHANGE		
	MULTIPLE LANE DIVIDED HIGHWAY		
	UNDIVIDED HIGHWAY		
	LEGISLATIVE ROUTE AND NUMBER		
	APPALACHIAN TRAIL		

Pike County, Pennsylvania



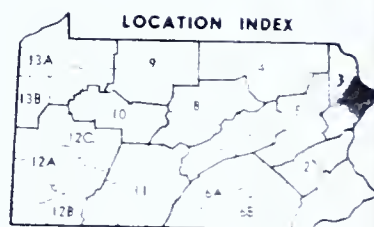
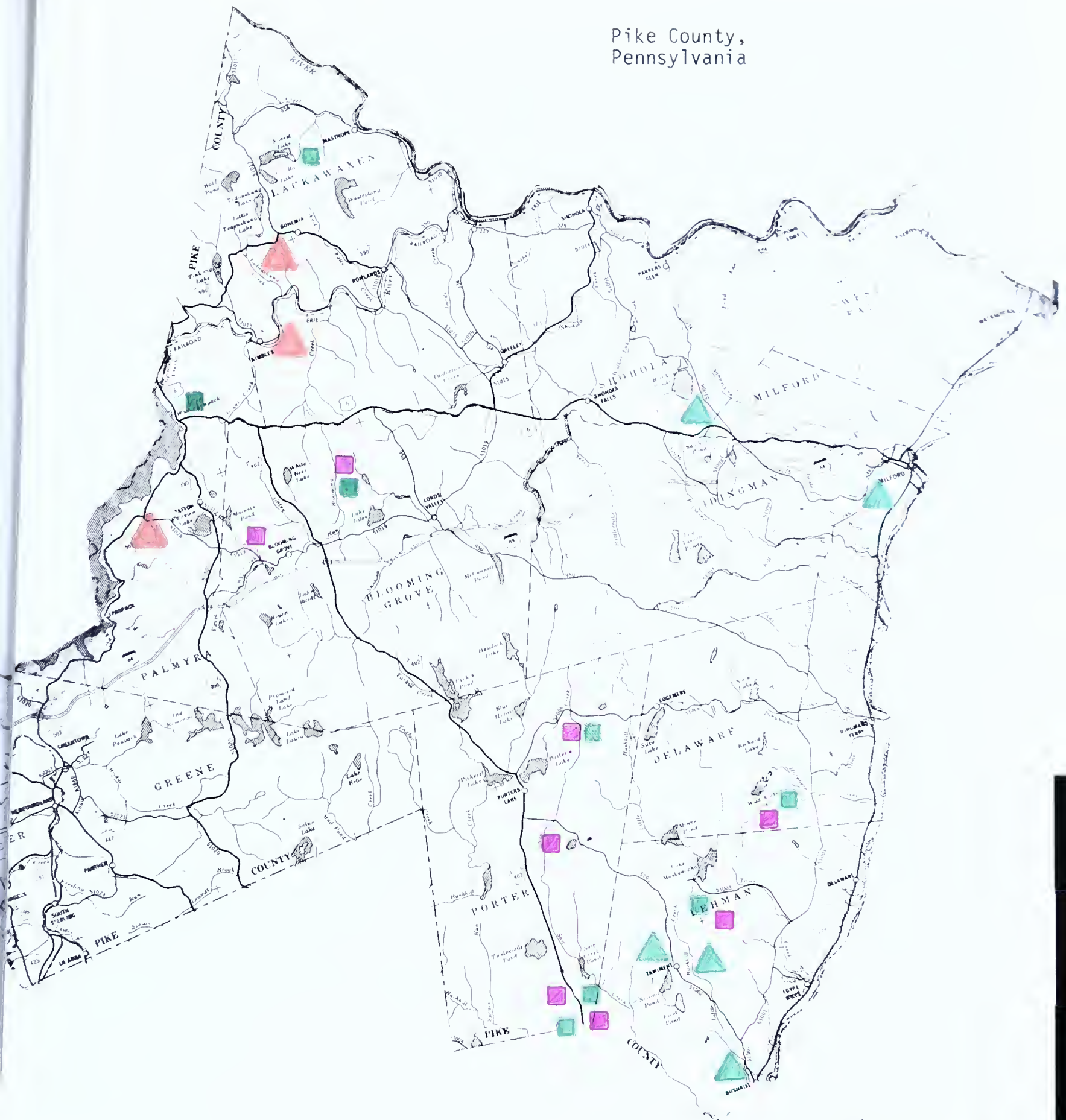
POLYCONIC PROJECTION

- I. Cabins, Cottages and Homesites - Total 42
- II. Camping Grounds - Total 3
- XI. Water Sports Areas - Total 7

LEGEND

SYMBOL	DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL	DESCRIPTION
	INTERSTATE TRAFFIC ROUTE		STATE BOUNDARY
	U.S. TRAFFIC ROUTE		COUNTY BOUNDARY
	PENNSYLVANIA TRAFFIC ROUTE		TOWNSHIP BOUNDARY
	RAILROAD		CITY OR BOROUGH
	AIRPORT—HARDSURFACED RUNWAY OVER 5000 FEET		UNINCORPORATED TOWN
	AIRPORT—HARDSURFACED RUNWAY LESS THAN 5000 FEET		STREAM
	AIRPORT—HARDSURFACED RUNWAY LESS THAN 5000 FEET		LAKE
	CONTROLLED ACCESS HIGHWAY		RESERVOIR
	PROPOSED INTERSTATE HIGHWAY AND INTERCHANGE		
	MULTIPLE LANE DIVIDED HIGHWAY		
	UNDIVIDED HIGHWAY		
	LEGISLATIVE ROUTE AND NUMBER		
	APPALACHIAN RAIL		

Pike County, Pennsylvania



POLYCONIC PROJECTION

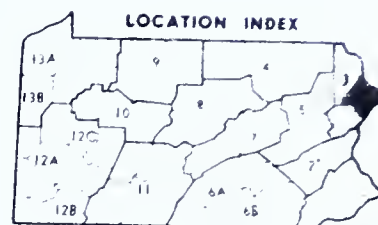
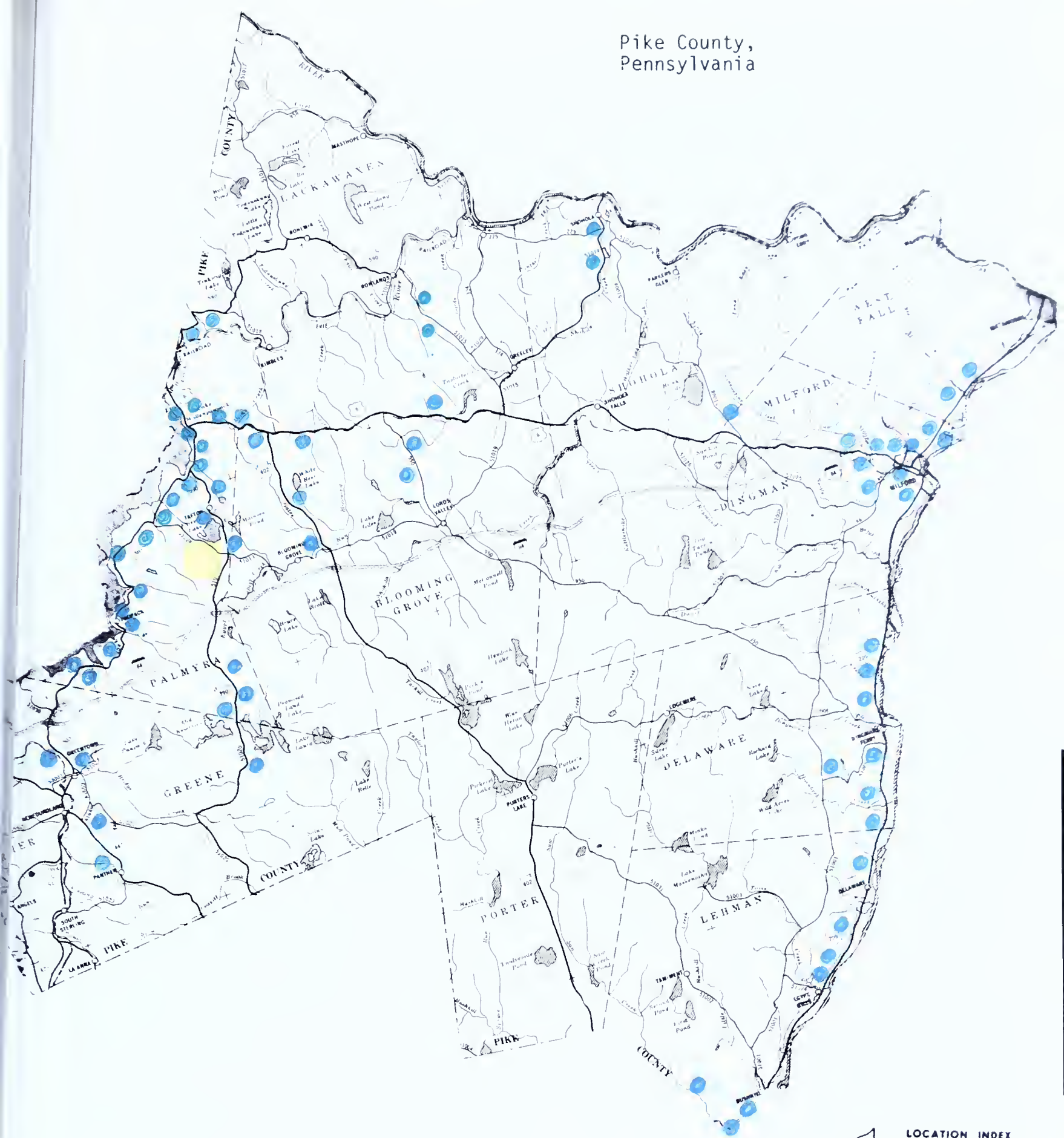
III. Field Sports Area - Total 8

V. Golf Courses - Total 5

VIII. Riding Stables - Total 3

SYMBOL	DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL	DESCRIPTION
	INTERSTATE TRAFFIC ROUTE		STATE BOUNDARY
	U.S. TRAFFIC ROUTE		COUNTY BOUNDARY
	PENNSYLVANIA TRAFFIC ROUTE		TOWNSHIP BOUNDARY
	RAILROAD		CITY OR BOROUGH
	AIRPORT—HARDSURFACED RUNWAY OVER 5000 FEET		UNINCORPORATED TOWN
	AIRPORT—HARDSURFACED RUNWAY LESS THAN 5000 FEET		STREAM
	AIRPORT—HARD, GRAVEL RUNWAY LESS THAN 5000 FEET		LAKE
	CONTROLLED ACCESS HIGHWAY		RESERVOIR
	PROPOSED INTERSTATE HIGHWAY AND INTERCHANGE		
	MULTIPLE-LANE DIVIDED HIGHWAY		
	UNDIVIDED HIGHWAY		
	LEGISLATIVE ROUTE AND NUMBER		
	APPALACHIAN TRAIL		

Pike County, Pennsylvania



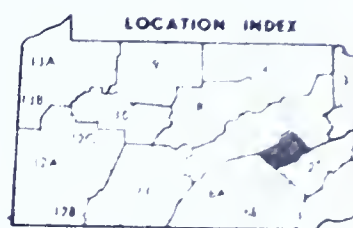
POLYCONIC PROJECTION

XII. Winter Sports Area - Total 1

XIII. Resorts, Hotels and Motels - Total 69

SYMBOL	DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL	DESCRIPTION
	INTERSTATE TRAFFIC ROUTE		STATE BOUNDARY
	U.S. TRAFFIC ROUTE		COUNTY BOUNDARY
	PENNSYLVANIA TRAFFIC ROUTE		TOWNSHIP BOUNDARY
	RAILROAD		CITY OR BOROUGH
	AIRPORT—HARDSURFACED RUNWAY OVER 5000 FEET		UNINCORPORATED TOWN
	AIRPORT—HARDSURFACED RUNWAY LESS THAN 5000 FEET		STREAM
	AIRPORT—HARDSURFACED RUNWAY LESS THAN 5000 FEET		LAKE
	CONTROLLED ACCESS HIGHWAY		RESERVOIR
	PROPOSED INTERSTATE HIGHWAY AND INTERCHANGE		
	MULTIPLE-LANE DIVIDED HIGHWAY		
	UNDIVIDED HIGHWAY		
	LEGISLATIVE ROUTE AND NUMBER		
	APPALACHIAN TRAIL		

Schuylkill County, Pennsylvania



SCALE IN MILES

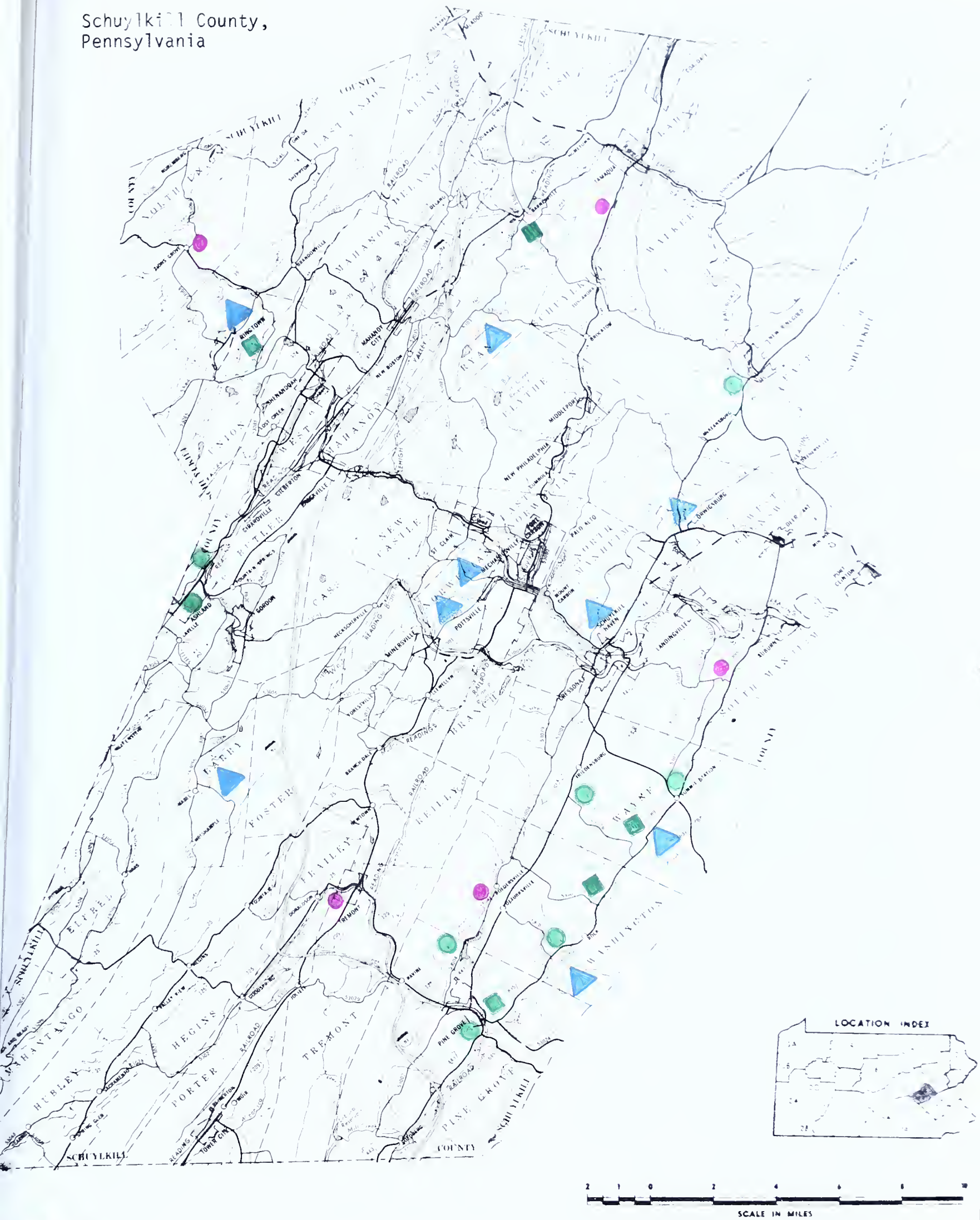
PLYCONIC PROJECTION

- I. Cabins, Cottages and Homesites - Total 8
- II. Camping Grounds - Total 5
- III. Field Sports Area - Total 5
- IV. Fishing Waters - Total 9
- V. Golf Courses - Total 6
- VIII. Riding Stables - Total 1
- XI. Water Sports Area - Total 7
- XII. Winter Sports Area - Total 1
- XIII. Resorts, Hotels and Motels - Total 19

LEGEND

SYMBOL	DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL	DESCRIPTION
(R)	INTERSTATE TRAFFIC ROUTE	---	STATE BOUNDARY
11	U.S. TRAFFIC ROUTE	---	COUNTY BOUNDARY
274	PENNSYLVANIA TRAFFIC ROUTE	---	MUNICIPAL BOUNDARY
RAILROAD	RAILROAD	---	UNINCORPORATED TOWNSHIP
AIRPORT - HARDCORRETED RUNWAY OVER SIX FEET	AIRPORT - HARDCORRETED RUNWAY OVER SIX FEET	---	STREAM
AIRPORT - HARDCORRETED RUNWAY LESS THAN SIX FEET	AIRPORT - HARDCORRETED RUNWAY LESS THAN SIX FEET	---	LAKE
AIRPORT - HARDCORRETED RUNWAY LESS THAN SIX FEET	AIRPORT - HARDCORRETED RUNWAY LESS THAN SIX FEET	---	RESERVOIR
CONTROLLED ACCESS HIGHWAY	CONTROLLED ACCESS HIGHWAY		
PROPOSED INTERSTATE HIGHWAY AND INTERCHANGE	PROPOSED INTERSTATE HIGHWAY AND INTERCHANGE		
MULTIPLE LANE DIVIDED HIGHWAY	MULTIPLE LANE DIVIDED HIGHWAY		
UNDIVIDED HIGHWAY	UNDIVIDED HIGHWAY		
LEGISLATIVE ROUTE AND NUMBER	LEGISLATIVE ROUTE AND NUMBER		
APPALACHIAN TRAIL	APPALACHIAN TRAIL		

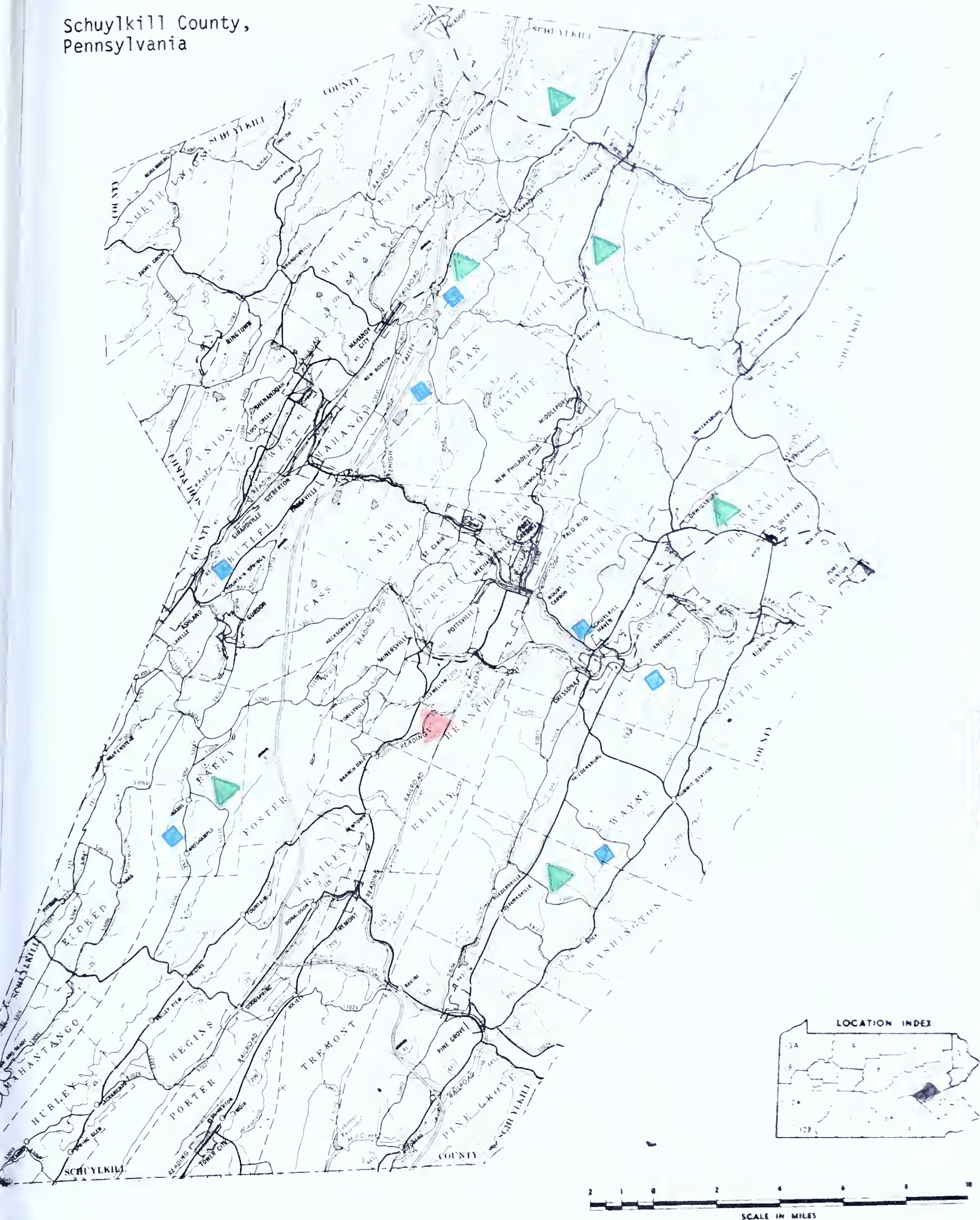
Schuylkill County,
Pennsylvania






- I. Cabins, Cottages and Homesites - Total 8
- II. Camping Grounds - Total 5
- III. Field Sports Area - Total 4
- IV. Fishing Waters - Total 9

SYMBOL	DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL	DESCRIPTION
	INTERSTATE TRAFFIC ROUTE		STATE HIGHWAY
	U.S. TRAFFIC ROUTE		LOCAL HIGHWAY
	PENNSYLVANIA TRAFFIC ROUTE		UNIMPROVED ROAD
	RAILROAD		UNIMPROVED ROAD
	AIRPORT—HARD-SURFACED RUNWAY OVER 5000 FEET		UNIMPROVED ROAD
	AIRPORT—HARD-SURFACED RUNWAY LESS THAN 5000 FEET		UNIMPROVED ROAD
	AIRPORT—GRASS OR DIRT RUNWAY LESS THAN 5000 FEET		UNIMPROVED ROAD
	CONTROLLED ACCESS HIGHWAY		UNIMPROVED ROAD
	PROPOSED INTERSTATE HIGHWAY AND INTERCHANGE		UNIMPROVED ROAD
	MULTIPLE-LANE DIVIDED HIGHWAY		UNIMPROVED ROAD
	UNDIVIDED HIGHWAY		UNIMPROVED ROAD
	LEGISLATIVE ROUTE AND NUMBER		UNIMPROVED ROAD
	APPALACHIAN TRAIL		UNIMPROVED ROAD

Schuylkill County, Pennsylvania





















-  V. Golf Courses - Total 6
-  VIII. Riding Stables - Total 1
-  XI. Water Sports Area - Total 7

2 1 0 2 4 6 8 10

SCALE IN MILES

POLYCONIC PROJECTION

LEGEND

SYMBOL	DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL	DESCRIPTION
	INTERSTATE TRAFFIC ROUTE		STATE BOUNDARY
	U.S. TRAFFIC ROUTE		COUNTY BOUNDARY
	PENNSYLVANIA TRAFFIC ROUTE		TOWNSHIP BOUNDARY
	RAILROAD		UNINCORPORATED TOWN
	AIRPORT—HARDSURFACED RUNWAY OVER 5000 FEET		TRAIL
	AIRPORT—HARDSURFACED RUNWAY LESS THAN 5000 FEET		ART
	AIRPORT—HARDSURFACED RUNWAY LESS THAN 5000 FEET		RECREATION
	CONTROLLED ACCESS HIGHWAY		
	PROPOSED INTERSTATE HIGHWAY AND INTERCHANGE		
	MULTIPLE LANE DIVIDED HIGHWAY		
	UNDIVIDED HIGHWAY		
	LEGISLATIVE ROUTE AND NUMBER		
	APPALACHIAN TRAIL		

Schuylkill County,
Pennsylvania



POLYCONIC PROJECTION

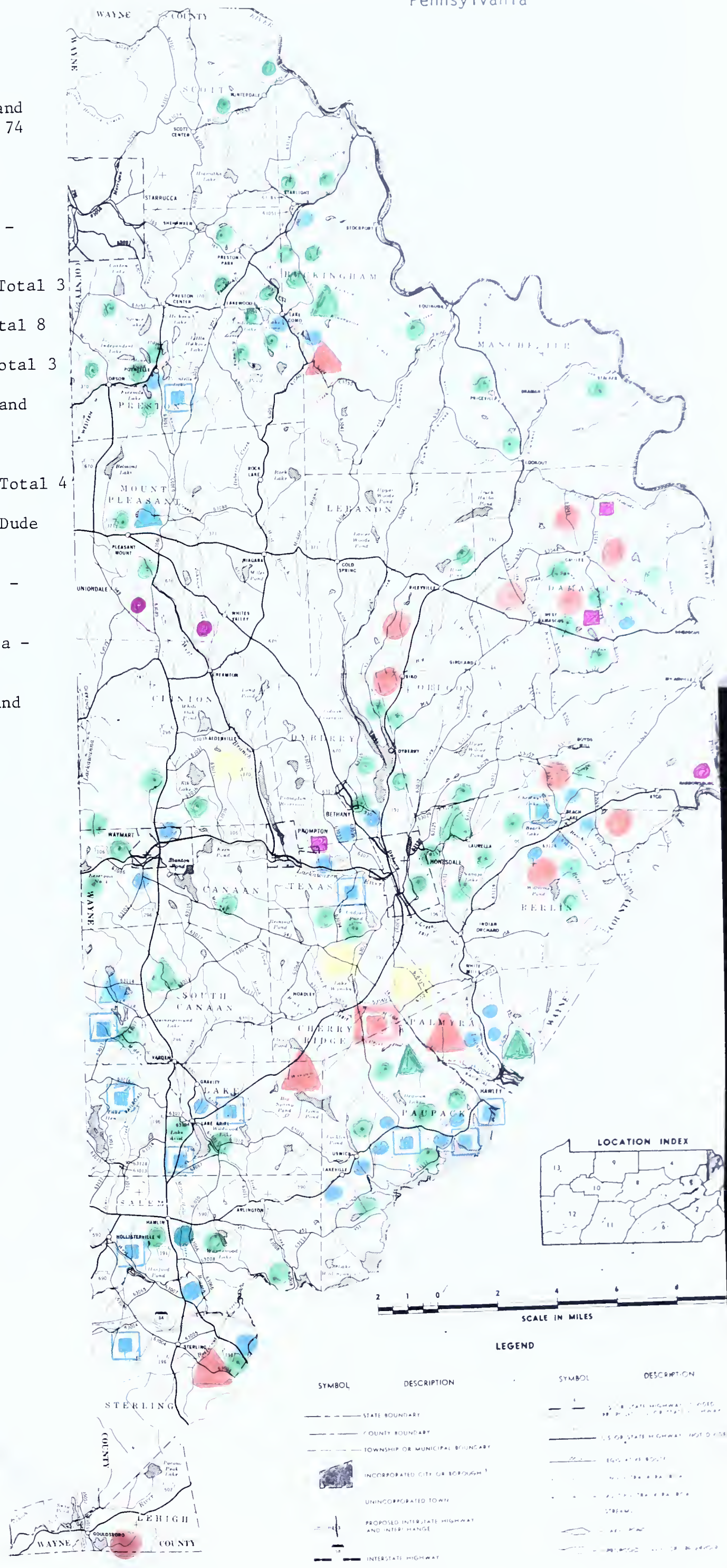
- XII. Winter Sports Area - Total 1
- XIII. Resorts, Hotels and Motels - total 19

LEGEND

SYMBOL	DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL	DESCRIPTION
	INTERSTATE TRAFFIC ROUTE		STATE BOUNDARY
	U.S. TRAFFIC ROUTE		COUNTY BOUNDARY
	PENNSYLVANIA TRAFFIC ROUTE		PLANNED BOUNDARY
	RAILROAD		CITY OR VILLAGE
	AIRPORT - HARDSURFACED RUNWAY OVER 5000 FEET		UNINCORPORATED TOWN
	AIRPORT - HARDSURFACED RUNWAY LESS THAN 5000 FEET		STREAM
	AIRPORT - GRASSY RUNWAY LESS THAN 5000 FEET		RAIL
	CONTROLLED ACCESS HIGHWAY		RESERVATION
	PROPOSED INTERSTATE HIGHWAY AND INTERCHANGE		
	MULTIPLE LANE DIVIDED HIGHWAY		
	UNDIVIDED HIGHWAY		
	LEGISLATIVE ROUTE AND NUMBER		
	APPALACHIAN TRAIL		

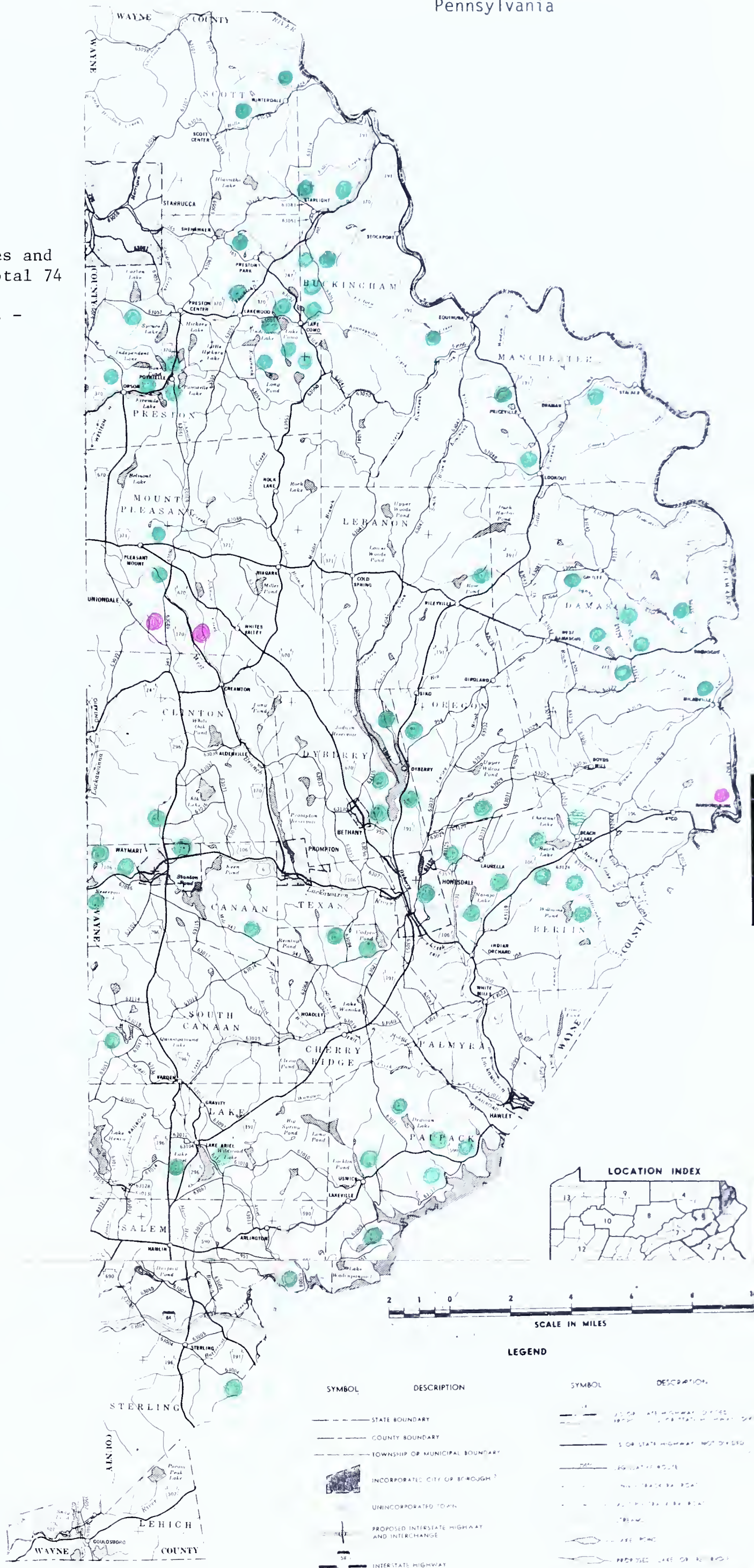
Wayne County, Pennsylvania

- Cabins, Cottages and Homesites - Total 74
- I. Camping Grounds - Total 3
- II. Field Sports Area - Total 2
- I. Fishing Waters - Total 3
- I. Golf Courses - Total 8
- V. Hunting Areas - Total 3
- V. Natural, Scenic, and Historical Area - Total 1
- II. Riding Stables - Total 4
- V. Vacation Farm or Dude Ranch - Total 11
- I. Water Sports Area - Total 12
- XI. Winter Sports Area - Total 3
- II. Resorts, Hotels and Motels - Total 29

















Cabins, Cottages and
Homesites - Total 74

Camping Grounds -
Total 3



This is a detailed topographic map of Bucks County, Pennsylvania. The map displays various geographical features including towns such as Doylestown, Pottsville, and Lewisburg; major roads and highways; and numerous lakes and streams. Elevation contours are shown throughout the terrain. The map also identifies neighboring counties: Wayne to the northwest, Scott to the north, Lehigh to the northeast, and Montgomery to the east. In the bottom right corner, there is a "LOCATION INDEX" map showing the outline of Pennsylvania with numbered regions, indicating where Bucks County is located. Below the index map is a scale bar labeled "SCALE IN MILES" with markings from 0 to 6.

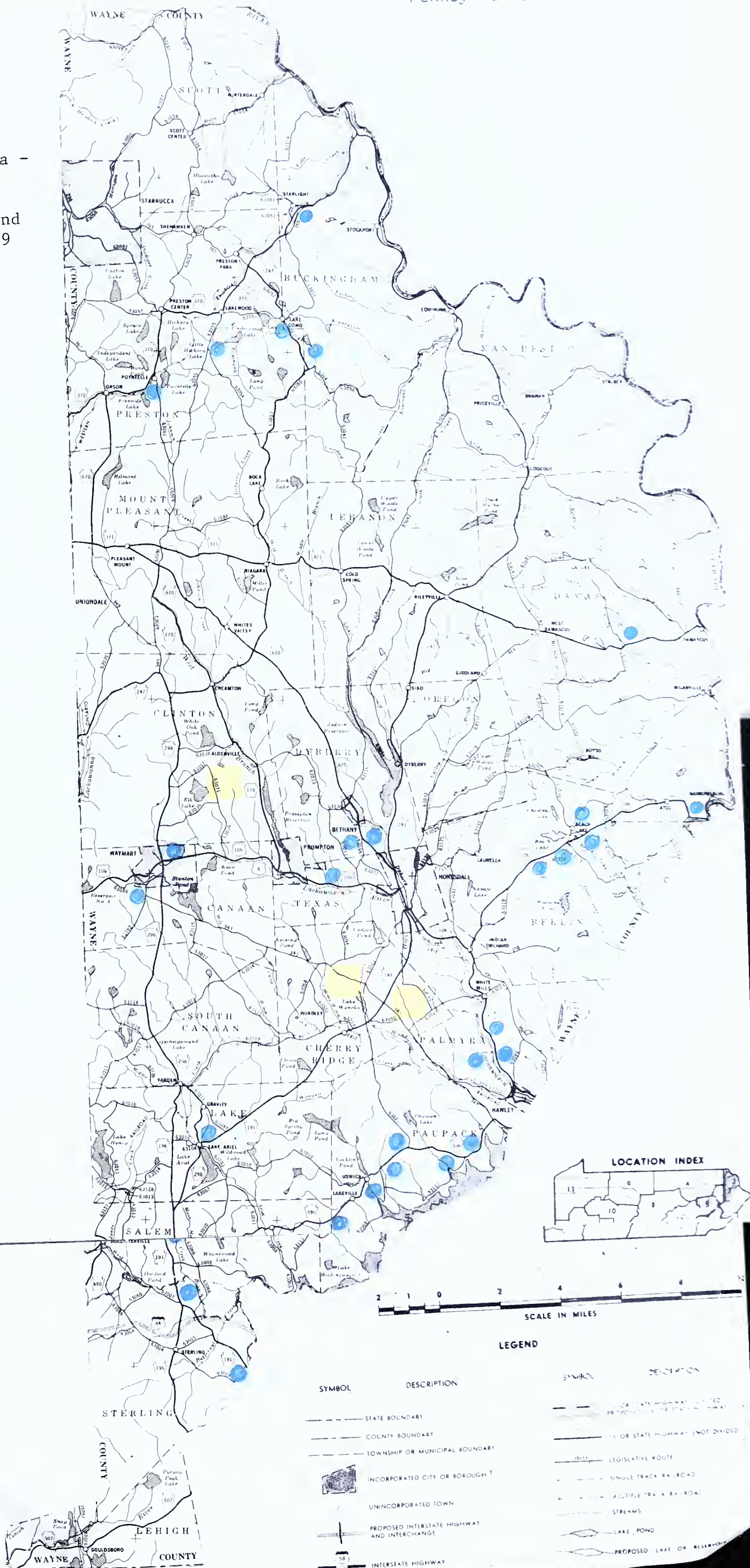
-
- A map of the area around Pocono Lake, showing Lehigh County, Wayne County, and Sullivan County. The map includes the Pocono River, Pocono Lake, and the towns of Pocono Lake, Pocono Summit, and Pocono. The map is oriented with North at the top. A red circle is drawn around the town of Pocono.

SYMBOL	DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL	DESCRIPTION
	STATE BOUNDARY		U.S. OF STATE HIGHWAY DIVIDED PROPOSED U.S. OF STATE HIGHWAY
	COUNTY BOUNDARY		U.S. OF STATE HIGHWAY NOT DIVIDED
	TOWNSHIP OR MUNICIPAL BOUNDARY		LEGISLATIVE ROUTE
	INCORPORATED CITY OR BOROUGH		UNPAVED ROAD
	UNINCORPORATED TOWN		PAVED ROAD
	PROPOSED INTERSTATE HIGHWAY AND INTERCHANGE		RAILROAD
	INTERSTATE HIGHWAY		PROPOSED RAILROAD

Wayne County, Pennsylvania

XI. Winter Sports Area -
Total 3

II. Resorts, Hotels and
Motels - Total 29



A P P E N D I X 5

TABLE I

Facilities and Acreages

PRIVATE (PROFIT-ORIENTED) OUTDOOR RECREATION FACILITIES

County and Region	Profit Facilty	Total Acreage	Developed Acreage	Water Acreage	-----Classification-----			
					High	General	Natural	H&C
<u>Region 3</u>								
Monroe. . .	*281	30,824	7,046	967	2,222	13,811	14,791	7
Pike. . . .	*110	12,975	4,056	1,998	521	2,677	9,777	0
Wayne . . .	*126	9,782	3,435	883	1,255	3,429	5,009	89
Total	*517	53,581	14,537	3,848	3,998	19,917	29,577	96
<u>Region 5</u>								
Carbon. . .	* 32	4,396	2,864	952	334	670	3,392	0
Lackawanna	* 79	4,706	1,559	1,494	332	1,521	2,853	0
Luzerne . .	*106	2,442	1,164	420	310	265	1,867	0
Schuylkill	* 55	3,897	3,201	68	102	820	2,975	0
Total	*272	15,441	8,788	2,934	1,078	3,276	11,087	0

*Indicates changes in original figures

TABLE II

Visits and Visitor Facilities

PRIVATE (PROFIT-ORIENTED) OUTDOOR RECREATION FACILITIES

County and Region	Number of Day Visits	Number of Night Visits	No. of Cabins	Camp Acres	Camp Sites	Picnic Acres	Picnic Tables
<u>Region 3</u>							
Monroe. . .	*3,796,342	*2,156,742	864	17,324	151	627	411
Pike. . . . *	373,641	* 252,191	479	3,606	893	56	214
Wayne . . . *	293,531	* 127,766	533	2,911	256	67	557
Total	*4,463,514	*2,536,699	1,896	23,841	1,300	750	1,182
<u>Region 5</u>							
Carbon. . . *	171,306	* 63,006	185	18	66	24	433
Lackawanna	*1,104,958	* 211,675	188	46	66	99	1,220
Luzerne . .	*2,093,365	* 128,535	56	66	10	153	1,894
Schuylkill	* 208,438	* 52,153	37	5	135	36	528
Total	*3,578,067	455,369	466	135	277	312	4,075

*Indicates changes in original figures

TABLE III

Games and Trails

PRIVATE (PROFIT-ORIENTED) OUTDOOR RECREATION FACILITIES

County and Region	Playgnd Acres	-----Games----- Acres Field Court	-----Golf----- Acres Holes No.	-----Trails----- Hike Hrse Cycl N.W.							
<u>Region 3</u>											
Monroe. . .	190	480 198 142	*3,240 *405 *34	133 80 17 102							
Pike. . . .	203	75 56 77	* 504 * 63 4	57 38 0 24							
Wayne . . .	21	228 131 180	* 864 *108 * 8	39 25 2 25							
Total	414	783 385 399	*4,608 *576 *46	229 143 19 151							
<u>Region 5</u>											
Carbon. . .	25	56 38 30	450 * 45 3	36 19 3 27							
Lackawanna	33	26 38 17	*1,080 *135 *10	6 3 5 6							
Luzerne . .	22	37 22 11	* 936 *117 * 8	13 3 0 15							
Schuylkill	11	28 14 1	* 720 * 72 * 5	8 1 0 0							
Total	91	147 112 49	*3,186 *369 *26	63 26 8 48							

*Indicates changes in original figures

TABLE IV

Boating and Swimming

PRIVATE (PROFIT-ORIENTED) OUTDOOR RECREATION FACILITIES

County and Region	-----Boating-----				----Pools----		Beach	Lakefront	
	Ramp	Marinas	Park	W.Ski	Sq. Feet	No.	Acres	Feet	Park
<u>Region 3</u>									
Monroe. . .	13	23	1,326	145	121,452	45	131	18,089	394
Pike. . . .	30	61	734	90	32,675	7	218	11,849	536
Wayne . . .	11	110	1,556	325	26,144	8	31	85,010	80
Total	54	194	3,616	560	180,271	60	380	114,948	1,010
<u>Region 5</u>									
Carbon. . .	0	111	0	220	16,400	3	0	4,890	1,200
Lackawanna	30	3	2,105	130	15,475	5	6	10,550	1,220
Luzerne . .	2	44	3,650	9	39,000	7	6	1,990	2,750
Schuylkill	4	1	0	0	19,600	6	0	401	80
Total	36	159	5,755	359	90,475	21	12	17,831	5,250

TABLE V

Hunting, Fishing and Winter Sports

PRIVATE (PROFIT-ORIENTED) OUTDOOR RECREATION FACILITIES

County and Region	Hunting Acreage	Pond Acres	Stream Miles	Sled Slopes	Ice Skating Sq. Feet	-----Skiing----- Lift Cap.	Resort
<u>Region 3</u>							
Monroe. . .	8,067	672	26	13	57,825	*12,700	*5
Pike. . . .	7,694	385	22	4	12,609,900	* 600	1
Wayne . . .	3,390	757	10	9	3,383,770	6,800	3
Total	19,151	1,814	58	26	16,051,495	*20,100	*9
<u>Region 5</u>							
Carbon. . .	2,340	420	1	1	43,560	* 5,320	*2
Lackawanna	828	2,041	17	2	9,004,040	0	0
Luzerne . .	506	283	12	2	140,000	* 500	*1
Schuylkill	4	34	0	0	0	* 2,000	1
Total	3,678	2,778	30	5	9,188,600	* 7,820	*4

*Indicates changes in original figures

TABLE VI

Facilities and Acreages

PRIVATE (NON-PROFIT) OUTDOOR RECREATION FACILITIES

County and Region	Total Facilty	Total Acreage	Developed Acreage	Water Acreage	-----Classification-----			
					High	General	Natural	H&C
<u>Region 3</u>								
Monroe. . .	* 35	7,891	882	437	949	1,594	5,343	5
Pike. . . .	* 41	44,087	1,233	1,632	984	23,684	19,411	0
Wayne . . .	* 35	5,274	1,117	577	573	1,654	3,047	0
Total	*111	57,252	3,232	2,646	2,506	26,932	27,801	5
<u>Region 5</u>								
Carbon. . .	* 1	515	495	20	0	40	475	0
Lackawanna	* 26	4,042	1,357	270	597	702	2,743	0
Luzerne . .	* 6	1,335	120	15	10	1,270	55	0
Schuylkill	* 8	104	23	81	0	4	100	0
Total	* 41	5,996	1,995	386	607	2,016	3,373	0

*Indicates changes in original figures

TABLE VII

Visits and Visitor Facilities

PRIVATE (NON-PROFIT) OUTDOOR RECREATION FACILITIES

<u>County and Region</u>	<u>Number of Day Visits</u>	<u>Number of Night Visits</u>	<u>No. of Cabins</u>	<u>Camp Acres</u>	<u>Sites Sites</u>	<u>Picnic Acres</u>	<u>Picnic Tables</u>
<u>Region 3</u>							
Monroe. .	91,000	106,156	178	2,675	139	154	118
Pike . . .	7,970	184,468	338	2,507	75	26	206
Wayne. . .	90,000	147,800	80	2,327	64	6	17
Total	188,970	438,424	596	7,509	278	184	341
<u>Region 5</u>							
Carbon. . .	16,000	8,300	3	10	60	3	34
Lackawanna	44,325	5,900	83	186	8	10	43
Luzerne . .	60,500	191	52	1,200	N/A	1	25
Schuylkill	10,000	0	0	0	0	2	12
Total	130,825	14,391	138	1,396	68	16	114

TABLE VIII

Games and Trails

PRIVATE (NON-PROFIT) OUTDOOR RECREATION FACILITIES

County and Region	Playgnd Acres	-----Games----- Acres Field Court	-----Golf----- Acres Holes No.	-----Trails----- Hike Hrse Cycl N.W.
<u>Region 3</u>				
Monroe. . .	65	164 53 23	0 0 0	56 0 1 20
Pike. . . .	45	131 53 68	40 9 1	75 8 3 43
Wayne . . .	15	75 23 38	20 9 1	8 0 4 5
Total	125	370 129 129	60 18 2	139 8 8 68
<u>Region 5</u>				
Carbon. . .	0	16 8 0	0 0 0	6 0 0 3
Lackawanna	12	10 11 0	898 108 6	8 0 0 0
Luzerne	6	3 2 0	* 560 * 72 * 4	0 0 0 0
Schuylkill	2	4 2 0	* 144 * 18 * 1	0 0 0 0
Total	20	33 23 0	*1,602 *198 *11	14 0 0 3

*Indicates changes in original figures

TABLE IX

Boating and Swimming

PRIVATE (NON-PROFIT) OUTDOOR RECREATION FACILITIES

County and Region	-----Boating-----				----Pools----		Beach	Lakefront	
	Ramp	Marinas	Park	W.Ski	Sq. Feet	No.	Acres	Feet	Park
<u>Region 3</u>									
Monroe. . .	7	10	318	0	9,450	4	9	20,500	85
Pike. . . .	5	293	450	520	4,800	1	149	67,600	65
Wayne . . .	8	0	100	0	0	0	5	0	300
Total	20	303	868	520	14,250	5	163	88,100	450
<u>Region 5</u>									
Carbon. . .	1	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	0
Lackawanna	8	0	630	0	12,100	2	2	4,050	510
Luzerne . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Schuylkill	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	9	0	630	0	12,100	2	12	4,050	510

TABLE X

Hunting, Fishing and Winter Sports

PRIVATE (NON-PROFIT) OUTDOOR RECREATION FACILITIES

<u>County</u> <u>and Region</u>	<u>Hunting</u> <u>Acreage</u>	<u>Pond</u> <u>Acres</u>	<u>Stream</u> <u>Miles</u>	<u>Sled</u> <u>Slopes</u>	<u>Ice Skating</u> <u>Sq. Feet</u>	<u>-----Skiing-----</u> <u>Lift Cap.</u>	<u>Resort</u>
<u>Region 3</u>							
Monroe. . .	2,769	263	13	10	51,000	0	0
Pike. . . .	39,909	1,228	26	1	350	20	1
Wayne . . .	9,697	87	4	10	0	0	0
Total	52,375	1,578	43	21	51,350	20	1
<u>Region 5</u>							
Carbon. . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lackawanna	1,856	233	0	0	50,000	0	0
Luzerne . .	0	14	0	0	0	0	0
Schuylkill	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1,856	249	0	0	50,000	0	0

TABLE XI

PRIVATE (PROFIT-ORIENTED) OUTDOOR RECREATION FACILITIESRegions 3 and 5

Classification	Original Inventory	* Additions	Final Inventory
I. Cabins, Cottages, and Homesites	154	119	273
II. Camping Grounds	16	9	25
III. Field Sports Area	20	13	33
IV. Fishing Waters	31	5	36
V. Golf Courses	47	38	85
VI. Hunting Area	24	2	26
VII. Natural, Scenic and Historical Areas	4	4	8
VIII. Riding Stables	11	11	22
IX. Shooting Preserve	4	1	5
X. Vacation Farm or Dude Ranch	8	8	16
XI. Water Sports Area	21	27	48
XII. Winter Sports Area	5	9	14
XIII. Resorts, Hotels and Motels	47	303	350
Totals	<u>392</u>	<u>549</u>	<u>941</u>

TABLE XII

TOTAL OUTDOOR RECREATION FACILITIES
(By County)

County and Region	Original Inventory	* Additions	Final Inventory
<u>Region 3</u>			
Monroe County	154	162	316
Pike County	28	123	151
Wayne County	56	105	161
Sub Totals	<u>238</u>	<u>390</u>	<u>628</u>
<u>Region 5</u>			
Carbon County	16	17	33
Lackawanna County	69	36	105
Luzerne County	38	74	112
Schuylkill County	31	32	63
Sub Totals	<u>154</u>	<u>159</u>	<u>313</u>
Total of Regions	392	549	941

TABLE XIII

PRIVATE (PROFIT-ORIENTED) OUTDOOR RECREATION FACILITIESCarbon County

Classifications	Original Inventory	* Additions	Final Inventory
I. Cabins, Cottages, and Homesites	8	0	8
II. Camping Grounds	1	0	1
III. Field Sports Area	1	0	1
IV. Fishing Waters	1	0	1
V. Hunting Area	2	1	3
VII. Natural, Scenic and Historical Areas	2	2	4
XII. Winter Sports Area	0	2	2
XIII. Resorts, Hotels and Motels	1	12	13
Totals	<u>16</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>33</u>

TABLE XIV

PRIVATE (PROFIT-ORIENTED) OUTDOOR RECREATION FACILITIESLackawanna County

Classifications	Original Inventory	* Additions	Final Inventory
I. Cabins, Cottages, and Homesites	23	1	24
II. Camping Grounds	1	0	1
III. Field Sports Area	3	1	4
IV. Fishing Waters	7	1	8
V. Golf Courses	14	2	16
VI. Hunting Area	10	0	10
VIII. Riding Stables	4	0	4
X. Vacation Farm or Dude Ranch	0	1	1
XI. Water Sports Area	6	2	8
XII. Winter Sports Area	1	0	1
XIII. Resorts, Hotels and Motels	0	28	28
	—	—	—
Totals	69	36	105

TABLE XV

PRIVATE (PROFIT-ORIENTED) OUTDOOR RECREATION FACILITIESLuzerne County

Classifications	Original Inventory	* Additions	Final Inventory
I. Cabins, Cottages, and Homesites	5	13	18
II. Camping Grounds	1	1	2
III. Field Sports Area	15	5	20
IV. Fishing Waters	1	0	1
V. Golf Courses	8	4	12
VIII. Riding Stables	1	3	4
XI. Water Sports Area	6	5	11
XII. Winter Sports Area	0	1	1
XIII. Resorts, Hotels and Motels	1	42	43
	—	—	—
Totals	38	74	112

TABLE XVI

PRIVATE (PROFIT-ORIENTED) OUTDOOR RECREATION FACILITIESMonroe County

Classifications	Original Inventory	* Additions	Final Inventory
I. Cabins, Cottages, and Homesites	62	31	93
II. Camping Grounds	7	2	9
IV. Fishing Waters	5	1	6
V. Golf Courses	16	18	34
VI. Hunting Area	4	1	5
VII. Natural, Scenic and Historical Areas	2	1	3
VIII. Riding Stables	5	1	6
IX. Shooting Preserve	4	1	5
X. Vacation Farm or Dude Ranch	1	2	3
XI. Water Sports Area	2	0	2
XII. Winter Sports Area	2	3	5
XIII. Resorts, Hotels and Motels	44	101	145
	—	—	—
Totals	154	162	316

Table XVII

PRIVATE (PROFIT-ORIENTED) OUTDOOR RECREATION FACILITIES

Pike County

Classifications	Original Inventory	* Additions	Final Inventory
I. Cabins, Cottages, and Homesites	12	31	43
II. Camping Grounds	1	3	4
IV. Fishing Waters	7	1	8
V. Golf Courses	0	5	5
VI. Hunting Area	8	0	8
VIII. Riding Stables	0	3	3
XI. Water Sports Area	0	7	7
XII. Winter Sports Area	0	1	1
XIII. Resorts, Hotels and Motels	0	72	72
Totals	<u>28</u>	<u>123</u>	<u>151</u>

Table XVIII

PRIVATE (PROFIT-ORIENTED) OUTDOOR RECREATION FACILITIES

Wayne County

Classifications	Original Inventory	* Additions	Final Inventory
I. Cabins, Cottages, and Homesites	40	39	79
II. Camping Grounds	1	2	3
III. Field Sports Area	0	2	2
IV. Fishing Waters	1	2	3
V. Golf Courses	1	8	9
VI. Hunting Area	2	1	3
VII. Natural, Scenic and Historical Areas	0	1	1
VIII. Riding Stables	0	4	4
X. Vacation Farm or Dude Ranch	7	5	12
XI. Water Sports Area	2	10	12
XII. Winter Sports Area	1	2	3
XIII. Resorts, Hotels and Motels	1	29	30
Totals	<u>56</u>	<u>105</u>	<u>161</u>

TABLE XIX

PRIVATE (PROFIT-ORIENTED) OUTDOOR RECREATION FACILITIESSchuylkill County

Classifications	Original Inventory	* Additions	Final Inventory
I. Cabins, Cottages, and Homesites	4	4	8
II. Camping Grounds	4	1	5
III. Field Sports Area	1	5	6
IV. Fishing Waters	9	0	9
V. Golf Courses	6	0	6
VIII. Riding Stables	1	0	1
XI. Water Sports Area	5	3	8
XII. Winter Sports Area	1	0	1
XIII. Resorts, Hotels and Motels	0	19	19
Totals	<u>31</u>	<u>32</u>	<u>63</u>

A P P E N D I X 6

THE ECONOMIC IMPACT STUDY OF SKI AREAS
IN NORTHEASTERN PENNSYLVANIA

Prepared by:

*ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL
of Northeastern Pennsylvania*

*704 First National Bank Building
Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania 18701*

September, 1968

THE ECONOMIC IMPACT STUDY OF SKI AREAS IN NORTHEASTERN PENNSYLVANIA

I. INTRODUCTION

This is the second annual Economic Impact Study of the Ski Areas in Northeastern Pennsylvania. One of the *Economic Development Council's* prime objectives has been to study the growth and assist in the development of the Recreation/Tourism Industry in Northeastern Pennsylvania and to explore practical methods for expanding the role of this Industry in the District's economy.

Included in the survey were the counties of Carbon, Lackawanna, Luzerne, Monroe, Pike, Schuylkill, and Wayne. These counties comprise the Northeast (Pa.) Development District under the Appalachian program as administered by the Pennsylvania Department of Commerce and the Economic Development program of the Economic Development Administration (EDA) of the United States Department of Commerce.

The purpose of this Study is to determine the size of this burgeoning industry and the economic impact it has on the economy of this District. Detailed questionnaires were utilized in which the operators and owners of these ski areas were asked to supply pertinent information on their individual operation. Certain ski areas were unable to give specific data; and based upon the available information, estimates were made.

II. TABULATION AND ANALYSIS

Most of the data below are given for the 1967-68 skiing season. This period was considered by most operators as a better than average year and is reflected in the number of "*operating days*" given in the following tables.

A. Gross Receipts

The accompanying figures represent the gross receipts of ski areas in the seven-county District. Included in these figures are receipts from equipment rentals, lift tickets, refreshments, ski shop sales, ski schools and other directly related items.

<u>Season</u>	<u>Number of Ski Areas In Operation</u>	<u>Gross Receipts</u>	<u>Percent Increase Over Previous Years</u>
1963-64	5	\$ 776,641	NA
1964-65	8	929,373	19.7
1965-66	10	1,171,336	26.0
1966-67	10	1,801,949	54.0
1967-68	12	1,942,495	7.8

Note that two significant factors which contribute primarily to annual percentage increase in receipts are the number of ski areas in operation and the weather (skiing) conditions.

B. Employment

During the 1967-68 season, personnel employed year-round at the twelve ski areas surveyed totaled only 55. But, seasonal employees totaled 496, bringing the total *peak season employment* to 551. Included in this total were concession employees.

C. Payrolls

The total "*winter season*" payrolls in 1967-68 amounted to \$455,871 which is approximately 84 percent of the *annual* payrolls of \$543,730.

D. Operational Days

"*Operational days*" are considered those days during the "*winter season*" when skiing is available. During the 1967-68 season, the "*operational days*" ranged from 39 to 107, with the average of the twelve ski areas surveyed being 82 days. The wide range is related to the extent to which *snow-making equipment* was utilized.

E. Patrons and Total Expenditures

During the 1967-68 season, the maximum number of persons the twelve ski areas could accommodate in a given day amounted to 21,835.

Ski area operators estimated the actual number of "*patron days*" during the entire 1967-68 season to be 389,996. Based upon the average of 82 "*operational days*" during the season, the average daily patronage amounted to 4,756, or 20 percent of the total capacity of all ski areas.

Ski area managers estimated that 27 percent of all ski area patrons remained overnight. This percentage ranged from a low of 10 percent to a high of 90 percent in the twelve ski areas surveyed. The approximate number of skiers who remained overnight during the 1967-68 season amounted to 105,298 persons.

The estimated number of dollars spent by each skier per "*ski day*" was \$19.80. This figure included all monies spent by the skier from the time he departed from his home to the time he returned to his home. It included lift tickets, rentals, meals, gas and oil, etc. Based on the actual number of "*patron days*," 389,996, the total expenditures of skiers during the 1967-68 season, amounted to \$7,721,921.80.

F. Origin of Skiers

The home states of skiers were determined by means of parking lot or similar surveys undertaken by the ski area operators. The table below indicated skiers' origin and where the greatest concentration of promotion and advertising dollar probably should be spent:

<u>State</u>	<u>Number of Persons</u>	<u>Percent of Total</u>
Pennsylvania	178,559	45.8
New Jersey	116,088	29.8
New York	51,599	13.2
Maryland	14,745	3.8
Washington, D.C.	11,995	3.1
Other	<u>17,010</u>	<u>4.3</u>
Totals	389,996	100.0

G. Promotional Expenditures

Total promotional expenditures for the 1967-68 ski season for the twelve areas surveyed totaled \$99,600. These expenditures were distributed as follows:

<u>Type of Promotion</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Percent of Total</u>
Ski Shows, Billboard Advertising, Brochures, and Public Relations	\$55,300	55.5
Newspaper Advertising	38,650	38.8
Radio	5,200	5.2
Television	<u>450</u>	<u>0.5</u>
Totals	\$99,600	100.0

The ski area operators indicated that future or planned promotional efforts will be distributed in the different geographic areas as follows:

<u>Preference</u>	<u>Phila.</u>	<u>N.J.</u>	<u>N.Y.C.</u>	<u>Allentown</u>	<u>Local</u>	<u>Other</u>
First	4	3	4	-	-	-
Second	3	5	2	1	-	-
Third	4	2	1	3	1	-
Fourth	-	1	2	5	3	-
Fifth	-	-	2	2	4	3
Sixth	-	-	-	-	3	8

III. CONCLUSION

Despite erratic weather conditions throughout last winter, marked by an exceptional light fall of natural snow and often temperature extremes, the major ski areas had their best season. The skiing industry in the region generated total expenditures of \$7,721,921.80. Approximately 75 percent of this total was spent for the supporting services needed to accommodate the major ski areas of Northeastern Pennsylvania. It also reflects the growth of the area's Recreation/Tourism Industry and its expansion into a year-round activity.

Construction of another new major ski area, Wolf Hollow in Delaware Water Gap, Pennsylvania, opening for the 1968-69 ski season, will now bring the total number of ski areas to thirteen. Other ski areas are expanding their facilities such as Big Boulder at Lake Harmony, Pennsylvania, where they are adding new chair lifts and several new trails. The uphill capacity will be doubled for the coming season.

This further confirms the findings of the *Economic Development Council* that Northeast Pennsylvania's economy will be enhanced by this tremendous growth in the skiing industry. With the increased growth and with the ability of these ski facilities to increase the number of "operating days" (via snow-making equipment), and the expected completion of Interstate Highways 80, 81, and 84, which will open up new areas of this market, the skiing segment will be an important adjunct to the boom of the Recreation/Tourism Industry in Northeastern Pennsylvania.

MAJOR SKI AREAS AND FACILITIES

CARBON COUNTY

Mr. Clarence Dankel, Area Manager
BIG BOULDER SKI AREA
Lake Harmony, Pennsylvania 18624

Telephone: 717-443-9938

LOCATION: Ten miles east of White Haven, off Route 903

HOURS: Every day - 9:00 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.
Night skiing - 8:00 p.m. to 11:00 p.m. on Wednesday,
Friday, and Saturday

FACILITIES: Snow-making machines service area
Lifts: double chair, two T-Bars, J-Bar, rope tow;
Capacity 5,500 per hour
Verticle drop: 475 feet
Ski school; Ski patrol (NSPS)

Restaurant-cafeteria, cocktail lounge, heated rest-
rooms, ski sales and rental shops
Other winter sports nearby: skating, sledding, and
tobogganing
Overnight accommodations for 1,500 in area

LACKAWANNA/SUSQUEHANNA COUNTY

Mr. Raymond Swingle, Area Manager
ELK MOUNTAIN SKI CENTER
Uniondale, Pennsylvania 18470

Telephone: 717-679-3611

LOCATION: Nine miles off Interstate Route 81

HOURS: Weekdays - 10:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m.
Saturday and Sunday - 9:00 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.
Nights also

FACILITIES: Snow-making machines service area
Lifts: double chair, T-Bar;
Capacity 3,600 per hour
Vertical drop: 1,000 feet
Ski school; Ski patrol

Cafeteria, heated rest-rooms, first-aid station,
ski sales, rental and repair shops, and cocktail
lounge
Overnight accommodations ample in area

LUZERNE COUNTY

Mr. C. L. Eshleman, Area Manager
HARVEY'S LAKE SKI AREA
Box 42
Shawanese, Pennsylvania 18654

Telephone: 717-639-5701

LOCATION: Harvey's Lake, Pennsylvania

HOURS: Saturday and Sunday - 9:00 a.m. to 5:30 p.m.

FACILITIES: Lifts: two rope tows
Capacity 500 per hour
Vertical drop: 350 feet
Ski school; Ski patrol

Ski rentals

Accommodation: motels two to five miles

MONROE COUNTY

Mr. Harry J. Drennan, Area Manager
BUCK HILL FAMILY SKI AREA
Buck Hill Falls, Pennsylvania 18323

Telephone: 717-595-7441

LOCATION: Eight miles from Mt. Pocono, off Route 191, 15 miles
from East Stroudsburg

HOURS: Weekdays - 9:00 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.
Saturday and Sunday - 8:30 a.m. to 4:45 p.m.

FACILITIES: Snow-making machines service area
Lifts: Two Pomas
Capacity 2,000 per hour
Vertical drop: 300 feet
Ski school; Ski patrol

Lodge, snack bar, heated rest-rooms, ski repair and
rental shop
Ice skating, sledding, and snowmobiling
Overnight accommodations

Mr. William Stevenson, Area Manager
CAMELBACK SKI AREA
Tannersville, Pennsylvania 18372

Telephone: 717-629-1661

LOCATION: Northwest of Stroudsburg, off Interstate Route 80

HOURS: Weekdays - 9:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.
Saturday and Sunday - 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.
Night Skiing - 6:00 p.m. to 10:00 p.m.
Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday

FACILITIES: Snow-making machines service area
Lifts: double chair, triple chair, J-Bar, two T-Bars
Capacity 5,200 per hour
Vertical drop: 750 feet
Ski school (Natur-Teknik); Ski patrol (NSPS)

Lodge, two cafeterias, cocktail lounge, heated rest-
rooms, ski sales and rental shop (600 persons),
repairs
Overnight accommodations 5,000 beds within 15 minutes

MONROE COUNTY (Cont'd)

Mr. Glenn Kissel, Area Manager
POCONO MANOR SKI AREA
Pocono Manor, Pennsylvania 18349

Telephone: 717-839-7111

LOCATION: Fifteen miles northwest of Stroudsburg, off Route 611

HOURS: Weekdays - 9:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.
Saturday and Sunday - 9:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.

FACILITIES: Snow-making machines service area
Lifts: J-Bar and rope tow
Capacity 900 per hour
Vertical drop: 250 feet
Ski school; Ski patrol

Lodge, snack bar, heated rest-rooms, indoor swimming
pool, gift shop, dancing, ski rental and repair shop,
tobogganing and ice skating
Overnight accommodations: 285 room hotel and motor lodge

Mr. Kenneth J. Nicoll, Area Manager
TIMBER HILL SKI AREA
Box 56
Canadensis, Pennsylvania 18325

Telephone: 717-595-7571

LOCATION: On Route 447, ten miles north of East Stroudsburg

HOURS: Daily - 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.

FACILITIES: Snow-making machines service area
Lifts: Poma, two T-Bars
Capacity 2,600 per hour
Vertical drop: 400 feet
Ski school (Natur-Teknik); Ski patrol

Lodge with snack bar, heated rest-rooms, ski rentals
(300 persons), and repair shop
Skating, sledding, tobogganing near area
Overnight accommodations within ten miles

PIKE COUNTY

Mr. Carl G. Martin, Area Manager
PAPER BIRCH SKI RUN
Tafton, Pennsylvania 18464

Telephone: 717-226-9924

LOCATION: Just off Route 309, east

HOURS: Weekdays 9:00 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.
Saturday and Sunday - 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.
Night skiing - 7:00 p.m. to 10:00 p.m.

FACILITIES: Snow-making machines service area
Lifts: T-Bar, two rope tows
Capacity 300 per hour
Vertical drop: 350 feet
Ski school; Ski patrol

Cafeteria, rest-rooms, first-aid room, ski sales,
rental, and repairs
Overnight accommodations nearby

SCHUYLKILL COUNTY

Mr. Charles A. Marquette, Area Manager
SHARP MOUNTAIN SKI AREA
Pottsville, Pennsylvania 17901

Telephone: 717-622-6554

LOCATION: Within city limits of Pottsville, off Route 209,
south

HOURS: Weekdays - 4:00 p.m. to 10:00 p.m. (except Mondays)
Saturday and Sunday - 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.
Monday - 6:00 p.m. to 10:00 p.m.

FACILITIES: Snow-making machines service area
Lifts: Double chair, T-Bar, and J-Bar
Capacity 2,800 per hour
Vertical drop: 400 feet
Ski school; Ski patrol (NSPS)

Lodge with snack bar, observation area, cocktail
lounge, heated rest-rooms, first-aid room, ski sales,
rental and repair shop
Overnight accommodations five minutes from area

WAYNE COUNTY

Robert & Barbara Salvest, Owners
HICKORY RIDGE SKI AREA
P. O. Box 94
Honesdale, Pennsylvania 18431

Telephone: 717-253-2000

LOCATION: Four miles from Honesdale, off Route 191

HOURS: Saturday and Sunday - 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.
Night skiing - Friday and Saturday 6:00 p.m.
to 10:00 p.m.

FACILITIES: Snow-making machines for main slopes
Lifts: Poma, T-Bar, double rope tow
Capacity 1,500 per hour
Vertical drop: 365 feet
Ski school; Ski patrol

Lodge, dining area, snack bar, heated rest-rooms,
first-aid rooms, ski rental and repair shop
Overnight accommodations 1,000 beds within ten miles

Mr. Raymond C. Carrick, Area Manager
POCO-NORTH SKI AREA
Hawley, Pennsylvania 18428

Telephone: 717-226-4595

LOCATION: Two miles west of Hawley, off Route 6

HOURS: Daily
Night skiing available

FACILITIES: Snow-making machines service area
Lifts: Chair lift, T-Bar, two rope tows
Capacity 4,000 per hour
Vertical drop: 415 feet
Ski school; Ski patrol

Cafeteria, restaurant, heated rest-rooms, first-aid
room, ski sales, rental and repair shops
Overnight accommodations for 1,200 within ten miles

WAYNE COUNTY (Cont'd)

Mr. Nelson Smith, Area Manager
SKI-SNO HILL SKI AREA
57 North Street
Harrison, New York 10528

Telephone: 717-798-2707

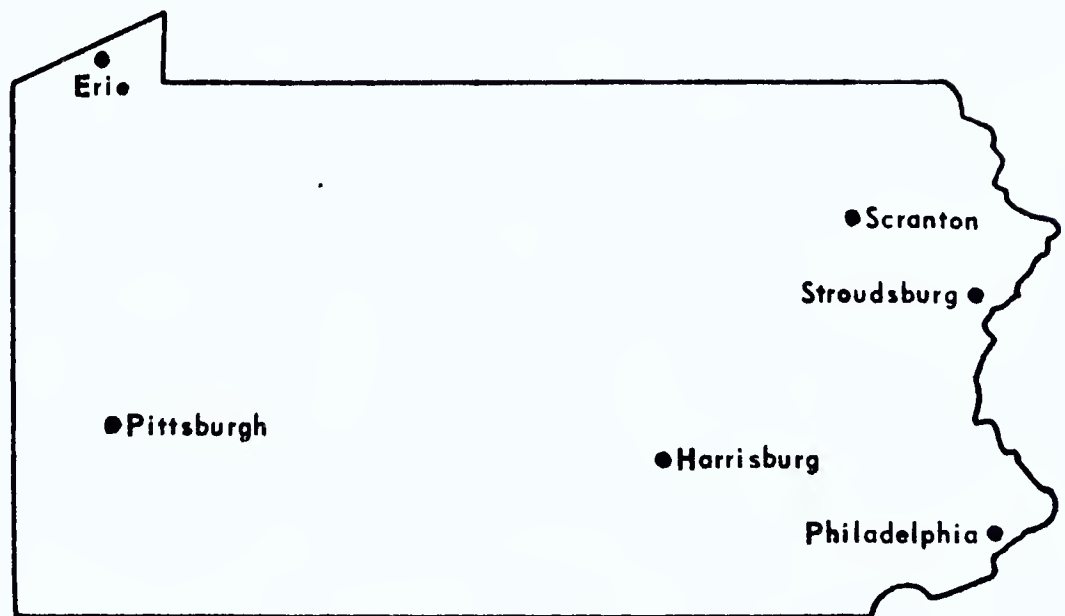
LOCATION: Lake Como, Pennsylvania

HOURS: Daily by appointment
Saturday and Sunday - 8:00 a.m. to 11:00 p.m.
Night skiing Wednesday - 7:00 p.m. to 10:00 p.m.

FACILITIES: Lifts: T-Bar, rope tow
Vertical drop: 700 feet
Ski School; Ski patrol

Lodge with snack bar, heated rest-rooms, ski rental
and repair shop
Tobogganing, skating
Overnight accommodations: 150 beds at area and 600
beds within fifteen miles

POCONO MOUNTAIN AREA



RESORT - HOTEL EMPLOYMENT INFORMATION

Pennsylvania State Employment Service
408 Main Street
Stroudsburg, Penna. 18360
Tel. 717-421-8220

Outlined herein, is information pertaining to job opportunities in Pennsylvania's largest Resort area - The Pocono Mountains of Monroe and Pike Counties.

This material is forwarded to inform you of the tremendous job possibilities available for persons who are interested in securing employment in a resort establishment on a year round basis, for the period April through October (Long Season) or for the summer vacation period from July through Labor Day (Short Season).

Some four hundred and fifty (450) establishments make up our resort industry in the Pocono Mountain area. These establishments range in size from hotels employing several hundred persons on a year round basis, to small hotels and motels which employ as few as four.

Securing adequate workers to staff this industry becomes more important each year as it continues to grow. Some employment positions remain unfilled in our files here in Stroudsburg, at certain times of the year, because of the lack of available workers in our area.

Resort job orders, numbering many hundreds, are placed by resort employers directly with the Stroudsburg Office as this Office is located in the heart of the Pocono Mountain area.

Most of the summer resort hotels in this area do not open until mid June or later and for this reason, resort employers conduct very few job interviews prior to the middle of June. Only a very few positions in the resort establishments of this area are filled each season without pre-employment personal interviews between employer and applicant. This may necessitate reporting for an interview during the last two weeks in June with actual entry on job being July 1. Hiring commitments are made by employers only after determining at the time of personal interviews that the applicant is qualified to perform all job duties of the work involved.

We suggest, should you visit the Stroudsburg Office for resort job opening consideration, that you plan to remain in Stroudsburg for not less than one night to enable our placement interviewers to discuss job openings and arrange employer interviews for you over a period of two days.

Year Around Resort Establishments

Each year additional resort establishments are changing their operations from a Seasonal operation to one of twelve months duration. Several of the areas largest hotels have for many years afforded job opportunities for Service workers on a year round basis; however, with the establishment in the Poconos of several large ski areas, we now find additional resort establishments remaining open all year to provide required food and lodging for a large influx of tourists who now avail themselves of winter sports activities.

Year round establishments experience a continuing need throughout the year for most types of food service workers, housekeeping department workers, as well as maintenance workers and clerical staff.

Positions in year round establishments offer steady employment, stated wages, plus room and board, as well as provide many areas of job advancement for the worker who wishes to make a career of hotel service or administration work.

Long Season Resorts (May 15 thru October 15)

The second largest employer of resort workers is to be found in the group of establishments which open early each Spring and remain open until the cold weather approaches in mid October.

These establishments, requiring the same varied types of workers as the year around hotels, also provide wages, plus room and board, and are found to provide most suitable work opportunities for workers who do not care to work year round and still desire a more extended period of employment than that offered by the short season establishments.

Short Season Resorts - July 1 to Labor Day

This group of employing establishments offer the most suitable period of employment for college students, school teachers, etc., who have summer vacations and who desire to find employment throughout the summer vacation period only.

Many hundreds of job orders are received in the Stroudsburg Office for Waiters, Waitresses, Bell Hops, Food Service Workers, Snack Bar Attendants, Clerical Workers, and others, needed to provide necessary services to a huge influx of summer vacation guests.

Note: Workers interested in applying for positions in the short season resorts, should be available to work from the Friday before July 4 to the noon meal time on Labor Day.

Employment Outlook by Month

January and February - Job orders received generally require immediate start and represent normal worker turn-over caused by a shift of workers from the North to areas of warm weather in the South, as well as for replacement of workers who leave employment on retirement, etc.

March - As Winter's snow and ice leave the Poconos, immediate efforts are put forth by resort owners to ready their facility for the coming season.

By mid March (provided the weather is mild) many job orders are received in the Stroudsburg Office for maintenance workers to perform painting and carpentry work as may be required to repair and complete alterations to resort buildings. Outside workers are required to repair and build turf of golf courses and hotel grounds; plant shrubs and grounds to beautify the resort setting, perform general painting, mow lawn, trim hedges, etc.

Positions become available in categories above in year round, long season and short season hotels during this period of time also.

April and May - By mid April the number of job openings received in this office from Pocono Resorts begins to increase rapidly.

Year round resorts and some long season establishments begin hiring in earnest to insure they will have sufficient staff to meet customer needs in the months just ahead.

Maintenance work, inside as well as outside, is now under full swing.

June - Year round and long season hotels offer immediate start job openings in practically all job categories.

Short season hotels conduct job interviews throughout this month and make final hiring commitments to those found qualified. In most instances, persons reporting for job interviews during June, even though hired at time of interview, will be required to return to their homes and wait actual entry on the job which occurs on the last Friday of June.

July and August - Active hiring continues in year round, long season and short season hotels.

September - With the serving of the noon meal on Labor Day, the short season hotel activity comes to an end. Workers may be requested to work one, two, or three days after Labor Day in assisting to close the hotel for the Winter.

October - Hiring in the year round and long season hotels continues as business continues at a heavy pace due to persons visiting the Pocono area during the Fall foliage period.

November and December - Hiring during these two months declines in volume. However, job vacancies exist throughout this period for year round workers in several large year round hotels. Additional workers are needed in such categories as Waiters, Waitresses, Cooks, and other food service workers, from the beginning of the Winter season which begins about the end of November and extends to approximately the middle of March.

Age

The majority of resort establishments (approximately 85%) are licensed by the Pennsylvania Liquor Control Board to dispense alcoholic beverages and are therefore required to observe minimum age requirements of that agency when hiring employees.

Work Week

The normal work week in the Resort Industry of the Pocono area is a six (6) day week. Due to the influx of tourist trade on weekends, it is seldom that Saturdays or Sundays are scheduled days off for resort employees.

Living Quarters

Employees of resort establishments receive room and board plus wages earned for work performed. Living quarters provided workers vary considerably from one resort to another. The following types of quarters are usually provided for persons engaged in specified occupations:

Front Office, Clerical staff, and Supervisory workers usually assigned private rooms.

Waitresses usually assigned two or three to a room.

Chambermaids usually assigned two or three to a room.

Waiters usually assigned three or four to a room.

Kitchen staff usually assigned to dormitory style quarters.

Uniforms

Waiters and Bus Boys are required to furnish own dark trousers, black shoes, white shirts and black bow ties. Jackets are provided by employers.

Bellman uniforms supplied by employers.

"Whites" required for Kitchen help are supplied by employer.

Pay Schedule

Employees in all cases are paid biweekly and, therefore, should have sufficient "pocket money" for which to purchase incidentals during the first two weeks on the job.

Clothing

Employees should bring warm clothing, slacks, sweat shirts, sweaters, etc., for outdoor activity, as the mountain air cools quickly in the evening with the night time hours becoming quite cool.

Job Openings

Listed below are job openings which usually are available at any given time in the Pocono Resort area.

Job duties indicated, minimum wages quoted, as well as minimum experience requirements listed, are those which usually prevail. Also shown is the type establishment involved.

Wages quoted are the usual minimum and are not to be construed as rates of pay offered for every such job opening. Rates of pay vary depending on worker's ability to perform assigned duties (high degrees of skill a/o experience usually receive compensation directly in line with quality of work produced.)

Wages stated for positions which afford worker tips are actual wages paid not including tips. Waiter, Waitresses, Bellman and Chambermaid tips sometimes amount to \$75.00 a week in addition to wages paid, plus room and board.

Under "type of resort position available in" the underlined listing indicates in which type of hotel the majority of positions occur.

M and F in parenthesis under job title indicate that Male or Female employees predominate in the occupation.

Employer's Job Title

Baker:
(M - F) Duties - Bake bread, rolls, pies and cakes.
Wages (minimum) - \$100.00 week; Room and Board
Exp. (minimum) - at least 1 year experience in
hotel baking (commercial baking
experience usually does not
qualify).
Openings usually available in: Year Round -
Long Season -
Short Season

Bar Boy:
(M) Duties - Wash glassware; replenish supplies; keep
back bar clean and orderly.
Wage (minimum) - \$125.00 month (some tips available)
Exp. (minimum) - Experience preferred
Openings available in: Year Round - Long Season -
Short Season
Minimum Age: 21 up

Bartender:
(M) Duties - Mix and serve all alcoholic beverages.
Wage (minimum) - \$150.00 to \$150.00 to \$250.00 month;
Room and Board and Tips
Exp. (minimum) - 1 season as mixologist.
Openings available in: Year Round - Long Season -
Short Season
Minimum Age: 21 years

Bellman:
(M) Duties - Greet guests; carry luggage; park cars.
Wage (minimum) - \$100.00 month; Room and Board
and Tips
Exp. - 1 season preferred.
Openings available in: Year Round - Long Season -
Short Season

Bus Boy:
(M) Duties - Assist waiters a/o waitresses - remove
dishes to kitchen area.
Wage (minimum) - \$65.00 month; Room and Board
and Tips.
Exp. (minimum) - 1 season; some openings w/o
experience.
Openings available in: Year Round - Long Season -
Short Season

Butcher
(M)

Duties - Cut and bone meat, including fish and poultry.

Wage (minimum) - \$300.00 month; Room and Board

Exp. (minimum) - 1 season hotel (commercial experience not qualifying.)

Openings available in: Year Round - Long Season -
Short Season

Cashier:
(M - F)

Duties - Varied clerical duties in accounting department.

Wage (minimum) - \$200.00 month; Room and Board

Exp. (minimum) - 1 season preferred

Openings available in: Year Round - Long Season -
Short Season

Chambermaid:
(F)

Duties - Keep guest rooms clean and orderly.

Wage (minimum) - \$90.00 and up per month; Room

Exp. (minimum) - 1 season preferred

Openings available in: Year Round - Long Season -
Short Season

Chef:
(M - F)

Duties - Supervises specialty cooks in all food preparation.

Wage (minimum) - \$600.00 month and up; Room and Board

Exp. (minimum) - 5 years experience as Supervising Chef.

Openings available in: Year Round - Long Season -
Short Season

Chef, Pastry:
(M)

Duties - Supervise bakers.

Wage (minimum) - \$500.00 month and up; Room and Board

Exp. (minimum) - 3 years experience

Openings available in: Year Round - Long Season -
Short Season

Cook, First: Duties - Prepare, season and cook speciality foods.

Cook, Second Wage - \$250.00 to \$450.00 month; Room and Board

Cook, Fry Exp. (minimum) - Minimum of 1 season in Speciality

Cook, Roast Openings available in: Year Round - Long Season -
Short Season

Cook, Rounds

Cook, Vegetable

(M)

Cook Helpers: Duties - Assist Specialty Cook - performing routine cooking duties.

Wages (minimum) - \$200.00 per month; Room and Board

Exp.: Preferred, but will train

Openings available in: Year Round - Long Season -
Short Season

Counter girl,

Counter man: Duties - Prepare and serve sandwiches and ice cream.

(M - F) Wages (minimum) - \$150.00 per month to \$200.00 per month,
Room and Board and Tips.

Exp.: Preferred, but will train

Openings available in: Year Round - Long Season - Short Season

Dishwasher, Duties - Wash dishes by hand or operate machine washer.

Machine Wages (minimum) - \$150.00 to \$225.00 per month; Room and
a/o Board

Hand: Exp.: None required.

(M) Openings available in: Year Round - Long Season - Short Season

Food Checker: Duties - Visual inspection of food served to assure proper portions.

(M - F) Wages (minimum) - \$150.00 to \$175.00 per month; Room and Board

Exp.: Preferred

Openings available in: Year Round - Long Season - Short Season

Front Desk
Clerk:
(M - F)

Duties - Checks in guests; furnishes information.
Wages (minimum) - \$175.00 to \$250.00 per month;
Room and Board
Exp.: Minimum 1 season experience.
Openings available in: Year Round - Long Season -
Short Season

NOTE: Appearance important with ability to work
under pressure.

Gift Shop
Attendant:

Duties - Sells souvenirs and novelties.
Wages (minimum) - \$150.00 per month; Room and
Board
Exp.: Sales experience required.
Openings available in: Year Round - Long Season -
Short Season

Kitchen
Helper:
(M - F)

Duties - Clean vegetables, carry supplies, keep
work areas clean.
Wages (minimum) - \$150.00 to \$200.00 per month;
Room and Board
Exp.: Prefer 1 season
Openings available in: Year Round - Long Season
Short Season

Laborer:
(M)

Duties - Varied manual duties.
Wages (minimum) - \$150.00 per month to \$200.00
month; Room and Board

Lifeguard:
(M - F)

Duties - Enforce water safety regulations at pool
a/o lake.
Wages (minimum) - \$150.00 per month and up; Room
and Board. Also some fees
received fro private lessons.
Exp.: Sr. Life Saving Certification minimum
Openings available in: Year Round - Long Season -
Short Season
Applicants must be physically capable of rescuing
persons of above average height and weight. Appli-
cants must be physically strong and well propor-
tioned in height and weight. Minimum height pre-
ferred - 6 ft. - regardless of Water Safety Certi-
fication

Night Auditor: Duties - Post financial records of days' receipts
Wages (minimum) - \$175.00 per month; Room and Board
Exp.: Transcript experience
Openings available in: Year Round - Long Season -
Short Season

Pantryman Duties - Make salads and sandwiches.
(woman) Wages (minimum) - \$175.00 to \$300.00 per month;
(M - F) Room and Board
Exp.: Minimum 1 season
Openings available in: Year Round - Long Season -
Short Season

PBX Operator: Duties - Operate large telephone switchboard.
Wages (minimum) - \$150.00 up per month; Room and Board
Exp.: Must be experienced - minimum 1 season
Openings available in: Year Round - Long Season -
Short Season

Recreation Duties - Issue sports equipment to guests.
Facility Wages (minimum) - \$125.00 to \$150.00 per month; Room
Attendant: and Board some Tips.
(M - F) Exp.: Preferred
Openings available in: Year Round - Long Season -
Short Season

Room Clerk: Duties - Assigns room to guests.
(M - F) Wages (minimum) - \$175.00 per month; Room and Board
Exp.: Preferred
Openings available in: Year Round - Long Season -
Short Season

Secretary Duties - Take letters in shorthand; transcribe and type
(Shorthand) general business letters and reservation replies.
(F) Wages (minimum) - \$175.00 to \$250.00 per month; Room
and Board
Exp.: 1 season experience; rapid shorthand
Openings available in: Year Round - Long Season -
Short Season

Staff Waiter - Duties - Serve food to hotel staff members.
Waitresses: Wages (minimum - \$90.00 per month; Room and Board few
tips - this training position prior to
assignment to main dining room.
Exp.: Not required.
Openings available in: Year Round - Long Season -
Short Season

Typist: Duties - General Typing - must be fast, accurate typist.
(M - F) Wages (minimum) - \$150.00 to \$225.00 per month; Room
and Board
Exp.: No experience required; typing speed min. of
40 WPM.
Openings available in: Year Round - Long Season -
Short Season

Waiter - Duties - Serve food and beverages to guests in dining
Waitress room.
(M - F) Wages (minimum) - \$70.00 to \$140.00 per month; Room
and Board
Exp.: Minimum 1 season dining room.
Openings available in: Year Round - Long Season -
Short Season

NOTE: Pennsylvania liquor laws require waiters or
waitresses, serving alcoholic beverages, to be
at least 21 years of age. For this reason, and
because the majority of resort establishments
serve alcoholic beverages at meal times, the
greatest number of openings received for waiters
and waitresses are for applicants 21 years of
age and up. (Deck waiters and cocktail waitresses
of course must be at least 21 years of age - some
openings for workers under 21 years of age.)

PA./D.O.
Private Recreation Industry of
Northeast Pennsylvania
Economic Development Council

large binder

